

you possess any rights of it. What is the object in dispute? The fair honest trade that exchanges the products of our soil for foreign articles, for home consumption? Not at all. You are called upon to sacrifice this necessary branch of your navigation and the great agricultural interest, whose hand-maid it is—to jeopardize your best interests, for a circuitous commerce, for the fraudulent protection of belligerent property under your neutral flag. Will you be goaded by the dreaming calculations of insatiable avarice to stake your all for the protection of this trade. I do not speak of the probable effects of war on the price of our produce. Severely as we may feel, we may acquiesce through it. I speak of its reaction on the constitution. You may go to war for this exorcism of the carrying trade, and make peace at the expense of the constitution. Your Executive will lord it over you, and you must make the best terms with the conqueror that you can. But the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gregg) tells you that he is for acting in this, as in all things, uninfluenced by the opinion of any minister whatever, foreign, or I presume domestic. On this point I am willing to meet the gentleman, I am unwilling to be dictated to by any minister at home or abroad. Is he willing to act on the same independent footing? I have before protested, and I again protest against secret, irresponsible, over-ruling influence. The first question I asked when I saw the gentleman's resolution was, "is this a measure of the cabinet?" Not of an open declared cabinet, but of an invisible, inscrutable, unconstitutional cabinet—without responsibility, unknown to the constitution. I speak of back-stairs influence—of men who bring messages to this House, which, although they do not appear on the journals govern its decisions. Sir, the first question that I asked on the subject of British relations was, what is the opinion of the cabinet?—What measures will they recommend to Congress? (Well knowing that what ever measures we might take they must execute them—and therefore, that we should have their opinion on the subject)—My answer was (and from a cabinet minister too) "there is no longer any cabinet."—Subsequent circumstances, sir, have given me a personal knowledge of the facts. It needs no commentary.

(To be continued.)

Latest European News.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

Yesterday we received French papers to the 15th inst.

On the 14th inst. the Arch Chancellor of the Empire (Cambaceres) went to the Senate and made the following speech.

"GENTLEMEN—If the Grand Elector had been present, you would have received from him the communications which the Emperor and King orders me to make to you. The letter which his Majesty addressed to the Senate, has for its object, to inform you of two important particulars: The one is the marriage of Prince Eugene with the Princess Augusta, daughter of his Majesty the King of Bavaria. The other is the treaty of Peace concluded at Presburg on the 26th of December, and ratified next day at the Palace of Schoenbrunn, near Vienna.

After paying some compliments to Prince Eugene, the Speech proceeds: "The marriage shows how much the Emperor appreciates the fidelity of the ancient house of Bavaria, whose attachment to France has at all times been firm, & how much his Majesty is touched with the courage and fidelity of which the Bavarian nation and its illustrious Chief have given such proofs to the danger of their greatest interest, &c. &c."

Letter from his Majesty the Emperor, to the Senate.

SENATORS—Peace has been concluded at Presburg, and ratified at Vienna, between me and the Emperor of Austria. It was my wish at a solemn sitting to inform you myself of the conditions, but having, some time since, agreed with the King of Bavaria on the marriage of my son, Prince Eugene, with the Princess Augusta, his daughter, and being at Munich at the celebration of the marriage is about to take place, I cannot resist the pleasure of remaining with the young couple, two models of their sex. I am besides desirous of giving to the Royal House of Bavaria, and to the brave Bavarian nation, who have rendered me so many services, and have shewn me so much friendship, and whose ancestors were constantly united in

policy and in disposition with France, this proof of my consideration and particular esteem. The marriage is to take place on the 15th of January. My arrival in the midst of my people will thus be retarded for some days. These days will appear long to my heart; but having been unceasingly occupied in the duties of a soldier, I experienced a tender relaxation in occupying myself with the business and the duties of a father of a family. Not wishing however, to delay longer the publication of the Treaty of Peace, I have ordered, in pursuance of our constitutional statutes, that it should be communicated to you without delay, in order that it may be published as a law of the Empire.

Done at Munich, the 6th of January, 1805.

