

—more you probably cannot obtain. The time may come when, with greater effect, you can prefer, if necessary, higher claims. All is hazarded by precipitately urging more than your relative strength enables you to enforce. Permit your country to grow—Let no just right be abandoned—If any be postponed, it may be advanced at a more opportune season, with better prospect of success. If you will quit this crusade against Canada, and seek peace in the spirit of accommodation—and (permit me to add) if you will forego your empiric schemes of embargo and commercial restrictions—you will restore harmony at home, and allay that wide spread, and in some places alarming spirit of discontent that prevails in our land. And if your pacific efforts fail, if an obstinate and implacable foe will not agree to such a peace as the country can with credit accept, then appeal to the candor and spirit of your people for a constitutional support, with a full assurance, that such an appeal under such circumstances, cannot be made in vain.

(To be concluded in our next.)

CONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. EMBARGO.

Mr. Gaston of N. C. rose to submit to the consideration of the House a proposition which he deemed of vital importance, and to which he had been desirous for several days to call the attention of the House, but had not been able to obtain an opportunity. It was a proposition somewhat similar to that offered the other day by a gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Wright) from which however it differed in two circumstances. It did not embrace a mere palliative for evil, but a radical cure: it did not propose an enquiry by any committee into the expediency of a certain course, but it required a decision thereon by the House. In other words it was a proposition for a total and complete abandonment of the restrictive system—an abandonment at one and forever. In conformity to the practice which had prevailed under the rule of the former Speaker, and which as it had not been reversed he should consider as binding, Mr. G. said, he should, reluctantly, abstain from arguing the motion he was about to propose, and confine himself to a brief statement of the reasons on which it was founded. It might be supposed at first a little strange that he should entertain a hope that a proposition of this kind should receive the sanction of the House, when it had so short a time ago made a decision in favor of the embargo, and that decision had been supported by a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature. But there were a few considerations applicable to the present moment, which induced the hope that the House might depart from the system. It would be recollected, Mr. G. said, that the government was now about commencing, perhaps had already commenced, the collection of the war taxes imposed by Congress at their last session. How it might be in other parts of the country, he could not say: but in this part whence he came, he could say with some confidence, that unless there should be a departure from a system which deprived the husbandman of a market for the produce of his labor, these taxes would bear most oppressively on the people. It was of importance, too, that a decision should be pronounced on this subject without delay, from a nether consideration. Speculations were already afloat, rumors circulated, and hopes indulged, that the embargo would be removed. If such a thing was designed, it was necessary that the design should be effectuated without delay, that all persons interested might be permitted to derive fair profits from the trade which would be thrown open on a removal of the embargo, and that it might not fall altogether into the hands of speculators. It was important that suspense should be done away, and that those sensations which arise from a rapid succession of hopes and fears, should be lulled. There was another consideration which had weight on his mind. Congress had authorized by law an immense expenditure. To enable the Treasury to meet this expenditure, a large loan had become necessary. Such was the pressure on our monied institutions, from the present state of commerce, as induced him to suppose there would be a most serious difficulty in obtaining that loan. If the consequences would be felt only by those through whose agency the present state of things had been produced, candor required of him to say, that he should behold it with composure, if not with complacency. But he looked to its effects on the character of the nation, and on its public credit; and as far as these considerations went he felt as lively an interest in the success of the loan as any gentleman in the house. One more consideration he would urge. He was one of those who thought this policy always erroneous, embarrassing to the finances, oppressive to the community, and inefficient as regards the enemy. But if he had

been in an error on this subject, if the contrary opinion was correct, he submitted to gentlemen whether the period had not passed by when any important advantage could be expected to be derived from the embargo? Could we, he asked, expect to produce a difficulty in obtaining provisions for the armies of Spain and Portugal, when their soil was no longer polluted by the hostile foot? That we could occasion difficulty to Great Britain in obtaining supplies for her navy, when all the granaries of the world were open to her? Or that we could affect her manufactures by prohibiting their importation, when we know that with all their exertions, her artisans can scarcely produce a sufficient supply to satisfy the present demand for her fabrics from abroad? With these considerations, expressed in language somewhat like the above, Mr. Gaston submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. States.

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal so much as may be in force of the several provisions of an act entitled 'An act to interdict commercial intercourse between the United States and G. Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes.'

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill or bills pursuant to the foregoing resolutions.

The question was stated, "Will the House now proceed to consider these resolutions?" And Mr. Grundy of Tex. having required the Yeas and Nays thereon, the question was decided as follows:

For consideration	58
Against it	86

So the House refused now to consider the said resolutions.

