

to every Senator present, and to every citizen who has ever been a Senator of the United States, my thanks, for the candor and favor invariably received from them all. It is a recollection, of which nothing can ever deprive me, and it will be a source of comfort to me, through the remainder of my life, that, as on the one hand, in a government constituted like ours, I have for eight years held the second situation under the constitution of the United States, in perfect and uninterrupted harmony with the first, without envy in one, or jealousy in the other; so on the other hand I have never had the smallest misunderstanding with any member of the Senate. In all the abstruse questions, difficult conjunctures, dangerous emergencies and animated debates upon the great interest of our country, which have so often and so deeply impressed all our minds, and interested the strongest feelings of the heart, I have experienced a uniform politeness and respect from every quarter of the house. When questions of no less importance than difficulty have produced a difference of sentiment (and differences of opinion will always be found in free assemblies of men, and probably the greatest diversities upon the greatest questions) when the Senators, have been equally divided, and my opinion has been demanded according to the constitution, I have constantly found, in that moiety of the Senators, from whose judgment I have been obliged to dissent a disposition to allow me the same freedom of deliberation and independence of judgment which they asserted for themselves.

Within these walls, for a course of years, I have been an admiring witness of a succession of information, eloquence, patriotism and independence, which, as they would have done honor to any Senate in any age, afford a consolatory hope (if the Legislatures of the States are equally careful in their future selections, which there is no reason to distrust) that no council more permanent than this as a branch of the Legislature will be necessary, to defend the rights, liberties and properties of the people, and to protect the constitution of the United States as well as the constitutions and rights of the individual states, against errors of judgment, irregularities of the passions, or other encroachments of human infirmity or more reprehensible enterprize, in the executive on one hand or the more immediate representatives of the people on the other.

These considerations will all conspire to animate me in my future course, with a confident reliance, that as far as my conduct shall be uniformly measured by the Constitution of the United States and faithfully directed to the public good. I shall be supported by the Senate as well as by the House of Representatives and the people at large; and on no other conditions ought any support at all to be expected or desired.

With cordial wishes for your honor, health and happiness, and fervent prayers for a continuation of the virtues, liberties, prosperity and peace of our beloved country, I avail myself of your leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

L O N D O N, Dec. 10.

By the last arrival from Paris we are given to understand that the future progress of the negotiation cannot be made so public as the previous steps have been. It is said that lord Malmesbury intimated to M. de la Croix.

"That he had assurance of being authorized to propose specific terms of concession, but that his Britannic majesty did not think that the object of the negotiation was likely to be promoted by the habit of publishing the official communication on both sides, thereby exciting the passions of the public on the topics in discussion before they were maturely weighed. It was his desire, therefore, to suggest the prudence of abstaining from this practice so new in this diplomacy, and to recommend that the specific terms of concession on both sides should be concealed until the propositions had undergone, at least, a fair and uninfluenced discussion."

The answer of the Directory to the fore-

going suggestion is stated to have been to the following effect:

"That they had chosen the concurrence of public discussion, that all the world might be made parties to the negotiation, and judge between the two governments; but if it was the desire and taste of the English court to prefer a close deliberation, they could have no objections."

It appears from the accounts of this channel that tranquility is at length restored to the counties that were some time once declared to be out of the king's peace. The winter, in the sister kingdom, has set in with unusual rigor.

INVASION OF IRELAND.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, December 1.

"Yesterday our city experienced a scene of confusion that I can scarcely describe.

"A night o'clock in the morning, an express arrived from the MAYOR of CORK stating, that several sail of French line of battle ships, conveying a thousand flat bottomed boats, with one hundred and fifty thousand men, were plainly discernable, standing to us for the shore, and making preparations for landing.

"The Lord Lieutenant immediately sent for the commander in chief, who summoned a council of war, at which all the staff officers were present; and while they were deliberating what to do, the report circulated like wild fire through every part of the metropolis: and by one o'clock it was asserted on change that 400,000 men had made good their landing, murdered all the men in Crookhaven, ravished all the women, and then set fire to the town, which was soon reduced to ashes, and they afterwards marched for Cork, with intent to put the men to death there, to plunder that city, and reduce it to a heap of ruins.

The privy council was assembled in the great council chamber—the general officers in another part of the castle.

All the inhabitants of the city and suburbs who had red coats put them on. Fierce cocked guns, cockades, swords, and fire locks, were to be found in every street; and to say the truth, there seemed to be the appearance of alacrity; and, though much confusion was to be found, no dismay was visible.