NAPOLÉON.

The Secretary of State,
H. B. MARAT

Most of the principal inhabitants of Naples are quitting that city and territory, and retiring to Sicily. The royal Family have not yet repaired to that island, the only possession, we fear, which will shortly remain to them.

A general and sweeping change of the Austrian Ministry, as complete to the full as that which is about to take place in this country, was effected the day before the Treaty of Peace was signed; it probably might have been the *sine qua non* of that famous convention.

Dispatches were this morning received by government from Berlin, which state, that an arrangement had taken place between his Prussian Majesty and Bonaparte, in consequence of which the Electorate of Hanover is to be occupied by Prussian troops until the conclusion of a peace between the belligerent powers.

Orders have, we believe, been sent for the immediate return of the British troops now on the continent, and as there are a great number of transports in the Weser, the embarkation will take place without delay.

It is stated under the usual convenient form of a rumour from the banks of the Danube, that 60,000 French, under the command of Gen. Marmont, were to join the Austrians and take possession of Bosnia and Servia for the Emperor Francis. This is extremely probable. It was promised that the cessions made by Austria, under the dictation of the French Emperor, the former should receive an indemnity in the east.

The new Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, though not at open war, have, through their subjects, already come to blows. Some little squabbles have taken place about demarcations, in which the troops of his Majesty of Wirtemberg were obliged to give way. The Bavarian army was to be increased to eighty thousand men, a force, if properly disciplined, sufficient to prove a most effectual barrier to any sudden movement hereafter on the part of Austria.

February 1.

Orders have been issued in France for renewing the preparations for the invasion of England. The flotilla at Boulogne is to be considerably augmented, and the grand army is immediately to return to the coast.

Another Insurrection in Italy.

The inhabitants of Parma are in a state of rebellion against Bonaparte's authority; in consequence of which Prince Eugene has addressed a proclamation to them, in which he threatens them with exemplary vengeance, if they return not immediately to their obedience and implicitly submit to the will of their oppressor.

The insurrections in Parma and Liguria were encouraged by the debarkation of the British and Russian troops at Naples, and appear to have embraced not only the mass of the people, but the principal inhabitants, who were already weary of the tyranny of their French rulers. Had the allies prevailed in Germany, there is no doubt that the whole of Italy would have united to throw off their yoke.

February 4.

Adm. Sir Hyde Parker is dead. The French papers bring a proclamation, in which the Emperor Bonaparte says, that England may have peace, provided she will reduce her maritime establishments!!

We understand Mr. Fox has already sent dispatches to all our

ministers at foreign courts, announcing the change in the ministry; and adding, that his wish is to restore peace to all Europe. If report be true, it is Mr. Fox's intention to make peace with France, leaving the Boulogne flotilla as it now is; and he proposes to guard against the danger of its existence, by compelling every man in this country capable of bearing arms, to learn the use of them.

February 8.

Letters from Holland, of the 4th, were yesterday received in the city. One of these mentions a report that Bonaparte had demanded of the king of Prussia to shut his ports against the commerce of England; upon which subject a very serious correspondence had taken place between the courts of Paris and Berlin, the result of which is not stated.

The King of Sweden has withdrawn his minister from the German Diet, after giving a note which concludes, that his majesty considers it beneath his dignity to take any part in the deliberations of the Diet, so long as its decisions shall be under the influence of usurpation and selfishness.

The Lords of the Council have come to a determination, that ships being American property, but not American built, sailing under sea-letters, cannot be considered American vessels; and consequently are not entitled to import into this kingdom, under the act of 37th of his majesty, chap. 97.

Mr. Erskine has been called up to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Erskine, of Restormel, in the County of Cornwall.

February 10.

We understand that dispatches announce that the King of Prussia has taken possession of Hanover in his own name, and imposed the oath of allegiance on the different authorities established. It is said too that he refuses to allow the German legion to return to England, claiming them as his subjects. Another account states that it is only the recruits that are not permitted to embark for England.