In the Senate of the U. S. on the 15th instant, while the Loan Bill was under discussion, Mr. King of New-York, made a most powerful and interesting speech upon it. He proposed an amendment to it, which in substance was, "that the internal taxes be pledged, until the redemption of the debt, for the payment of the interest and one per cent, annually of the principal." He reprobated the war in the most pointed terms; and, although he would not vote for the means of prosecuting it, yet such was the exigency, such the delicate situation of the public credit, that his amendment should be adopted. On the 13th Mr. Giles made a lengthy and powerful speech in favor of Mr. King's amendment. He expressed his fearful apprehensions, as respects the credit of the country, in case the amendment should be negatived; and complimented, in handsome terms, Mr. King's patriotism and magnanimity.

Continuation of Late Foreign Intelligence.

Received by the Rambler, Captain Snow, arrived at Boston in 34 days from Bordeaux.

The Paris Monitor of the 20th of Jan. contains copies of the correspondence which had taken place between the ministers of France and the Prince de Metternich in regard to the negotiation, which seems to have commenced. The following note of the Baron de Saint Aignan, under date of the 9th of Nov. states the basis proposed by the allies, to which Bonaparte acceded.

NOTE.

M. de Count de Metternich informs me that the circumstances which have brought me to the head quarters of the Emperor of Austria rendered it proper to make me the medium of reporting to his majesty the Emperor the answer to his proposition made through the Count de Merfeldt: M. the Count de Metternich and M. the Count de Meserode have requested me to say

That the coalated powers were bound to each other by indissoluble ties, in which their force consisted, and from which they would never sever.

That the reciprocal engagements which they had contracted precluded them from making any peace other than a general peace.

That at the time of the Congress at Prague an expectation of a continental peace was indulged, and such circumstances did not allow time to make arrangements for a more comprehensive treaty, but since that the interests of all allied powers, as well as those of England were known; and it was useless to think of an armistice or of a negotiation which has not for its first principle a general peace: That the allied sovereigns were unanimously agreed (l'amenement d'accord) that France ought to preserve its power and its preponderance in its integrity (dans son integrité) confining itself within its natural boundaries, which are the Rhine, the Alps, and the Pyrenees.

That the principle of the independence of Germany was a condition sine qua non; that therefore France must renounce, not merely the influence which a powerful state may obtain over one of inferior force but every claim to sovereignty over Germany; that, besides, it was conformable to the position which his majesty had himself laid down in saying that it was proper that great powers should be separated by states less formidable.

That on the side of the Pyrenees, the independence of Spain, and the re-establishment of the Ancient Dynasty, were equally a condition sine qua non.

That Austria should have a frontier in Italy, which might be settled by negotiation; that the boundaries of Piedmont must be a subject of discussion, as well as the general state of Italy; it being all the while understood that this country as well as Germany should be governed in a manner independent of France, and of every other preponderant power. That the future state of Holland should likewise be a subject of negotiation; the principle of its independence being nevertheless recognized. That England was ready to make the greatest ac-

cessions for a peace founded on these bases, and to recognize the freedom of Commerce and navigation in which France had a right to pretend.

That if these principles of a general pacification were agreed to by his Majesty, such place as he might deem convenient on the right bank of the Rhine, might be rendered neutral, where the plenipotentiaries of all the belligerent powers might immediately assemble; the progress of military operations are not however to be suspended on this account.

(Signed) SAINT AIGNAN.

LYONS, Jan. 20. We are yet French, and we shall not see the enemy. We receive troops every day, and Marshal Augereau is expected here to day with a numerous corps and artillery. Hope and enthusiasm are in all hearts: tranquility is in all the families.

JAN. 22. The enemy has been driven from all their outposts; they are in full retreat. The resistance they have experienced, the good dispositions of the inhabitants, and the arrival of the reinforcements in the city, seem to have produced their retrograde movement.

TROYES, Jan. 24. The spirit of the military officers and soldiers, is most excellent. A kind of fury transports them at the very name alone of the enemies that come to seek France; they burn to drive them on the other side of the Rhine.

HAMBURG, Jan. 19. Davoust has taken a position in advance of Hamburg. This city is strong and provisioned for a year. Bernadotte and Gen. Bennigsen keep their troops many leagues from Hamburg. Their force is greater than Davoust's. Many combats of cavalry have taken place to the advantage of the French.

AUXERRE, Jan. 21. The enemy has occupied Dijon.

MERTZ, Jan. 18. A great body of the enemy's troops have rested upon Nancy, with the requisition as they have raised.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 27.

