Pants, Dec. 20. This day (Sunday) atroanded ty the princea and dignitaries, cardinats, ministers, g and offi celrs. and bc arers of the eagle of the legion of ho nol, \&c. receivec the members of the sena:e, who
were introduged to his majesty by the grand mas ters of ceremony, and bis aid, and presented by
his serene highness the prince vice-grand elector his serent highness the prinece vice.grand adent, addres
His excellency count Lacepede, president Red his majesty in these words?
sed SIn E-The senate, at the foot of the throne of the homage of its felicitatiens on the happy arcival of your majesty in the midst of your people. your absence, sire, tass ever been viewed as national calumiy-your presence fils with jog
conidence the whole of the French peaple. Your imperial and roysi mujesty has laid at
the basis necessary for the organization of you the basis necessary for the orgaoization of your
vast empire; but there still remains to your mavast empire; but there still remains to your ma-
jestp, nany objects to consolidate and to accom. jestr, many objects to consolidate and to accom.
plish; and the least delay in the completion of pur cifferent iastitutions, is considered as a nationa misfortune.
Wour capital, at the head of your victorious armies [hem] some men who had escaped from thé pri. clemency of your majesty, in lieu of being punish crimis attempted to disturb the tranquility this $g_{\text {t tat coty }}$ city. They have been made tof be effects of their new attempts:
 at no as a shield apainst aefarious attempts to cre
af. civit discord, attended with sanguinary hatred of ar ies, and all the horrible, seenes which revo ulions generally bring with them. The senate, first council of the emperor, is es
tablisined for the preservation of this manarchy tablisised for the preservation of this monarchy
an ji he hereditary rights of his majesty's throne, and our fousth dynasty.
Ine, it was more than once seen that the monarc prcviously administcred but one solemn oath to Frenchmen of aill ranks who had claims to the herelisary rights of the throne; and sometimes,
whin the age of the young prinoe would admit of When the age of the young prinoe would admit of boli, if the perpetuity of the government. The $\%$ or Reme, proves, sire nation feel for the French people for the blood of your majist It a setr netat which cheers every citizen, and af. guard of his fortune, and an invincible obstack to those internal divisions, and civil and politica commotions, which are the greatest evils that c
afflict a people. afflict a people. Siren your majesty nas displayed the French
digles on the towers of Moscow. The enemy sagles on the towers of Moscow. The enemy
soold pot arrest your success nor baffe your pro goild ont arrest your success nor baffle your pro
jects, but by having recourse to such horrible deeds jecls, but by having recourse to such orribe deeds
yas are practised only by vespotic governments, by
coriverting into deserts all his frontiers, carrying converting int diff rent provinces, and in reducing to rshes his capital, the centre of his
the product of so many centuries.
theirsavage ancestors, possessed bu: litle knowl theinsavaye ancestors, possessed bu: little knowl
ed eof your majesty's heart: your majesty woulc doubless haye renounced all ctaims to troph
which were to cost so murh human blood. which were to cost so much human blood. The alacrity manifested by the soldiers who
were called from the different departments by the senalus consultum of last Sept. is a sample of what your majesty may ever expect from the zeal
pat iotism, and martial ardor of the French peo ple in arresting the influence of our enemies in
the different quasters of the continent, and to ob tain by conquest an honorable and lasting peace.
Accept, sire, the iribute of acknowledganents of Accept, sire, the iribute of acknowledganents ond
the love and inviolable fidelity of the senate and Prench people.
To which bis majesty ${ }^{7}$ replied;

What yen have
Whas yeo have said is to me very agreeable. I have at heart the glory and the greatness of
France. My first thoughts are direcied io the per France. My frrt thoughts are direcied to the per
petity offineral tronquility, and to. shield my
people forever from the evil results of faction and people foreveref fron the evil) results of faction and
horrors of anarchy. It is in those enemies ont happiness of the people that I have, with the qi.
and the lo of the French people founded this ond the low of the French people founded this
throit, to which is attached the destinies of the nationt,
Timid and dastardly soldiers cause the loss orimid and dastardly soldiers cause the loss
ofindependence to nations : but pusillanimous
magistrates lestroy the empire of the laws, that magistrates lestroy the empire of th
of he throne, and social order itself.
aotcier, who perished in the fiefd of honior, his soyereign, the throne and the laws, was not
sitit more gloriout shit more glorious.
The war which
The war which Lsustain against Russia, is a
polifical war. I wold willingly haves 8 ved ber
from the evils she has brough und from the evils she bas brought upon treerself.
I cuold have armedt the greater part of her popula.
 villagers; but wheh I became acquaited with he
brutishness of that numetous class of the Russign brutishiness of that numetous class of the Russign
population, I lelfatnee from such a $m$ asure. $M y$
army. has extierienced some logses a but it was ing to the rigur of the staston.
ed towarth me.
Alter this atidience, the counsellor of stale was


