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FIRST WEEK, AND THIRTY-FIVE CENTS  
FOR EACH CONTINUATION.

NEWPORT, R. I. MAY 23.  
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Arrived at this port this morning, brig  
Bazillian, captain Hodgkinson, 30 days  
from Liverpool, in ballast. Left there,  
brig Hollin of Philadelphia, a cartel; brig  
Alexander, Pigot, for Boston in ten days,  
and Pockahuntas, Sherburne, for do.  
three days, both with cargoes of goods.

Capt. Hodgkinson has politely favored  
the editors of the Mercury with London  
papers to April 20, Liverpool to April 22,  
(14 days later) and Lloyd's List to April  
20, from which we have extracted every  
article of consequence.

The expedition to America, with 2000  
marines on board, sailed from Plymouth  
about the 14th April.

The exchange of prisoners between this  
country and England had been entirely  
suspended by an order from the British  
government. The following article on  
this subject is from the London Statesman  
of April 12:—"Saturday the American  
consul was informed by government, that  
no more cartels would be permitted to  
leave this country for the United States  
until further orders; and we learn in con-  
sequence of this determination, a vessel  
which was on the point of sailing with  
passengers and prisoners has been stopped.  
This departure from the lenient system upon  
which ministers have hitherto acted, is  
said to have been occasioned by the receipt  
of intelligence from sir J. B. Warren,  
that the exchange of British subjects natu-  
ralized in the United States had been per-  
emptorily demanded by the American gov-  
ernment, under a menace of detaining all  
the British prisoners that might fall into  
their hands. To this demand, sir J. B.  
Warren returned a prompt refusal."

Petitions had been presented to Parlia-  
ment from the cotton manufacturers of  
Liverpool—from the merchants of Liver-  
pool engaged in the commerce of Brazil—and  
from the ship owners of Liverpool,  
praying for prohibitory measures against  
the importation of cotton from this coun-  
try.

The Russian gen. Witgenstein, has ad-  
dressed a spirited proclamation to the Sax-  
ons, in which he invites them & their so-  
vereign to shew themselves true Germans.  
He says—"the hour has struck—the hour  
of delivery from Bonaparte's yoke—but  
let us take instant advantage of it, for it  
will never strike a second time."

The Russian minister at the court of  
Denmark, has presented to his Danish ma-  
jesty a letter from the emperor of Russia,  
desiring to have an immediate answer to  
the question, "whether Denmark will act  
with or against France?"

Stralsund and Pomerania have been ta-  
ken possession of by a body of Swedish  
troops. A second division of 10,000  
Swedes sailed from Carlsham on the 24th  
March for Pomerania. A third and fourth  
division were to follow immediately, and  
the crown prince would follow the fourth.

The king of Prussia has, by edict, abo-  
lished Bonaparte's continental system.—  
He declares, "that all restraints under  
which commerce has hitherto suffered in  
the Prussian states, in consequence of the  
so-denominated continental system, are  
abolished, and that the ships and goods of  
all friendly and neutral nations shall be  
freely admitted to enter into the Prussian  
harbors and territories, without any ex-  
ception or difference. All French goods,  
either produce or manufactures, are, on  
the contrary, totally prohibited, not only  
for use, but likewise to pass through our  
territories, or those occupied by our ar-  
mies."

The Bonne Citoyenne arrived at Ply-  
mouth April 17th, from St. Salvador,  
with one million sterling on board. Such  
were the apprehensions entertained for his  
safety, that policies had been underwritten  
at Lloyd's at 60l. per cent.

Lieut. Chadds, with the surviving offi-  
cers and crew of the late frigate Java, ar-  
rived at Portsmouth April 16th, from St.  
Salvador.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

DOWNING STREET, APRIL 12.

despatch dated Heligoland, April 7.

of which the following is an extract, was  
last night received at Earl Bathurst's Of-  
fice, addressed to his lordship by Lieuten-  
ant Gov. Hamilton:

Extract of a letter from General the Baron  
Tettenborn to Major Kentzinger, dated  
Hamburg, April 5.

"I hasten to announce to you the sig-  
nal victory which our troops have gained  
upon the 2d of April, over the corps of  
Gen. Morand who had possessed him of  
the town of Luneburg.

"General Morand, with 3500 men had  
marched from Tosdett to Luneburg. My  
Cossacks followed his movements; and I  
gave information of them to Gen. Dorn-  
burg who, in conjunction with General  
Tschernicheff's corps had passed the Elbe  
at Lentzen. The two Generals advanced  
by forced marches to Luneburg, and ar-  
rived there just as my Cossacks were en-  
gaged with the enemy. The gates were for-  
ced with the bayonet, and a sanguinary  
conflict ensued in the streets of the town.  
The victory was soon decided in our favor  
all who were not killed or already made  
prisoners, laid down their arms. Not a  
single one escaped of the whole corps.—3  
pair of colors and 12 pieces of cannon fell  
into our hands."

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 2.