LORD WELLINGTON'S ARMY.

On the 1st of Jan. an English detachment presented itself upon the left bank of the Adour, before the Isle of Brocq. It was repulsed and obliged to retire with loss. On the 3d, we drove from the Bastide de Clarence, an English regt. On the 5th Jan. Lord Wellington went from St. Jean de Luz. He only left some detachments before Bayonne and the Adour. His line was formed upon Haspères. On the 6th, he displayed 30,000 men, and at 3 P. M. he attacked a battalion of the 8th division, placed in advance of Bastide de Clarence, as an advance post. This battalion retreated in good order. The two main armies remained in presence of each other until 6 A. M. on the 7th. The English army then retreated in different directions, and dispersed entirely. Lord W. perceived that the part of the French army, which remained in the entrenchments of Bayonne, might cut off his retreat on St. Jean de Luz. The bad understanding between the English and Spanish segment every day.

PARIS, Jan. 18. We are very sorry to hear that the inhabitants of Macon, have permitted a small number of the enemy to enter their city, when they might easily have repulsed it. It has thus become subject to requisitions and contributions. In war, nothing is respected but courage. Cowardice is despised.

The city of Dole has also been surprised by a small party of the enemy.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, to the Editors of the Chronicle, received yesterday by the Rambler.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 20.—Ed. Wellington has made but a progress of 2 leagues into France in six months. He has not yet crossed the Pyrenees, and he has sent off 4000 men, & 12,000 foot from his army to the North. His Lordship's career is at an end, and we are now in no fears of a visit from him here. Indeed it was never to be feared, from the great extent of the dreary heath and sands which separates this city from Bayonne.

The Emperor left Paris on the 25th to put himself at the head of his army in Champagne of the 300,000 men—His artillery amounts to 1000 mouths of fire, with which he intends driving the allies out of France; and that a peace is now more probable to be made at Vienna than at Paris is true.—Large reinforcements are pouring into the low countries, which has stopped all progress of the allies in that quarter. If it did not the allies, what will be their situation in their retreat, with 13 garrisoned fortresses in their rear, and an enraged populace to harass them?

The conscription of 1814 is completed. That of the remains of 1802 to 1810 is also raised, and another of 1815 has just been called on. These three conscriptions furnish 300,000 men each—500 to 1000 the National Guards, and the Volunteers, and lastly the levy en masse, and you will find that to conquer France is out of the question. Let us rather suppose that the Emperor has used a ruse de guerre, to get the allies into France, where they inclined to come, that he might do their work for them to the best advantage, for the best military men think none of those that have had the audacity to cross the Rhine, will ever return from whence they came.

[The plain English of all the above French news, is that the Allied army is in possession of one half of France, as will be seen by a reference to the map.]

FROM CADIZ.

Cadiz papers to the 23d of January, received at Boston, mention the arrival of the Duke of San Carlos at Madrid, with Bonaparte's overtures for a separate peace; but condemn it.

The French General Suchet had disarmed all the Italian and German soldiers belonging to the army at Catalonia.

The Spaniards had taken the city of Jacca. The castle still held out.

MADEIRA, Jan. 11.—On the 9th the Duke of San Carlos departed from this place for France.

BATA, Jan. 14.

MY LORD—The columns of the allied armies continue their advance on all sides.

The head-quarters of Marshal Prince Schwartzburg, were on the 13th, at Vesoul, and were moving on. On the advance of Gen. Guinay's corps to Langres, the inhabitants fled on the troops, but this is the only instance in which the allies have not been well received. The field marshal's head-quarters were to be at Langres the 15th or 16th.

General Bibus's corps has had a new direction given it from Dole towards Lyons, and it is on its march.

Gen. Hissold still operates against Befort. Besancon is invested by the corps of Lichtenstein.

The Bavarians under Gen. Wrede, have had a very serious affair with the enemy near St. Drey under Marshal Victor. In the commencement of the action they were repulsed, and the French cavalry commanded by Gen. Milhaud, had some success; but on the arrival of Gen. De Roy's Bavarian brigade, the enemy were completely repulsed, and retired towards Langres, with the loss of several officers, & some hundred prisoners.

The Cossacks continue very far in advance. I stated in your Lordship's my last dispatch, how anxious we expect events from Marshal Blucher.—It seems, however, that Marshal retired with precipitation from Koyerslaters, and raised the Sable

Marshal Blucher had his head-quarters on the 10th at Kassel, and it is said he is as far as Sainbruck, and that he will be at Metz on the 15th or 16th.

