

NASSAU, (N. P.) Feb. 27.

On Saturday his Majesty's armed brig *harbor* Lieut. Douglas, came in from a cruise. The *Charlotte* fell in with a fleet from Havannah to the windward ports of Cuba, under convoy of two frigates, and cut off the hindmost vessel; but after taking some small arms, &c. out, was obliged by one of the frigates bearing down, to relinquish her.

Yesterday the privateer *Fortune of War*, Adams returned from a cruise. Capt. Adams fell in with an American, who informed him that the *Severn* Capt. West, had driven the French privateer *Revenge* on a reef to the leeward of Burrico, where it is supposed the people were all lost, the sea running so high as to prevent the *Severn's* boats getting to their assistance. He also mentioned, that the *Severn* had taken two rich outward bound Spanish ships, and sent them into the Mole.

February 10. A wrecking vessel came in this morning with a load of flour, saved from the wreck of an American schooner lost on Heneage. There was no person at or near the wreck when she was fallen in with. "The *William of Baltimore*," was pained on her stern.

Several Americans from Cape Francois, were lately spoken with in the passages to windward, who said there have recently been some very serious disturbances at the Cape, between the French and Brigands.

PHILADELPHIA, February 20.

On Friday last the House of Representatives of this commonwealth waited on the President of the United States with the following address:

TO GEORGE WASHINGTON,

President of the United States.

THE ADDRESS,

Of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met.

SIR,

WHEN we contemplate the near approach of your retirement from public life, as announced to your fellow citizens, in your address of the 17th Sept. last, we should be wanting in duty to our own feelings, and those of our constituents, if we did not cordially embrace this last occasion, to join the grateful voice of the American nation in the acknowledgment of your long services and patriotic labours, in the achievement of our independence, and the establishment and maintenance of our peace, liberty and safety.

In the house where we now deliberate, could we be silent, its walls, if they had utterance, would testify for us, that they beheld you seated in our first Congress, and, at their call, rising undaunted to lead our infant armies to victory or death, in the cause of liberty and our country; they beheld you again, after the issue of that perilous but auspicious combat, seated in the same house, and presiding eminently illustrious, among the illustrious band of statesmen and patriots, who framed the present happy constitution of the Union; we forbear, Sir, a detail of your services, as well before, as since the commencement of the revolution. Were we adequate to the task it would fall more properly within the provinces of some future historian, who cannot be suspected of personal affection or public prejudice.

It is our present duty only to express our grateful sense of your general services.—Prudent, firm and magnanimous in war, never despairing of the public safety in the worst of times, nor elated by success in the best, confided in, and confided by your country, to its greatest advantage; gloriously relinquishing your military character, when the great national purposes for which it was assumed left you at liberty to seek your beloved retirement; and with equal glory quitting that retirement at the call of your country, to execute its councils and command in time of peace, the faithful guardian, and intelligent organ of its laws; maintaining its freedom, asserting its honour and independence, when at last in your best judgment, without any abatement of love for your country, you conceived that the time was come, when you might be safely indulged in a final return to that retirement, which your years and services merited, then bequeathing the fruits of our wisdom and experience in a farewell address, the maxims and precepts of which we trust will be regarded as the richest legacy of a father to his children and latest posterity.—The same ardent affection which leads us reluctantly to acquiesce in your approaching retirement, commands our fervent wishes that you may enjoy in this world the utmost felicity of your heart, in beholding the perpetual prosperity of your country, under a succession of wise and virtuous statesmen, and rulers animated by your example, and that when you are called from this world, you may be rewarded by the unbounded felicity of the world to come.

GEORGE LATIMER, Speaker.

To which the President gave the following answer:

To the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The kindness of my fellow-citizens has given me frequent occasion to make my acknowledgements for their expressions of confidence, attachment and affection; and for the honourable testimonies that

my public cares and labours have been useful to my country.

With great satisfaction I receive your additional testimony, that as a public man I have not lived in vain.

Though my seeking that repose which retirement and the public tranquil pursuit of rural affairs are calculated to afford, and which my time of life requires, the love of my country will indeed suffer no abatement: its safety and prosperity will be essential to the enjoyment of my remaining years. And I confide in the discernment and patriotism of my fellow-citizens for the choice of a wise and virtuous man who will successively administer every branch of the government in such manner as, under divine providence, to ensure the general happiness.

For your affectionate wishes for my present and future felicity, accept, Gentlem. my cordial thanks  
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

February 23.

YESTERDAY being the anniversary of the birth day of the President of the United States, in which he entered the 65th year of his age, it was observed here as a day of Festival and Rejoicing. It was ushered in by ringing of bells and firing of cannon. Most of the members of Congress and the Governor and the Legislature of this State in a body congratulated him on the occasion. The Officers of the Militia met at eleven o'clock at the State-house, and marched from thence to the house of the President—to whom they presented an address, and received his answer thereto. They then returned to the State-house, and accompanied the Society of Cincinnati in their visit to the President, who also presented to him an address and received his answer. At twelve o'clock a federal salute was fired. The procession was attended by the uniform military corps, who performed a variety of evolutions on this occasion.

This day has always been observed in this city by marks of joy and festivity: but this being the last birth day which will return to GEORGE WASHINGTON, as Chief Magistrate of the Union, it was not only honoured by outward marks of joy, but by sensations of a peculiar kind, which are better felt than expressed, they were those of gratitude and esteem for eminent services.

In the evening there was a ball on the occasion at Rickett's Amphitheatre, which for splendor, taste and elegance, was perhaps, never excelled by any similar entertainment in the United States.

The address of the Officers of Militia of the City and County of Philadelphia.