It appears that government must have strong reason to think that the Cape of Good Hope has been taken by the expedition under Sir D. Baird. Three transports with provisions have sailed from Portsmouth for the Cape. It was reported some time ago, that this expedition would first make an attempt on some part of Spanish America, but it seems to have been unfounded.

The annexation of the Electorate of Hanover to the Prussian dominions was announced by a Proclamation, dated the 9th instant from Count Schulenburg, who had previously been appointed Governor of Hanover.

In consequence of a very extraordinary and unprecedented step taken by Count Schulenburg on the part of the King of Prussia for the administration of the civil government of the Electorate of Hanover, his Britannic Majesty's arms have been taken down from the tribunals and public offices throughout Hanover; and the several public functionaries prohibited, under the severest penalties, from maintaining any correspondence whatever with the King of Great-Britain, or with his English or German Ministers!!

February 12.

Parliament have appropriated 40,000 pounds for the payment of Mr. Pitt's debts. The vote was unanimous. Mr. Pitt was a few years since offered 100,000 pounds by the merchants, to remove his embarrassments; but he declined accepting it.

Letters from Holland of the 7th instant, were yesterday received. They confirm our former statement of a proclamation having been issued by the Dutch government on the 1st inst. forbidding, under severe penalties, the subjects of Holland from holding any commercial or friendly intercourse whatever with subjects of G. B. A postscript to one of these letters, however, adds, "that much of the severity of the regulations which affected the commercial interests of the country, more especially as connected with England, has lately been remitted, and a further relaxation of those restraints is daily expected." The Dutch letters contain no other news of importance.

February 14.

We have been shewn a letter from an officer on board the expedition under Sir David Baird; it

is dated from the coast of South-America. There was then little doubt of their final destination being the Cape of Good Hope.

As soon as Mr. Fox was re-elected yesterday, for Westminster, he got into the chair prepared for him, which was crimson damask, richly gilt, and covered with laurels. He was chaired round Covent-garden, amidst the loud acclamations of the populace. In the afternoon, the friends of Mr. Fox dined at the crown and Anchor Tavern. After dinner, the first toast proposed by Mr. Fox was "The King." He afterwards gave his customary toast, "The cause of liberty all over the world."

87th Bulletin of the Grand Army.

"General St. Cyr is advancing by forced marches towards Naples, to punish the treason of the Queen and to precipitate from the throne this culpable woman, who has violated in so shameless a manner, all that is held sacred among men. It was endeavoured to intercede for her with the Emperor; he replied, "Were hostilities to recommence and the nation to support a thirty years war, so atrocious an act of perfidy could not be pardoned." The Queen of Naples has ceased to reign. This last crime has completed her destiny; let her go to London to increase the number of intriguers, and form a sympathetic ink committee with Drake, Spencer, Smith, Taylor and Wickham, she may also invite, if she pleases, Baron D'Armfeldt, M. Fersen, D. Antraigues, and the Monk Morus."

MADRID, DEC. 22.

Troops are assembling near Seville, whose destination is for Portugal, to compel that power to shut its ports against the English. The 6,000 Spanish troops first intended for Etruria, are now to make a part of the expedition to Portugal.

Congress.

House of Representatives.

Thursday, March 27.

A communication was received from the Post-Master-General, comprising a statement of contracts made for carrying the mail.

The following message was received from the President of the U. States.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of U. States.

It was reasonably expected that while the limits between the territories of the U. States and Spain was unsettled, neither party would have innovated on the existing state of their respective positions. Some time since, however, we learnt that the Spanish authorities were advancing into the disputed country, to occupy new posts and make new settlements. Unwilling to take any measures which might preclude a peaceable accommodation of differences, the officers of the U. States were ordered to confine themselves within the country on this side of the Sabine river, which, by delivery of its principle post, Natchitoches, we understood to have been itself delivered up by Spain; and at the same time, to permit no adverse post to be taken, nor armed men to remain within it. In consequence of these orders, the commanding officer at Natchitoches, learning that a party of Spanish troops had crossed the Sabine river, and were posting themselves on this side the Adams sent a detachment of his force to require them to withdraw to the other side of the Sabine, which they accordingly did.