By accounts from Paris, the enemy are collecting some force near Chalons; if so, they will probably retire on it from Nancy.

The Russian and Prussian guards and reserves, to the amount of thirty thousand men, crossed the Rhine yesterday at this place, and defied before the allied sovereigns.

It is quite impossible to give an idea of these troops, by any description. Their warlike appearance, their admirable equipment, their military perfection; and when one considers what they have undergone, and contemplates the Russians, who have traversed their own regions, and marched in a few short months from Moscow across the Rhine, one is lost in wonder and admiration.

The condition in which the Russian cavalry appeared, reflects the highest reputation on this branch of their services, and their artillery your Lordship knows, is not to be surpassed.

I have the honour to be, &c.
G. STEWART, Lt. Gen.
Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 25.

PEACE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND DENMARK.
Mr. Thornton has signed with the Danish Plenipotentiary a Definitive Treaty of Peace and Alliance between England and Denmark.

All conquests to be reserved, except Heligoland. Prisoners of war on both sides to be released. Denmark to join the Allies with 40,000 men, if England will give a subsidy of 400,000*l.* in the year 1814—Pomerania to be ceded by Sweden to Denmark in lieu of Norway. Stralsund still to continue a depot for English produce. Denmark to do all in her power to abolish the Slave Trade. England to mediate between Denmark and the other Allies.

The Danish troops are to be paid exactly at the same rate as the Swedish troops are paid, so much per month, and may be called out for whatever time, longer or shorter, or not at all, as the British Government thinks proper.

Extract of a despatch from Edward Thornton, Esq. to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Kiel, 14th Jan.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have the honor of informing your Lordship, that Baron De Wittenstedt, the Swedish Minister, and myself, have this day signed Treaties of Peace with the Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty, the King of Denmark.

The Park and Tower guns were fired in celebration of the peace with Denmark, and communicated to the City in the usual form.

SUMMARY.

Our papers, letters, and verbal intelligence by the Rambler produce abundant evidence for stating that the allied powers have done the controul, and will determine the destiny of France—they will, we think, demand from the people the expulsion of Bonaparte—the restoration of the Bourbon family—and guarantee to the nation its ancient and legitimate dominion—that, the King of Naples, (Murat) will join the allies on the condition of having the Throne secured to him during his natural life, and then to its former possessor.

It is said that Bonaparte was flushing on not leading his armies, that his Queen had been declared Empress Regent—King Jos, declared his Lt. General, and charged with the government of the empire—that the beautiful groves in the vicinity of Paris, had been cut down to palliate the intrenchments round the city.

One of the Paris letters, dated January 25, says—"I expect our ministers in Russia, will reach the United States before the Rambler."

A large British force coming to America, LONDON, January 31.

Preparations have been made on a large scale to enable Sir J. Cochrane to take with him a large force, both naval and military.

Sir Alexander takes with him about 4000 Marines, under the immediate command of Maj. Nichols. Sir Alexander will also take with him a strong body of riflemen and battering artillery, Congreve rockets, shrapnell shells, with all the ammunition, &c. necessary to give effect to those engines of destruction.

Arrival of Adm. Cochrane with a strong force at Bermuda.

BERMUDA, March 19.
Sunday arrived H. M. ship Anis, 74 Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. Hon. Capt. Paget, and Superb, 74, Capt. Wainwright, from England, Major, Capt. Haynes, and Sophus, Capt. Lockyer from a cruise.

It is reported (but upon what authority we are not able to say) that our government has signified its determinations to listen to no further terms of accommodation whatever with AMERICA; but is bent upon prosecuting the war with the most rigid severity.

It was stated in Bermuda that Ad. Cockburn had asserted that in the ensuing summer the Yankees would be made to feel what it was to be at war with England.—Some ports in the United States were to be bombarded in the spring.

It was said that from 10 to 14 sail of the line were coming out to join Admiral Cochrane. The San Domingo was expected about the 20th inst. at Bermuda, when Admiral Warren would return in her to England. Admiral Cochrane would then take command of the Bermuda and Halifax station.

Renewal of the war.—The preparations which are making at Montreal, and the movements which are going on throughout the whole province of Canada, indicate an early and vigorous prosecution of the war.

Boston Paper.

It is stated in the Alexandria Gazette, that Major General Hampton has tendered his resignation to the Secretary of War.

It is said that Gen. Izard is to be the commander in chief of the army of Canada for the ensuing campaign.

Brigadier-General Winder passed through town on Tuesday last, on his way to Quebec.

[Washington Gazette.]