TO GEORGE WASHINGTON,

PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

SIR,

WHILE offering to you our congratulations on the return of this auspicious day, we cannot refrain from mingling an expression of extreme regret at the approaching close of your political life.

When we beheld you as a commander in chief of the armies of America, leading us to victory and the establishment of national independence; and after having accomplished this grand object, retiring from your exalted station, and embracing the undistinguished character of a private citizen, we believe the measure of your fame was full.

But when the obedience to the voice of your country you again relinquished the sweets of domestic retirement; and we beheld the storms which threatened our happiness dispelled by the justice, wisdom, vigilance, and firmness of your conduct, public credit maintained, our inestimable constitution protected, insurrection crushed, and the national peace preserved—Language was wanting to express the fullness of our feelings. Under such impressions, great as our confidence is in your successor, we cannot but lament the resolution you have taken to resign the helm.

And now, Sir, in our capacity as citizens and soldiers; ever ready to obey and support the laws of our country—we bid you a tender, and affectionate farewell; while we offer our earnest supplications, that every hour of your remaining years may be as peaceful and happy to yourself, as the most splendid period of your public stations have been beneficial to your country, we rest with perfect confidence, that the close of a life of virtue and of glory will be crowned with an eternity of bliss ineffable.

By order of the officers of the Militia of the City and county of Philadelphia.

Wm. MACPHERSON, Brig. Gen.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.

To which the President returned the following answer:

To the Officers of the Militia of the City and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVE as I ought, with great sensibility, the congratulations on this day of so respectable a body, as the officers of the militia of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Your favourable sentiments of my exertions to promote the prosperity and happiness, of our country, cannot but be pleasing to me: for be assured the approving voice of my countrymen is the most grateful reward which can be offered.

The patriotism, uprightness and abilities of him

who is to succeed to the station I now have the honour to hold, will leave you no room to regret my retirement.

For your affectionate farewell and supplications for my future peace and happiness, accept, gentlemen, my warmest thanks:—and I sincerely pray that you may collectively and individually enjoy uninterrupted, honour, prosperity and felicity.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Senate of the United States, February 22.

The answer to the Address of the Vice-President of the United States on his retiring from the Senate was yesterday, agreed to as follows,

SIR,

The Senate of the United States would be unjust to their own feelings, and deficient in their performance of a duty their relation to government & their country imposes, should they fail to express their regard for your person, and their respect for your character, in answer to the address you presented to them, on your leaving a station which you have so honourably filled as their President.

The motives you have been pleased to disclose which induced you not to withdraw from the public service, at a time when your experience, talents and virtues were peculiarly desirable, are as honourable for yourself, as from our confidence in you, Sir, we trust the result will be beneficial to our beloved country.

When you retired from your dignified seat in this House, and took your leave of the members of the Senate, we felt all those emotions of gratitude and affection, which our knowledge and experience of your abilities and undeviating impartiality ought to inspire; and we should with painful reluctance endure the separation, but for the consoling reflection, that the same qualities which have rendered you useful, as the President of this branch of the Legislature, will enable you to be still more so, in the exalted station to which you have been called.

From you, Sir, in whom your country have for a long period, placed a steady confidence, which has never been betrayed or forfeited, and to whom they have on so many occasions entrusted the care of their dearest interests, which have never been abused.—From you who holding the second situation under the Constitution of the United States, have lived in uninterrupted harmony with him who has held the first.—

From you we receive with much satisfaction the declaration which you are pleased to make of the opinion you entertain of the character of the present senators, and of that of those citizens who have been heretofore senators. This declaration, were other motives wanting, would afford them an incentive to a virtuous perseverance, in that line of conduct which has been honoured with your approbation.

In your future course, we entertain no doubt, that your official conduct, will be measured by the constitution, and directed to the public good, you have therefore a right to entertain a confident reliance, that you will be supported, as well by the people at large as by their constituted authorities.

We cordially reciprocate the wishes which you express for our honour, health and happiness, we join with tears, our fervent prayers for the continuation of the virtues and liberties of our fellow-citizens; for the public prosperity and peace: and for you we implore the best reward of virtuous deeds, the grateful approbation of your constituents and the smiles of heaven.

Captain Harper was carried into St. Jago by a French privateer. After a detention of 30 days, & being plundered of every thing, they gave up the vessel, because nobody would purchase her.

He left the following vessels there—

Brig Woolwich of Philadelphia from Port-au-Prince. Schooner Polly, do. do. Brig John, Tucker, New-York, from Jeremie.

The above all condemned.

The brig *Lavinia*, of Salem, from Aux Cayes was sent in the day capt. Harper sailed.

The schooner *Harriet*, Captain Shields from this port, is taken and carried into Port-de-Paix, where she was condemned. Thirty thousand dollars were insured on this vessel.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Kingston, of the ship *Andromache*, arrived at New-York from Cadiz.

"We were boarded on our passage by a French privateer, who robbed and plundered the ship of every thing they wanted belonging to the cargo, such as wine, brandy, raisins, lemons, &c. beside robbing the second mate & people of their clothes, although they knew that the ship had been out a long time, and was coming on the coast at an inclement season, when more than we had would be wanted."

The schooner *Kitty*, Harper, from Jeremie for Philadelphia, is taken by the French and sent into Cuba.

The ship —, Capt. Bull, of New-York arrived there on the 21<sup>st</sup>, from Monte Christi, where she had been sent in by a French privateer, and was taken to the Cape for condemnation. She however had a very narrow escape from a British 74, which endeavoured to cut her off from the harbour.

There was no French ship of war at the Cape, except a corvette; but there were four English 74's constantly cruising off, one of which, and a Berna-