"Expresses were immediately dispatched to order the people to drive all their cattle from the coast into the interior, and to remove their valuables; and a messenger was sent to England with this alarming intelligence.

"At two o'clock rumour annihilated Cork, Waterford, and Kinsale, and announced the enemy on its march to Dublin, laying waste to every town and village through which he travelled, and that the *Peep of day boys* had joined him and were his guides.

"At four o'clock another express arrived from the Mayor of Cork with the agreeable intelligence, that the 70, sail of line of battle ships, with 1000 flat-bottomed boats, and 150,000 men, turned out to be the homeward bound East-India fleet, on their way to Plymouth! and that the burning down of Crookhaven was nothing more than a chimney on fire!

"The council broke up—the citizens took off their scarlet coats, the guns and swords were laid up.

N E W - Y O R K, February 16.

The latest accounts mention the Brest armament to have been still in readiness, for a destination then unknown. If the destination of the American ship Olive Branch, lately captured by the English, was for Ireland (her cargo is not most probably mistated) the former suspicions of an intended invasion in that quarter acquires some degree of probability, strengthened by the late disturbances there, and the long continued preparations on the coast of France. The alarm has, as well as others, been variously viewed by the orators of the British Parliament. Mr. Pitt has there solemnly declared, that he had the most un-

questionable evidence "of the reality of the enemy's intention to attempt the invasion;" the particulars of his information, he asserted it would be injurious to disclose; but that whether the Enemy meant a mere diversion on the coast, or a more serious attack, the union, under the uncertainty of these cases, should be equally prepared for either.

Gen Tarleton, in opposition, denied the danger apprehended; and condemned the measures of the Minister grounded on these pretended fears.

"From Havre to Brest, he said there was local convenience for large embarkations, and notwithstanding the large collections of troops in that quarter, there was no danger of an attack on the coast of Sussex or Hampshire, by reason of the physical difficulties of the countries, besides that the English fleets had the dominion of the sea. From the Texel to flushing, he admitted that the large rivers that emptied themselves into the ocean in the northern coast of the enemy were more favourable for an embarkation, and the opposite counties of England presented few local obstacles; but when the house recollected that the troops of Bournonville had withdrawn from that quarter to reinforce the army of the North, no expedition was practicable. Besides, when the military establishment exceeded 100,000 men, and a number not much inferior was about to be raised; when the navy was triumphant on the ocean, and when the loyalty of the people was so conspicuous, and not unknown to the enemy, such an attempt was to be sure within the scope of possibility, but hardly probable. If the Minister apprehended an attack upon the sister kingdom, and wished to detach forces he should say so. Without some information of the real objects of the armament, he should consider the cavalry bill as an attack on the property and liberties of Englishmen."

It is remarkable that general Tarleton, who sought to subject these states to Great Britain, is among the violent friends of freedom in England—Mr. Fox, Mr. Tooke, &c. while Mr. Burke, who advocated the cause of America, is a most outrageous ministerialist.

The council of ancients have voted to increase the guards of the legislative body from 8000 to 12,000 men. Of course something is brewing!

It is supposed by many that the French will not make peace with England until they have the country into revolution, or until the king takes away that part of his title which styles him king of France. Others, again suppose the delay of peace must be charged to Great Britain, as his majesty feels too much pride to treat with his unloyal and rebellious subjects, the French people.

The cattle have been driven from the southern coast of Ireland, and the potatoes actually removed, lest they should fraternize, in case of invasion, with the French republicans!

Congress of the United States. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, January 19.

The House being in a committee of the whole on the subject of further revenue, Mr. Dent in the chair.

Mr. Hartley hoped the amendment of the gentleman from Connecticut, would not prevail. He did not see that there was a prospect of raising sufficient revenue from impost duties, and they must, therefore, have recourse to direct taxes. The only question was whether the last census should be made use of, or a new one taken; he thought there was no necessity for a new one. He was convinced, he said, that a land tax was necessary; he would vote for it, and pay his portion of it. He hoped, since they must meet the question, that they might do it soon, and not consume more time in debate.

Mr. Dayton (the speaker) said that the words "according to the last census," which were proposed to be stricken out, appeared to him objectionable in every point of view. If they implied that the enumeration made several years ago, should be the rule of apportionment, even though a new one should