

BOSTON, December 6.  
Mr. Griffith, a passenger with captain Drinkwater, from Portland, has favored us with Mr. Jenk's Gazette of Monday last, which contains the following

POSTSCRIPT.

Gazette-Office, 3 o'clock, Dec. 2.  
I delay the press to mention the arrival, this morning, of the ship Cornelia, captain B. Prince, 49 days from Liverpool. Capt. Prince has politely furnished me with English papers to the 24th of Oct. They contain interesting official accounts of the movements of the hostile armies—the most important of which are the final success of the Duke of York in Holland and the disasters of the allies in Switzerland, the official details of which shall be given in my next—the following extracts are all I can insert at present. They contain the principal outlines of the news.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The public are relieved from the state of anxiety occasioned by the non-arrival of dispatches from Holland, advices having been received yesterday evening, from Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York, with the important intelligence that our brave troops and the Russians, who co-operated with them, gained a signal victory over the Dutch and French on Thursday last, which put our troops in possession of the Lange Dyke, Alkmaar, Bergen, Egmont, Hoop and Egmont-op-Zee. The news was this morning, between 8 and 9, announced by the Park and Tower guns, and published in the London Gazette Extra.

From the contents of the Extra Gazette, and from what we have been able to add, it seems necessary to observe, that the 2d of October, was a day glorious in the highest degree to the British arms, and no less honorable to the Commander in Chief, and a victorious to the cause which they support. That the result of a day to inspire us with gratitude, and to the two former, and to the latter, and that the total defeat of the French force, equal in number, and with every possible advantage of position, by a British army, should prove to us how cause we have to hope, and our enemies to have in their future operations.

October 11.

We this morning received this journal to the 11th inst. inclusive. The news they bring is affecting to humanity, and the only hope we have in laying it before our readers, is that the losses sustained by the allies have been exaggerated in the French reports. That Massena should not only retrieve the affairs of his army, but destroy completely the two armies, well appointed as they were, which opposed him, killed 1000, with their Gen. (Horze) taking 5000 prisoners, with 3 Russian generals, and wounding upwards of 3000; appears to be hardly credible, yet such is the statement that has been published officially at Paris, and which also mentions the capture of Zurich by the French army.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11.

From a Jamaica paper of the 2d inst. received yesterday by the Venus.

INTERESTING TO MERCHANTS!

[Liberty, French Republic, Equality.]

Arrets, declaring that all American and other neutral vessels, coming from English ports in Europe or America, shall not be admitted into the ports of St. Domingo.

Extract from the Register of the deliberations of the agency of the Executive Directory at St. Domingo.

The agency of the Directory at St. Domingo, considering that this arret of the 6th of Oct. last, for the prohibition of commercial intercourse with America, which affects by its inevitable consequences equally and honorably to both nations, whose true interests ought to incline them to unite themselves, and that the same attention should be paid to the Majesty of each republic—if therefore it is permitted to the enemies of France to benefit by the renewal of commerce with the United States to land to St. Domingo English vessels coming from their own ports, or from those of the United States—or American vessels sent to British colonies, and from thence come to St. Domingo—Decretes:

1. The American schooner the Newmarket, commanded by captain Willough Lewis, dispatched from Boston to Martinique, in virtue of a letter granted by the President of the United States, under date of the 3d June last, and which came from Martinique to Cape Francois, where he has already disposed of her cargo, shall be allowed to depart in 12 days, without any excise, but may nevertheless carry with her the produce of her sales.

2. Every American and other neutral vessel coming from English ports either in Europe or America, will not be admitted into the ports of St. Domingo under any pretext whatsoever except in the case of the greatest necessity, legally proved, and for the least time possible.

3. Resolved, That so much of the speech of the President of the United States, in both houses of Congress, at the commencement of the present session, as relates to a system of national defence, commensurate with our resources, and the situation of our country, be referred to a committee.

The committee then rose, and the House having taken up the consideration of the resolutions, as reported the first and the third were agreed to; and on motion of Mr. Dent, the whole agreeing, the second was postponed till to-morrow.

The credentials of William Henry Harrison, Esquire, who has appeared as a Delegate of the Territory of the United States N. W. of the Ohio, were referred to a committee of Election, to report their opinion thereon to the House.

On motion of Mr. Gallatin, the House ordered the appointment of a standing committee of ways and means. A motion, that it consist of one member from each state, was made; but on Mr. Harper's observing that nine were found a sufficient number last session and were able to obtain every information, and would be more expeditious in doing business, the latter motion was agreed to.

Adjourned.

At 2 o'clock this day, the House of Representatives in a body, waited upon the President of the United States with the following Address in answer to his Speech to both Houses:

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.  
Sir,

While the House of Representatives contemplate 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 beligerent 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 unimpaired, we cannot but feel that a benevolent Deity, our sincere thanks, for these merciful dispensations of his protecting providence.

That any portion of the people of America should permit themselves amidst such numerous blessings, to be seduced by the arts and misrepresentations of designing men, into an open resistance to a law of the United States, cannot be heard without deep and serious regret. Under a constitution where the public burthens can only be imposed by the people themselves, for their own benefit, and to promote their own objects, a hope might well have been indulged that the general interest would have been too well understood, and the general welfare too highly prized, to have produced in any of our citizens a disposition to hazard to much felicity, by the criminal effort of a part, to oppose with lawless violence the will of the whole.

While we lament that depravity which could produce a defiance of the civil authority, and render indispensable the aid of the military force of the nation, real consolation is to be derived from the promptness and fidelity with which that aid was afforded. That zealous and active co-operation with the judicial power, of the volunteers and militia called into service, which has restored order and submission to the laws, is a pleasing evidence of the attachment of our fellow-citizens to their own free government, and of the truly patriotic alacrity with which they will support it.

To give due effect to the civil administration of government, and to ensure a just execution of the laws, are objects of such real magnitude as to secure a proper attention to your recommendation of a revision and amendment of the judicial system.

Highly approving, as we do, the pacific and humane policy which has been invariably professed, and sincerely pursued by the Executive authority of the United States, a policy which our best interests engaged, and of which honor has permitted the observance, we consider as the most unequivocal proof of your inflexible perseverance in the same well chosen system, your preparation to meet the first indications on the part of the French republic, of a disposition to accommodate the existing differences between the two countries, by a nomination of min-

isters on certain conditions, which the honor of our country unquestionably required, and which its moderation had certainly given it a right to prescribe. When the assurances thus required of the French government previous to the departure of our envoys, had been given through their Minister of Foreign relations, the direction that they should proceed on their mission, was on your part, a completion of the measure, and manifests the sincerity with which it was commenced. We offer up our fervent prayers to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the success of their embassy, and that it may be productive of peace and happiness to our common country.

The uniform tenor of your conduct through a life useful to your fellow citizens and honorable to yourself, gives a sure pledge of the sincerity with which the avowed objects of the negotiation will be pursued on your part, and we earnestly pray that similar dispositions may be displayed on the part of France. The differences that unfortunately subsist between the two nations cannot fail, in that event, to be happily terminated. To produce this end, to all to be desirable, firmness, moderation, and union at home, constitute, we are persuaded, the surest means. The character of the gentlemen you have deputed, and still more, the character of the government which deputes them, are safe pledges to their country, that nothing incompatible with its honor or interest, nothing inconsistent with our obligations of good faith or friendship to any other nation, will be tolerated.

We learn with pleasure, that our citizens with their property trading to those ports of St. Domingo with which commercial intercourse has been renewed, have been daily reflecting, and that privateering from those ports has ceased.

With you we sincerely regret that the execution of the 6th article of the treaty of amity, commerce & navigation with Great Britain, an article produced by a mutual spirit of amity and justice, should have been unavoidably interrupted. We doubt not that the same spirit of amity, and the same sense of justice in which it originated will lead to satisfactory explanations; and we hear with approbation, that our minister at London will be immediately instructed to obtain them.

While the engagements with America has contracted by her treaty with Great Britain, ought to be fulfilled with that scrupulous punctuality and good faith to which our government has ever so tenaciously adhered—yet no motive exists to induce, and every principle forbids us to adopt construction which might extend them beyond the instrument by which they are created. We cherish the hope that the government of Great Britain will disclaim such extension, and by cordially uniting with that of the United States, will soon enable the boards appointed under the 6th & 7th articles of our treaty with that nation, to proceed, and bring the business committed to them respectively to a satisfactory conclusion.

The buildings for the accommodation of Congress, & of the President and for the public offices of the government as its permanent seat, being in such a state as to admit of a removal to that district by the time prescribed by the act of Congress, no obstacle, it is presumed, will exist to a compliance with the law.

With you, sir, we deem the present period critical and momentous. The important changes which are occurring, the new and great events which are every hour preparing in the political world; the spirit of war which is prevalent in almost every nation, with whose affairs the interests of the United States have any connection, demonstrate how unsafe and precarious would be our situation, should we neglect the means of maintaining our just rights. Respecting, as we have ever done, the rights of others, America estimates too correctly the value of her own, and has received evidence too complete, that they are only to be preserved by her own vigilance, ever to permit herself to be seduced by a love of ease or by other considerations, into that deadly disregard of the means of self-defence which could only result from a carelessness as criminal as it would be fatal, concerning the future destinies of our growing republic. The result of the motion to France is, indeed sir, uncertain. It depends not on America alone. The most pacific

temper will not always ensure peace. We should therefore exhibit a system of conduct as discreet as it would be new in the history of the world, if we considered the negotiation happily terminated because we have attempted to commence it, and peace restored because we with its restoration 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 duty. Experience, the parent of wisdom, and the great instructor of nations, has established the truth of your position, that, remotely as we are placed from the beligerent nations, and desirous as we are, by doing justice to all, to avoid offence to any; yet 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.

In the progress of the session, we shall take into our serious consideration the various and important matters recommended to our attention.

A life devoted to the service of your country, talents and integrity which have so justly acquired and so long retained the confidence and affection of your fellow citizens, attest the sincerity of your declaration, that it is your anxious desire to execute the trust reposed in you as to render the people of the United States prosperous and happy.

To which the President returned the following answer:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,  
This very respectful address from the Representatives of the people of the United States, at their first assembly, after a fresh election, under the strong impression of the public opinion and national sense, at this interesting and singular crisis of our public affairs has excited my sensibility, and receives my sincere and grateful acknowledgments.

As long as we can maintain, with harmony and affection, the honor of our country, consistently with its peace, externally and internally, while that is attainable, or in war, when that becomes necessary—assert its real independence and sovereignty and support the constitutional energies and dignity of its government—we may be perfectly sure under the smiles of Divine Providence, that we shall effectually promote and extend our national interests and happiness.

The applause of the Senate and House of Representatives, so justly bestowed upon the volunteers & militia, for their zealous and active co-operation with the judicial power, which has restored order and submission to the laws, as it comes with peculiar weight and propriety from the Leg.ature, cannot fail to have an extensive and permanent effect, for the support of government, upon all these ingenious minds, who receive delight from the approving and animating voice of their country.

JOHN ADAMS.  
United States, Oct. 10, '99.

SENATE.  
This day at 12 o'clock, the Senate, in a body, waited upon the President of the United States with the following address, in answer to his speech to both Houses:

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.  
Accept, Sir, the respectful acknowledgments of the Senate of the United States, for your speech delivered to both Houses of Congress at the opening of the present Session.

While we devoutly join you in offering thanks to Almighty God for the return of health to our cities, & for the general prosperity of the country; we cannot refrain from lamenting that the arts and calamities of factions and designing men, have excited open rebellion a second time in Pennsylvania, and thereby compelled the employment of a military force to aid the civil authority in the execution of the laws.—We rejoice that your vigilance, energy and well-timed exertions, have crushed for daring an opposition, and prevented the spreading of such treasonable combinations. The promptitude and zeal displayed by the troops called to suppress this insurrection deserve our highest commendation and praise, and afford a pleasing proof of the spirit and alacrity with which our fellow-citizens are ready to maintain the authority of our excellent government.

Knowing as we do, that the United States are anxiously for a fair and liberal execution of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation entered into with Great Britain, &

the honor of our country unquestionably required, and which its moderation had certainly given it a right to prescribe. When the assurances thus required of the French government previous to the departure of our envoys, had been given through their Minister of Foreign relations, the direction that they should proceed on their mission, was on your part, a completion of the measure, and manifests the sincerity with which it was commenced. We offer up our fervent prayers to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the success of their embassy, and that it may be productive of peace and happiness to our common country.

The uniform tenor of your conduct through a life useful to your fellow citizens and honorable to yourself, gives a sure pledge of the sincerity with which the avowed objects of the negotiation will be pursued on your part, and we earnestly pray that similar dispositions may be displayed on the part of France. The differences that unfortunately subsist between the two nations cannot fail, in that event, to be happily terminated. To produce this end, to all to be desirable, firmness, moderation, and union at home, constitute, we are persuaded, the surest means. The character of the gentlemen you have deputed, and still more, the character of the government which deputes them, are safe pledges to their country, that nothing incompatible with its honor or interest, nothing inconsistent with our obligations of good faith or friendship to any other nation, will be tolerated.

We learn with pleasure, that our citizens with their property trading to those ports of St. Domingo with which commercial intercourse has been renewed, have been daily reflecting, and that privateering from those ports has ceased.

With you we sincerely regret that the execution of the 6th article of the treaty of amity, commerce & navigation with Great Britain, an article produced by a mutual spirit of amity and justice, should have been unavoidably interrupted. We doubt not that the same spirit of amity, and the same sense of justice in which it originated will lead to satisfactory explanations; and we hear with approbation, that our minister at London will be immediately instructed to obtain them.

While the engagements with America has contracted by her treaty with Great Britain, ought to be fulfilled with that scrupulous punctuality and good faith to which our government has ever so tenaciously adhered—yet no motive exists to induce, and every principle forbids us to adopt construction which might extend them beyond the instrument by which they are created. We cherish the hope that the government of Great Britain will disclaim such extension, and by cordially uniting with that of the United States, will soon enable the boards appointed under the 6th & 7th articles of our treaty with that nation, to proceed, and bring the business committed to them respectively to a satisfactory conclusion.

The buildings for the accommodation of Congress, & of the President and for the public offices of the government as its permanent seat, being in such a state as to admit of a removal to that district by the time prescribed by the act of Congress, no obstacle, it is presumed, will exist to a compliance with the law.

With you, sir, we deem the present period critical and momentous. The important changes which are occurring, the new and great events which are every hour preparing in the political world; the spirit of war which is prevalent in almost every nation, with whose affairs the interests of the United States have any connection, demonstrate how unsafe and precarious would be our situation, should we neglect the means of maintaining our just rights. Respecting, as we have ever done, the rights of others, America estimates too correctly the value of her own, and has received evidence too complete, that they are only to be preserved by her own vigilance, ever to permit herself to be seduced by a love of ease or by other considerations, into that deadly disregard of the means of self-defence which could only result from a carelessness as criminal as it would be fatal, concerning the future destinies of our growing republic. The result of the motion to France is, indeed sir, uncertain. It depends not on America alone. The most pacific

temper will not always ensure peace. We should therefore exhibit a system of conduct as discreet as it would be new in the history of the world, if we considered the negotiation happily terminated because we have attempted to commence it, and peace restored because we with its restoration 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 duty. Experience, the parent of wisdom, and the great instructor of nations, has established the truth of your position, that, remotely as we are placed from the beligerent nations, and desirous as we are, by doing justice to all, to avoid offence to any; yet 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.

In the progress of the session, we shall take into our serious consideration the various and important matters recommended to our attention.

A life devoted to the service of your country, talents and integrity which have so justly acquired and so long retained the confidence and affection of your fellow citizens, attest the sincerity of your declaration, that it is your anxious desire to execute the trust reposed in you as to render the people of the United States prosperous and happy.

To which the President returned the following answer:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,  
This very respectful address from the Representatives of the people of the United States, at their first assembly, after a fresh election, under the strong impression of the public opinion and national sense, at this interesting and singular crisis of our public affairs has excited my sensibility, and receives my sincere and grateful acknowledgments.

As long as we can maintain, with harmony and affection, the honor of our country, consistently with its peace, externally and internally, while that is attainable, or in war, when that becomes necessary—assert its real independence and sovereignty and support the constitutional energies and dignity of its government—we may be perfectly sure under the smiles of Divine Providence, that we shall effectually promote and extend our national interests and happiness.

The applause of the Senate and House of Representatives, so justly bestowed upon the volunteers & militia, for their zealous and active co-operation with the judicial power, which has restored order and submission to the laws, as it comes with peculiar weight and propriety from the Leg.ature, cannot fail to have an extensive and permanent effect, for the support of government, upon all these ingenious minds, who receive delight from the approving and animating voice of their country.

JOHN ADAMS.  
United States, Oct. 10, '99.

SENATE.  
This day at 12 o'clock, the Senate, in a body, waited upon the President of the United States with the following address, in answer to his speech to both Houses:

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.  
Accept, Sir, the respectful acknowledgments of the Senate of the United States, for your speech delivered to both Houses of Congress at the opening of the present Session.

While we devoutly join you in offering thanks to Almighty God for the return of health to our cities, & for the general prosperity of the country; we cannot refrain from lamenting that the arts and calamities of factions and designing men, have excited open rebellion a second time in Pennsylvania, and thereby compelled the employment of a military force to aid the civil authority in the execution of the laws.—We rejoice that your vigilance, energy and well-timed exertions, have crushed for daring an opposition, and prevented the spreading of such treasonable combinations. The promptitude and zeal displayed by the troops called to suppress this insurrection deserve our highest commendation and praise, and afford a pleasing proof of the spirit and alacrity with which our fellow-citizens are ready to maintain the authority of our excellent government.

Knowing as we do, that the United States are anxiously for a fair and liberal execution of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation entered into with Great Britain, &

the honor of our country unquestionably required, and which its moderation had certainly given it a right to prescribe. When the assurances thus required of the French government previous to the departure of our envoys, had been given through their Minister of Foreign relations, the direction that they should proceed on their mission, was on your part, a completion of the measure, and manifests the sincerity with which it was commenced. We offer up our fervent prayers to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the success of their embassy, and that it may be productive of peace and happiness to our common country.

The uniform tenor of your conduct through a life useful to your fellow citizens and honorable to yourself, gives a sure pledge of the sincerity with which the avowed objects of the negotiation will be pursued on your part, and we earnestly pray that similar dispositions may be displayed on the part of France. The differences that unfortunately subsist between the two nations cannot fail, in that event, to be happily terminated. To produce this end, to all to be desirable, firmness, moderation, and union at home, constitute, we are persuaded, the surest means. The character of the gentlemen you have deputed, and still more, the character of the government which deputes them, are safe pledges to their country, that nothing incompatible with its honor or interest, nothing inconsistent with our obligations of good faith or friendship to any other nation, will be tolerated.

We learn with pleasure, that our citizens with their property trading to those ports of St. Domingo with which commercial intercourse has been renewed, have been daily reflecting, and that privateering from those ports has ceased.

With you we sincerely regret that the execution of the 6th article of the treaty of amity, commerce & navigation with Great Britain, an article produced by a mutual spirit of amity and justice, should have been unavoidably interrupted. We doubt not that the same spirit of amity, and the same sense of justice in which it originated will lead to satisfactory explanations; and we hear with approbation, that our minister at London will be immediately instructed to obtain them.

While the engagements with America has contracted by her treaty with Great Britain, ought to be fulfilled with that scrupulous punctuality and good faith to which our government has ever so tenaciously adhered—yet no motive exists to induce, and every principle forbids us to adopt construction which might extend them beyond the instrument by which they are created. We cherish the hope that the government of Great Britain will disclaim such extension, and by cordially uniting with that of the United States, will soon enable the boards appointed under the 6th & 7th articles of our treaty with that nation, to proceed, and bring the business committed to them respectively to a satisfactory conclusion.

The buildings for the accommodation of Congress, & of the President and for the public offices of the government as its permanent seat, being in such a state as to admit of a removal to that district by the time prescribed by the act of Congress, no obstacle, it is presumed, will exist to a compliance with the law.

With you, sir, we deem the present period critical and momentous. The important changes which are occurring, the new and great events which are every hour preparing in the political world; the spirit of war which is prevalent in almost every nation, with whose affairs the interests of the United States have any connection, demonstrate how unsafe and precarious would be our situation, should we neglect the means of maintaining our just rights. Respecting, as we have ever done, the rights of others, America estimates too correctly the value of her own, and has received evidence too complete, that they are only to be preserved by her own vigilance, ever to permit herself to be seduced by a love of ease or by other considerations, into that deadly disregard of the means of self-defence which could only result from a carelessness as criminal as it would be fatal, concerning the future destinies of our growing republic. The result of the motion to France is, indeed sir, uncertain. It depends not on America alone. The most pacific

temper will not always ensure peace. We should therefore exhibit a system of conduct as discreet as it would be new in the history of the world, if we considered the negotiation happily terminated because we have attempted to commence it, and peace restored because we with its restoration 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 duty. Experience, the parent of wisdom, and the great instructor of nations, has established the truth of your position, that, remotely as we are placed from the beligerent nations, and desirous as we are, by doing justice to all, to avoid offence to any; yet 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.

In the progress of the session, we shall take into our serious consideration the various and important matters recommended to our attention.

A life devoted to the service of your country, talents and integrity which have so justly acquired and so long retained the confidence and affection of your fellow citizens, attest the sincerity of your declaration, that it is your anxious desire to execute the trust reposed in you as to render the people of the United States prosperous and happy.

To which the President returned the following answer:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,  
This very respectful address from the Representatives of the people of the United States, at their first assembly, after a fresh election, under the strong impression of the public opinion and national sense, at this interesting and singular crisis of our public affairs has excited my sensibility, and receives my sincere and grateful acknowledgments.

As long as we can maintain, with harmony and affection, the honor of our country, consistently with its peace, externally and internally, while that is attainable, or in war, when that becomes necessary—assert its real independence and sovereignty and support the constitutional energies and dignity of its government—we may be perfectly sure under the smiles of Divine Providence, that we shall effectually promote and extend our national interests and happiness.