Adj. Gen. Baron Wirzingerode re-  
ports from Kmisch, under date 14th Feb.

as follows, to Prince Kutusoff Smolensko:  
—"With an army confided to me, I came  
up with Gen. Regnier, at Kelitsen, in the  
evening of the 13th inst. The enemy di-  
rected their movements upon the city, to  
form a junction with from 3 to 4000 Poles,  
who had 15 pieces of cannon with them,  
and found themselves at the very instant  
attacked by the Russian troops with their  
characteristic ardor. The result of this  
attack is the more honorable to the reputa-  
tion of his majesty's arms, as the enemy's  
infantry, who were superior in force, made  
a brave and obstinate resistance.—The  
Saxon standards, 7 pieces of cannon, the  
Saxon general Rostitz, 3 col. 36 officers,  
and 200 privates, were the trophies of this  
day. My advanced guard is pursuing the  
enemy, who retreats upon Raczkowo and  
Ostrowo. The infantry having made forced  
marches for four successive days, will  
require one or two day's rest."

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

April 16,

Capt. Muller, a Hanoverian officer, ar-  
rived yesterday with despatches for count  
Munster, and who also brought accounts  
to government from Heligoland which is-  
land he left on the 9th instant. The fol-  
lowing statement was soon afterwards cir-  
culated:—

"Government has received accounts  
from Heligoland, stating on the authority  
of Hamburg newspapers, that an Austrian  
army of 80,000, in Volhynia, had joined  
the Russians against France, and that  
Austria had sent 100,000 men towards Ita-  
ly.

"The same authority states, that Gen.  
Grenier had been defeated with great loss  
near Magdeburgh. The movement made  
by Davoust upon Luneburg, was a conse-  
quence of that defeat."

The following private letter was also re-  
ceived—

HELIGOLAND, APRIL 9.

"A letter has reached us from Ham-  
burg, in which is stated, that the senator  
Koch had spoke to the prince of Mecklen-  
burg, by whom he had been assured that  
Austria was marching 100,000 men into  
Germany, and 80,000 into Italy. Da-  
voust had left Magdeburgh, with 5000  
men, and had reached Luneburg, giving  
out that he was to be followed by 10,000  
others."

RUSSIAN FORCES.

April 16.

A Swedish force is at Stralsund, and  
by the commencement of the Campaign  
the Crown Prince of Sweden will have the  
command of 50,000 men.

The Russian force with which the cam-  
paign will open cannot be less than 220  
thousand men. The Prussian 70,000.  
Swedish and Pomeranian 50,000.—A  
grand total of 340,000 men.

To this must be added the force which  
Hanover and Hesse, and Brunswick, and  
the Hanse towns, and perhaps Saxony may  
furnish.

April 20.

The Crown Prince of Sweden is report-  
ed to have actually landed in Pomerania,

and thus we shall soon see one of Bona-  
parte's most celebrated general's fighting  
against him. The army which the Crown  
Prince will command will be upwards of  
50,000 men, and the scene of its operation  
will probably be where Bonaparte will com-  
mand in person.

We have letters from Minorca of the  
7th of last month, confirming the account  
we communicated on Saturday, of distur-  
bances having broken out in the South of  
France.—The following is an extract from  
one of them:

Berlin April 3.

Our newspapers contain the following  
address to the Germans—

"While the victorious warriors of Rus-  
sia, accompanied by those of His Majesty  
the King of Prussia, his ally, appear in  
the Germany, his Majesty the Emperor  
of Russia, and his Majesty the King of  
Prussia, announce to the Princes and na-  
tions of Germany, the return of liberty &  
independence. They only come with an  
intention of aiding them to reconquer  
those inalienable benefits of nations, and  
of affording powerful protection and las-  
ting security to the regeneration of a vene-  
rable empire.

"These two armies, trusting in God,  
and full of courage, advance, hoping that  
every German, without distinction, will  
join them.

"The Confederation of the Rhine, that  
deceitful fetter with which the general dis-  
turber bound Germany, after dismember-  
ing her, and even obscuring her ancient  
name cannot longer be tolerated, as it is  
the effect of foreign constraint and of for-  
eign influence. It must be dissolved.

"Their Majesties will only give pro-  
tection while the German Princes and na-  
tions are engaged in completing the grand  
work.

"Let France, who is beautiful and  
strong in herself, occupy herself, in future  
in promoting her internal welfare! No  
foreign power intends disturbing it—no  
hostile power shall be sent against the  
rightful frontiers. But be it known to  
France, that the other powers are solici-  
tous of conquering lasting tranquility for  
their subjects; and that they will not lay  
down their arms, until the foundation of  
the independence of every European state  
has been established and secured.

"In the name of their majesties the  
Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia.

Prince KUTUSOFF SMOLENSK,

Field Marshal and Commander

In chief of the Allied Army.

"Head-quarters, Kalisch, 18th  
(25th) March, 1813.

Congress.

IN SENATE.

Monday, May 31.

Two petitions of private nature were  
presented and referred.

Mr. Smith of Md. gave notice that on  
to morrow he should ask for leave to bring  
in a bill to amend the militia laws of the  
United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Several petitions of a private nature  
were presented and referred.