I have thought it proper to communicate to Congress the letters detailing this incident, that they may fully understand the state of things in that quarter, and be enabled to make such provision for its security as, in their wisdom, they shall deem sufficient.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Friday, March 21.

Mr. Mumford, from the committee to whom was referred a resolution, prohibiting the importation of certain articles from Great-Britain, reported a bill to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize, which was referred to a committee of the whole House on Monday.

Mr. Thomas said he wished to make a motion to amend the rules of the House, and he would, in a few words, state the reasons which influenced him.

The bill said Mr. T. for a partial non-importation of the products and manufactures of Great-Britain is now before us, and we shall soon be again engaged on the subject of our differences with that nation. A subject which has been, and probably will be again embraced as a theme on which much of the precious time of this House has been spent, and its dignity prostrated, in talking about and animadverting on, all the little local, party divisions, which have been artfully attempted to be raised in different sections of this union by designing individuals and newspaper writers, but which, as to principle, do not in reality exist.

In attempting, by low epithets,

and personal allusions, to criminate the present chief magistrate of this country, who, not only possesses the entire confidence, and is the pride and boast of almost unanimous America; but who has been eulogized throughout Europe, and the whole civilized world, for the salutary measures, which he has recommended and adopted, to lessen his own patronage, to lighten the burthens of the people, to preserve peace, and to render their independence, freedom and happiness, permanent and secure, and whose political life will be transmitted to posterity, in the fairest pages of history, as a model of public virtue and true patriotism. In canvassing for the election of another President, and in attempting to excite jealousies, and disturb the harmony and unanimity of the nation, at this momentous crisis, besides the low personal abuse, which while that subject was under consideration, has been levelled at a great number of the most respectable members of this House, all of which, I deem a gross violation of its dignity, and the honor of the nation, and which I will set my face against while I am honored with a seat on this floor. Our rules on this subject are either misconstrued or they are defective, I shall therefore propose an alteration. But by this, said Mr. T. I wish not to be understood as having any reference to the low invectives, directed at myself, the other day, by a member, whom I, exercising a constitutional right, called to order, when, in my opinion, he was outraging decency and decorum, for I view that only as a stroke in the desperate struggle of one, who, from disappointment and chagrin, was politically strangled by his own hands, and was just expiring, I feel far above being affected by any thing of this kind individually, but I feel for the dignity of this House, and for the reputation of the American government.

—And in order, if possible, to prevent this kind of transgression in future, by bringing questions of order fairly before the chair and the house, I will submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That when a member is called to order by any other, he shall immediately sit down, and the member calling the other to order, shall then be allowed to state the points, which he objects to, as being out of order, so that the decision of the chair and the House, may be taken thereon.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Clark said, as to the public character, who is the object of the following resolution, I have long had suspicions, and I have since found, from what I consider good authority, these suspicions confirmed. I have good reason to believe that a man high in office, no other man than the Post-Master-General of the United States, has been combining and machinating against the representatives of the people, and that he has used his efforts to seduce a press [Mr. Clark is understood since to have alluded to the Aurora] to aid him in a claim depending before this House. I know the authority which could relieve this House from the necessity of discharging what may be considered an unpleasant duty, by getting rid of what may be called a public nuisance. I mean the President of the United States. It is because I believe that great and good man, whose greatest fault, if he has a fault, consists in his goodness, has not been fully informed on this subject, that this course has been rendered necessary. I have such confidence in the President, that I believe, if he had received this information, he would not have suffered this officer to remain a moment in place. But good, just, and honest himself, he listens to *ear wings* who surround him, who extol this officer, and whisper sweet things in his favor.

I think it a duty I owe to the government to take this step. To the representative part of it, I have little apprehension, as I know that in case of misconduct, the selection-screw, that admirable feature of the system, will apply an abundant remedy. But when an officer in the executive department is found to be undeserving of confidence, it is right that the people should know it; and with the convictions I entertain, I should not do my duty if I did not move this motion, before the end of a political life, which may in a few days expire—I therefore submit the following resolution: