

grandson of Louis XIV, ascended throne of Spain, in every war in which Great-Britain has been entangled with either France or Spain singly, she has had to contend with both, before the conclusion of hostilities. Even at one period, when France quarrelled with Spain, and England entered into an alliance against the latter, the Court of Versailles suddenly made a peace with the Spaniards, and both united against Great Britain. This appears, with some variation in the circumstances, likely to be the case at this crisis.

The evening before the Princess Elizabeth arrived at Coruña, an English India ship, loaded with rice and sugar, (supposed to be the Amelia, from Bengal) was carried in there prize to a French squadron that is cruising off the Western Islands.

B O S T O N, October 28.

FROM MARTINIQUE.

Capt. Griffin informs that a new admiral had arrived there from England, with a reinforcement of troops and ships for the station: that about 30 sail of men of war and transports were lying in the port he last sailed from where a fleet was collecting for an attempt on Gaudaloupe, as soon as the hurricane months are over.

N E W - Y O R K, November 3.

The letter from captain Anstruther, to lord Grenville, contains in it all that parade of victory and success which are always distinguishable in the British narrations, we can only judge of this account by what we have hitherto observed in official details of retreats &c. Amid the unparalleled brilliancy of the intrepid Buonaparte, we must naturally conclude, that every appearance of good fortune, on the side of the Austrian troops would be represented in the most favourable manner. England being involved in complicated evils by the increase of her enemies, and the general uneasiness among her merchants and manufactures, nothing was left to give vigor to her measures, or relief to her disconsolated subjects, but the faint prospect arising from the retreat of Jourdan. This letter of Anstruther is intermixed as usual with the general terms, "we hear"—"it is said"—"it is reported," but these occasional terms to express their successes, have now lost their force, as we find in most instances, that "we hear" nothing more about them. He anticipates great desertions, but we do not find that any of those "naked"—"fatigued"—"panick struck"—"desponding"—"mutinous"—Sans Culottes have been overtaken by the Austrians, or that any of them have thrown themselves upon the clemency of prince Charles. The letter is very well seasoned to please the palate of the English nation, and will afford a delicious dish to be served up by the ministry, to feed the vanity, and excite the further desperation of that insatuated government.

November 7.

The Pope has already sent to the French Republic, a contribution of two millions of Roman Crowns, which we suppose is more than the amount of all the profits arising from the sale of indulgencies within the Catholic see since the period of the revolution.—Such is the vicissitude of human affairs; he who was formerly in the habit of selling pardon to others, is now compelled to purchase his own peace.

Governor's JAY's Speech to the Legislature of New-York, at opening the Session on the first inst.

Gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly,

WHEN it is considered how greatly the happiness of every nation depends on the wisdom with which their government is administered, the occasion which has called you together at this early season, cannot but be regarded as unusually important.

The period fixed for the election of a President of the United States is approaching; and the measures preparatory to it in this state, are now to be taken. In every possible situation of our national affairs, whether of peace or war, of tranquillity or ferment, of

prosperity or misfortune, this object will not cease to demand the utmost care and circumspection.

Hitherto the embarrassments arising from competitions, and from the influence incident to them, have not been experienced; they have been excluded by the uniform and universal confidence reposed in that illustrious patriot, who, being distinguished as the father and ornament of his country, by a series of great and disinterested services, was also eminently qualified by an uncommon assemblage of virtues and talents, for that important and exalted station.

But that extraordinary man, having with admirable wisdom and fortitude conducted the nation through various vicissitudes and unpropitious circumstances, to an unexampled degree of prosperity, is now about to retire. Mankind has not been accustomed to see the highest military and civil powers of a nation so received, used, and resigned, as they have been in this glorious instance. Every reflection and sentiment connected with this interesting subject, will naturally arise in your minds. May the same benevolent, wise, and over-ruling Providence, which has so constantly and remarkably sustained and protected us, preside over the public deliberations and suffrages.

It gives me pleasure to inform you that, at a treaty held in this city under the authority of the United States, a final agreement has been concluded between this state and the Indian tribes who call themselves the Seven Nations of Canada. Altho' their title to the territory they claimed was not unquestionable, yet it was judged more consistent with sound policy, to extinguish their claims and consequently their animosities by a satisfactory settlement, than leave the state exposed to the inconveniences which always result from disputes with Indian tribes. Besides considering our strength and their comparative weakness, every appearance of taking advantages of that weakness, was to be avoided.