## Political.

Stince of draiung monef frym the Tratayry:




 white amount of revenue exclusive of loans re,
ctivet in Lhat tige, is $\$ 215,736,783,27-$ Thic a.
mout of revenuefregeived from the commmence
ment of the goverament, to the 30 at of Septem. ber, 1800 . is $865,263,38485$. Mr, Jefferson came into the Presidency the 4 th of March, 1861 . There ought, therefore, in order to give therexact a
mount of receipts under the federal Administr mount of receipts under the federal Administe
tionas, to be added to this sum, the amount recei ed from the lat of October, 1800 , to the 3 d of As this cannot be precisely ascertained from this document, we have divided the sum for that year, and added the one balf, being $89,423,265 \mathrm{46}$, and making in the whole seventyone milllions, seven
hundred and sixteen thousand, six hundred and fitty dollars, and thirty four cents.- This sum the government received durin
years ffer it was established.
The whole amount received from the 1st of Oc. iober, 1800, to the 30th Yeptember, 1812, is 8150 , half of the year 1881 , viz. $6,423,265,46$-which venty thousand, ane hundred and thirty-two dollars and ninety -three cents. Frons these facts it fol lows-that the receipts of revenue during the ad-
ministraton of Mr. Jefferson, and the first tbree years and a half of Mr. Millions, three bundration, fity three thousand, four hundred and eighty two dollars, and fifty-nine cents, more than were re
ceived during the twelle years that the governceived during the twelve years that the govern-
ment wts in the hands of General Washington ment was in the hands of General Washington
and Mr. Adams-that is, something mote than and Mr. Ad ams-that is, something more than
double the amount. This extraordinary increase double the amount. This extraordinary increase
of revenue, has been disposed of tinder the care of these two patriotic and economical 'gentlemen in some way or other. We recellect very well,
that when Mr. Jefferson began his regin he talked that when Mr. Jefferson began his' regin the talked
very prettily, and soothingly, about frugtity, and very prettily, and soothingly, about frugdtity, and
the inapropriety of expending the people's money the inpropriety of expending the people's money
without a specificic appropriation by taw. I would be very gratifying to the same people, if they
might know in what mode he and Mr. Madiso mighe tnow in what mode he and Mr. Madiso
liave contrived to get fid of more than two dollars where General Washington and Mr. Adams ex ended one.-Conn. Mirror.