STENOGRAPHERS.

Mr. Grosvenor presented the petition  
of George Richards, stating, that he had  
during the last session reported the proce-  
dings of the House for the Federal Re-  
publican newspaper; and that on applica-  
tion at the present session for the like pri-  
vilege, he had been excluded by the deci-  
sion of the hon. Speaker; and praying to  
be admitted as heretofore for the purpose  
of reporting debates.

Mr. Grosvenor moved to refer the peti-  
tion to a select committee.

Mr. Grundy remarked, that this was  
one of those questions which there was no  
occasion to refer to a committee, as the  
house were as well qualified to decide on  
it as any committee could be.

Mr. Grosvenor urged the reference of  
this memorial to a committee, as the best  
mode of ascertaining whether other steno-  
graphers could be admitted on the floor  
consistently with the convenience of the  
House, and a course which would be per-  
haps, more decorous to the chair than any  
other.

Mr. Troup suggested the propriety of  
referring the memorial to a committee of  
the whole. He said the paper and the mod-  
el of its production into the House were

calculated directly or indirectly to convey  
to the House and to the public an intima-  
tion that the Speaker had acted with in-  
justice in relation to the individual petition-  
ing. It seemed proper, therefore, that  
the Speaker should have an opportunity of  
explaining the grounds on which he had  
acted.

Mr. Wright was indisposed to refer the  
petition to a committee, for reasons which  
he stated.

A very desultory debate ensued, which  
occupied, with little intermission, the re-  
mainder of the day's sitting; of which we  
can, for the present, at least, give little  
more than the names of the speakers and  
the general course of proceeding.

Mr. Grosvenor replied to Mr. Wright's  
objections to the character of the Federal  
Republican, which he conceived, had no  
bearing on the abstract question of the ad-  
mission of another Stenographer.

Mr. Hanson spoke at some length, with  
much warmth, and no little eloquence, in  
reprobation of the opposition, set up to the  
admission of Mr. Richards, which he view-  
ed as an attempt to abridge the liberty of  
the press.

Mr. Wright replied with equal warmth  
to some remarks made by Mr. H. in allu-  
sion to him; and

Mr. Hanson rejoined.

The question was then taken on refering  
the petition to a committee of the whole  
house, and carried by a considerable ma-  
jority.

It was made the order for to day in pre-  
ference to morrow; the question on to-  
morrow, the day proposed by Mr. Gros-  
venor, having been negatived, 90 to 74.

Several other petitions from individuals  
were then presented and referred, among  
which were several petitions from the dis-  
trict of Columbia presented at the last ses-  
sion of Congress, but not finally acted on.

Mr. Grundy presented the petition of  
William Kelly, contesting the legality of  
the election of Thomas K. Harris, now a  
sitting member from the state of Tennessee.  
Referred to the committee of elections.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter  
from the Commissioners of Public Lands  
transmitting the report of the Commission-  
ers appointed for the revision of claims to  
lands in the district of Kaskaskia.

On motion of Mr. Eppes, leave was giv-  
en to the committee of Ways and Means  
to sit during the sittings of the House.

On motion of Mr. Robertson.

Resolved, That the committee of Com-  
merce and Manufactures be instructed to  
enquire into the propriety of establishing a  
port of entry in the town of Mobile.

The house then resumed the question  
respecting stenographers—and,

On motion of Mr. Grundy, resolved in-  
to a committee of the whole, Mr. NEL-  
son in the Chair, on the petition of George  
Richards this day presented and referred.

The petition having been again read—

Mr. Grosvenor moved the following res-  
olution.

"Resolved, That George Richards be  
admitted on the floor of this House as a  
Stenographer and that the Speaker be re-  
quested to assign him a place therein."

Mr. Clay (Speaker) after observing  
that in his opinion an importance had been  
given to this petition which did not well  
comport with the dignity of the house,  
stated the ground on which the decision  
had been made by him of which the peti-  
tioner complained; which was simply this  
—that in consequence of the recent altera-  
tions in the house, seats, had been arrang-  
ed for but four stenographers—and to  
those places he had assigned the applicants  
according to seniority; all of whom hav-  
ing been of longer standing than Mr. R.  
he had by this arrangement been excluded.  
If the house should deem it proper to ad-  
mit others than those now on the floor, he  
hoped they would designate the stations  
they should occupy, &c.

As much debate now took place of a na-  
ture uninteresting to the public, and prin-  
cipally regarding the former practice and  
actual import of the present rule of the  
house, as would fill a newspaper; in which  
Messrs. Grosvenor, Calhoun, Gaston,  
Roberts, Gholson, Eppes, Seybert, Ma-  
con, Pitkin, Ingersoll, Bibb, Stockton, &  
others bore a part.

On the suggestion of Mr. Eppes, Mr.  
Grosvenor so modified his resolution as  
to read as follows:

Resolved, That provision ought to be  
made for the accommodation of additional  
stenographers on the floor of the house.

A motion was made by Mr. Gholson to