The claims of the Mohawks to certain other lands, still remain to be adjusted; but there is reason to expect that these may also be amicably settled; and that the period is not far distant, when the Indians on our borders, having convincing proofs of our justice and moderation, will by good offices and a friendly intercourse be led to rely on our benevolence and protection, and to view our prosperity as connected with their own.

I submit to your consideration, whether the payments to be annually made to the different tribes who are entitled to them by contracts with the state, should not be so ordered, as that they may be punctually paid, in a uniform manner, and at a fixed expence.

Difficulties were experienced in executing the benevolent intentions of the Legislature respecting a Lazaretto in the vicinity of this city. Ground conveniently situated could not be purchased; and the placing it on Governor's Island, where it could not have been erected at a proper distance from the garrison, was liable to strong objections. These difficulties have been removed by the liberality of the Corporation of the city. They have gratuitously conveyed Bedlow's Island to the state, for this and such other public uses as the Legislature may from time to time direct. Certain buildings, erected there by the French Republic, have been purchased, and prepared to serve the purpose of a Lazaretto for the present—but as additions and alterations will be necessary; and as precautions should be taken to prevent that island from being further diminished by encroachments of the water, the appropriation of some money for these objects will be requisite.

The measures prescribed by law to prevent the bringing and spreading of infectious diseases in this state, have been taken, and faithfully executed. It is however to be lamented, that cases of the like fever with that which in the last year proved so fatal to this city, have occurred; and there is at present very little reason to doubt whether that disease may be generated here. The subject of nuisances therefore, having become important to the safety as well as to the comfort of our fellow citizens, well deserves the notice and interposition of the Legislature

Precarious is the peace and security of that people who are not prepared to defend themselves. Permit me to observe that this state has but one port, and that, important as it is to the whole state, its situation cannot yet be secure. The fortifications that were begun are still unfinished; and it appears to me to merit consideration, whether this port can otherwise be secured than by skillfully fortifying the passage at the Narrows. It cannot be too frequently recollected, that seasons of peace and prosperity are the most favourable for measures and works of this kind.

Considering the funds which the state possesses; the appropriations which have been and will be made for various public uses, the accounts consequent to such appropriations, and the evident utility of so arranging and conducting our fiscal affairs, as that the funds may be advantageously managed, accounts with individuals regularly settled, and the balance due to and from them punctually paid.—I think it my duty to suggest whether more adequate provision for these objects should not be made.

Although our taxes have for years past been inconsiderable, and although there is at present no prospect of our being pressed by any necessity to increase them, yet it is to be presumed from the vicissitudes which attend human affairs that at some future period more ample contributions may become indispensable; would it not therefore be prudent, at this calm and tranquil season, to adopt and establish such rules and regulations for taxation, as being perfectly consistent with the principles of justice and rational liberty, and gradually acquiring the advantages of experience and usage, may relieve this delicate subject from many of the perplexing questions about principles, mode and manner, which at all times are difficult, and which are particularly embarrassing in times of anxiety and agitation.

The distressed situation in which the French refugees from St. Domingo arrived here, induced the Legislature to provide for them in a very beneficent manner. The sums allotted for their support have been expended, and the accounts audited and settled—many of those unfortunate persons have left the state; but it is represented to me, that a number of old persons and children are still here, and in a situation so destitute and wretched, that I cannot forbear mentioning it to you. They cannot with propriety be considered as the poor of any particular district—their fate is peculiar as well as distressing, and they appear to me as having become by the dispensations of Providence the poor of the state.

It often happens that persons not urged by circumstances equally pressing, come into the state, from distant parts, and in many instances become burthensome to it. This subject seems to call for some regulations, especially as the law heretofore passed relative to it has ceased to operate.

I ought not to omit informing you that the honorable Mr. King having been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Great-Britain, and accepted that place, his seat in the senate of the United States has become vacant.

In the course of your deliberations on the affairs of the state, and the means of preserving and increasing the public welfare, many interesting subjects will rise into view—such as these among others.—The manner in which the salt springs may be rendered most useful, and the woods in the neighbourhood of them best preserved. The facilities and encouragement that may be proper towards obtaining an accurate map of the whole state.—The necessity of rendering the laws respecting roads and bridges more effectual—and of revising and amending those which relate to the militia, and which direct the inspection of certain of our staple commodities. As these and various other objects derive importance from their relations to the general welfare, they will I am persuaded receive a proportionate degree of your attention; and I assure you that it is no less my desire than my duty to co-operate with you in guarding and promoting the prosperity and happiness of our fellow citizens.

JOHN JAY.