ExTRACT OF
A Letregr.
"It has long appeared to me that our rulers and the war party, have always looked ip to and de-
pended more on the emperot of France for obtain ing what they demanded of England, than on them selves; or even on a Power superiour to every
thing human ! In fact it is doubted whether a sin cere reliance can be placed on such a power by
minds entertaining a deep routed hatred, to the exclusion of every thing like christian chatity, to
a portion of therr fellow men, and those who wish oobe at peace with thein. There is too much
reason tofear that there was at the time of our eclaration of war, an understanding with the man whom we have taken a side, that we were to relin
quish commerce, make war, and teke Canada; manner as night be agreed upon. Tike Iadian
passessions were to be conquered fer the benefit of the U. S ates under the plea that they were al of G . Britain.
"It is a curious fact that we should enter on a government that matitans to the utmost extent, aereeably to to te established law of nations. I do
ars ne believe Buonaparte can humble England by his present mode of warfare, and invasion is imprac-
icable. Admitting her commerce will be much mpaired, and which has been long relied upon ;
he physical streng'b of the nation and her nays will remsin. and her people will be united in pro-
.rrtion to the number of nations who wantonly Ortion to the number of nations who wantonly
nake war on her. The tyrant wishes to reduce nake war on her. The tyrant wishes to reduce
his enemy that he may take her place on the o ". It is not likely the nations of Europe will much tomed general commercial intercourse. This is
now the great question with Russia; and as her now the great question with Russia; and as her
rulers and people are firmly united, and are now at ineace with Turkey, I have no idea that she will be,
compelled to accede to the continental system. If her enemy fails with her, his wtole scheme will
be abortive. There are great discontents in the countries over which he has acquired sovereignty,
and even in France. As to the issue of aff irs in Spain and Portugal, much depends on the war in
Russia; ; but in any event Euyblant will preserve
her tndeflendance, and it witt be better for us that she stiould.'
SEAMEN'S BILL, AND Mr. RANDOLPH. We understand that Mr. Randolph intended to
have delivered his seatiments at considerable length on this wily measure, butt the day being
too far advanced when the quastion wis pat, he had not time to do more than to throw out a few
loose observations. The crafty managers of the the power affrrded by numbars, as they always
do, to beat downiright and silence reason, negatived every motion made for adjourriment, a avare
of the public exposure consequeat on Mr. Randolph's speaking. But to expore wasall he could
oo-the whole party being now but one consoli-
dated boily of despotism and inaprobity, wifich, if it fatls must (like Bonaparte's army) vanishl, are
determined, because it is nocessary to their exis tence, to stand or fall together. With these mo.
tives the worse the measure, the more sturdy and tives the worse the measure, he more sturdy and
obstinate will be their alheraoce to it. To the resolute integrity may yet, ere too llate, snatch
the country from the knavish gripe of despotism, we offer some few of the remaris of Mr. Ran. Mr.
Molph
Mas as first started in the committee of foreigur reanxiety proportioned to the ardent desire hith an loig felt-10 see any measure adopted which would
have the slightest tendency to relieve the misad vised, ill starred psople of this country from a des potism as iron handed, subite, complete, perfec Autocrais of Europe, over their vassals and cerfs: But when he came to examine the bill, he found
it to be just, what, consideriog the quarter from
picfi it iame, bei otgot tó have expected it to B
a mere deception and that of a vers buughin
ind. He was sorry that he had been so wantio sind. He was sorry that he had been so wantipg
o himelfas to give credit to the party, even for
a transitery intention of good. He was no less sorry to find so many respectable gentemen de-
cieved by the cunning of the trick, und on a miss taken notion of its sincerity, supporring one of the clumsy expedients of political craft, that hat tion of the it should appear that the spati come even from that party. He compared it ion of the country is to be distressuth
a a pirate lighting under false colors, and said it in this way, wheat and flour in itithst disctimin was not what it purported to be-it was what it the
pourported not to be. It was proclaimed by its
double tongued herald to be the precursor of peace he avant courier of negociation-but it was no
hing like it; and at the moment they were utter. ing those promises, they who proclaimed it paci Mr. Randolph exhorted a:l honest men to be
cautious how they believed any professions of the caunous how they believed any protessions of the
kind alluded to. Hè for his part, was as clearly convinced as he was of his own existence, that s ong as the men now in administration, remaine ex pEACE. He sonjur d those who thought there would, "not to lay the flattering unction to the
souls." Not to be bewildered and led astray by such a contemptible ignis fatuus, as this measure wen, who, while they whisper peace, put in prac.
ice every mode of warfare in their power, and
allk of all provocations being removed, talls of all provocations being removed, while thry
heap the table of the house with masure after mea sure of permanent mititary'preparation. The gen-
teman who brought in the bill, had shewn vast dexterity, no dought-but how was it possible for him to suppose it likely to produce peace, while which contrary tendency obvious in its provisions,
much short of those that had already which fell much short of those that had already
been rejected by Great Britain ; for comparing offered by Mr. Russell, and rejected with scorn,
with contempt, with contungely by government, the former were much narrower than
he latter. He considered the met he latter He considered the measure d decep
tion of ihe public. He would not be an accessay, after the fact, to any deception. He again re was neither desired, nor intended. This he af e election of the prevident-upon the character of his cabinet-and their military preparations.
Caesar desired only an army to lift him to power

- and are we wanting in those men whe and are we wanting in those men, who have all want courrage and talents. In a word, peace could fying principle in it., It was a mere state trick, and
a very clumsv one.' Fed. Refl.


## falcigt

The northern mail has twice failed since our
last publication.
We cannot but recommend to the attentive perusal of eur readers, the very masterly, manily and lucky, and which will be found in the succeeding
columns. It has been held back for some olumns. It has been held back for some time, un-
in a scarcity of matter should deave room enough For it to be inserted entire. Mr. Pope, it will be
remembered, nas been heretofore, and is still, a con firmed democrat. He was uniform in his support of administration, until their projects assumed such
an aspect of folly as could not be otherwise than palpable to every clear and unhooded eye. But
bere, as was his duty, Mr. Pope stopped. He wat consequently denounced, execrated and burnt in effigy, by those very Kentuckians, who are now
oo severely suffuring the pangs of their feverish
political distemper. political distemper. Uur readers would do well to
circulate the paper of this week amongst such of meir neighbors as still think the declaration of wa who, rather whise and virtuous. There' are many, either content to remain ignorant of public afffirs,
or, what is almost as b d, to yietd their judgments implicitly up into the hanas of others. Perbaps these may consent to hear what has been said by
one of their own party, and because he was one of that party be induced to give his arguments a can
did examination.

There can $n \rightarrow$ longer be any reasomable doubt of
onapirte's safe reum to his capital, after all the peritprtes sate return to his capital, after all the
peris and mishap he has gone, through. Yet
some of the northern prints affect stiol to belfeve has not reached Paris as asserted. The belief gains ground that General Winches
was niot killed in the engarement of January 2nd, bat that himself and most of his officers and FATAL $=$ DUEL. FATAL DUEL.
A few days since, Mr. Themas Stanly and Mr
Louis Henry, two young gentemen of Newbern
crossed over to that part of Virginis which horders a gates connty, loc the purfose of terminating
some inisunderatanding. At the first fire Mr. S
$=$

Blockade of the Chesateake.
Since the publication of ouv last, a cartel wit or the particulars of captures made, see our Ma ine Mémoranda-
From persons of intelllgence, who have been
aptured, and from circumstances, we are induce o believe, that the bleckode (which we at first would cease with the occasion that produced it)
was one intended to be permanent:
Our informants state, that they onderstood from he commanders and olbecofficers, that the block de would continue; and that as soon as a force expected stowld arrive, the Delaware and New-York
ould be also blockaded. Several neytral vessels, nd, vessels in ballast bound in have been ordiered
Norfolk Ledser.
 they ship produce any puariers shown ti he southern outlets. But it is very cown and the Batish smbargoes to starve clurion declare blockude hink, after a while Matistin and bud-suf, others say they must be quick of satate
thrown overboard. Who hat our produce should bear double the pha
one quarter of the union to what it possible that Virginia and no trade, it feer a little.
 rrivec at the Vineyard, 43 lays form .
rites to the owners, stating. - that whier) er English colors from the C Cuarded and deaine he was a good prizs, and woold be sente 10
tar, and was ordered to be manned. Nex tar, and was ordered to be manned.
ing two strange sail hove in sight, frigate and kun brig, when a midshipuan perred and ordered to the first phry in the
States. Capt. L. saw nur hearrd nothing f rom them.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SUSPENSIDN OF THE NON.IMPORI,
TION. Mr. Cheeves, from the committee of Wors 4
eans, made the following report :Re of Ways and Meane,
REPORT. That they have deemed it to be their duy public service may not suffer and that th the ways and means of the present year. be wanted for the year 1814. That an evin of the probathe smount of the reverive which
accrue under existing laws and be rectival
in that year. has been submitted to Copers, in that year. has been submitred to Chipr
the annual report of the Secretary of the
sury made during the present session. Th. sury mate during the present session-T
paring the amount thereof with thr su will probably be required by a prutent
the public credit, it appeas to the public credit, it appeas sto the comniviet
dispensably necesary to make a further puevi dispensably necesary to make a fuyther ppevisum

- That this mav be done by a partiol suspersion of the non importation acts, whis wi
ly lessen their injurious effects upon
by an add titional duty on foreign ten by an additional duty on foreign tomin
the imposituon of internal faxes and dur
their ofinion, ali these mean will be sutflly the revenue which will br wanved-l
is impracticable duing the present esish
sistently with a due attention to the other bu of the nation, to enact the laws necerssary
brace the last mentioned object. bu that tii be done without a delay which will be bi
either to the public credit or the public by an earhier meeting of Congress than the
stitutional period which it will Le the taly ol stitutional period. Which it will te the duly o
gress, or the executiv branch of the govern
to fix at such a time as shall be deemed proper and expedient-That it is, howev
sary that the suspension of the non in
acts which is contemplated, should be the which is contemplated, should be
the session of Congress, ard for th
pese anc another impesition of additional foreign tononage they beg leave to report a They also report herewith a correspin
between the Secretary of the Treasury Committec on the subject of this report
A bill pariailly to suspend for a limited tim
several acts prohibiting importations from several acts prohibiting importations from
Britain and her dependencies, and of the pr and manufactures thereof ; to lay additionol dut
and for other purposes, which was twice real
referred to a conmitee of the whale husisc Thursday next


## SIR-I have the honor to submit the fillo

## I. It is believed, for the reasons stated in m .

 It is believed, for the reasons staied in mter of the 10 th June last to the comminte ways and means, that the anmount of revethuet
plicable to the year 1814, which would restult fid a modficication of the norain mportation acts as spy
gested in the said letter, may be estimatel gested in the said letter, may be estiumaten
atout tive millions of dolliars provided that mo
ification takes place during the present sespion ification takes place during the present sess sia
congress.
2. No better modification, for the purposes 5 tho 2. No better modification, for the purposst tho
in intended, has suggeaied itsclf. Whan that $y$ posed in the letter aforesaid. But it would sem
requisite for the same obiect that no drate requisite for the same object that no dratr
should be allowed on the re-exportation of 3. The most imporanct legas imporisec,
appears necessary to enforce the non-imparsi 3ppears necessary to enforce the non-imparts
acts, is a positive prathition of a pestaratin
order of court, of merchantize, to inpoun which is provtibited by haw. It is also betiet that it willbe necessary vo ander all the cargocs
salt, partioularly from Lisbon, to he disclarged
der the inspection of proper oflers; and it pears reasonable that the

## rayed by the importers. 4. It appears in every

sirable that the duty on foreign tonnage shopla increased. A cuty of ten dollars per tor deer
seem greater than what is required fot the prots seem greater than what is r
tien of A merican vesselse

