

one case as in the other. This shows the necessity of taking some decisive step that will convince G. Britain we are determined not to submit to these aggressions, that will tell her, in firm and manly language, thus far you may go, but no farther. On this subject also our government has remonstrated to that of G. Britain without effect. No satisfactory arrangements could be obtained, and there is no greater prospect of an amicable adjustment of our differences with that nation at this moment, than there was a year ago, nor have I any idea we shall find ourselves in a better situation, in this respect, one, two, or three years hence, if we tamely acquiesce, than we now are. There is, therefore, no ground for delay, we can derive no benefit from it, this is the time we ought to act, the most propitious that is likely to present itself.

(To be continued.)

Latest European News.

HAGUE, MARCH 22.

The decision of the alteration in our government is now at hand. On Wednesday the Secretary of our Ambassador at Paris, arrived here as a courier with dispatches, and Admiral Verbeul is expected back from Paris in a few days. Yesterday a yacht left Rotterdam in order to wait for him at Moordyk. The report that a French Prince is to be placed at the head of our government still increases, but nothing farther is known on the subject. Our funds are falling very fast.

DORTMUND, MARCH 23.

The seizures of the French in Westphalia, follow each other very rapidly. It is certain that the principalities of Munster and Paderborn will be, in the first place, occupied by French troops, and afterwards will be given to certain Princes as indemnifications.

Prussia, it is said, will be compelled to draw back her limits to behind the Wester.

WESEL, MARCH 26.

At length the future condition of these countries is no longer a secret. The Emperor's brother in law, Prince Murat, is to govern Cleves and Berg. The following proclamation to this effect was published yesterday:

"Napoleon, by the grace of God and the constitution, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, &c.

"Their Majesties the Kings of Prussia and Bavaria have ceded to us the Duchy of Cleves and Berg, with their full sovereignty, rights, titles, and prerogatives, and agreed to the transfer of these duchies in their present state, in favour of a French Prince, the object of our election, we transfer the said Duchies, with their rights, titles, and prerogatives, in the condition we received them, to Prince Joachim, our well beloved brother, to be by him possessed in their full extent, as Duke of Cleves and Berg, and to descend to his legitimate heirs male for ever, in the order of seniority, to the perpetual exclusion of the females and their dependants.

"But provided that the male heirs, which God avert, should become extinct, the said Duchies of Cleves and Berg, all their rights, titles, and prerogatives shall revert to our male descendants natural and legitimate, or in failure thereof, to those of our brother Joseph, or otherwise to those of our brother Prince Louis, as the Duchies of Cleves and Berg can in no case whatever be united to our imperial crown.

"As the excellent qualifications of this Prince have been the principal motive of our choice, from a persuasion of the benefits which will result from them to the inhabitants of Berg and Cleves, so we cherish the hope that the fidelity of the inhabitants will continue to insure the esteem they enjoyed under their former masters, and that they will merit the attention of the sovereign and our imperial protection.

"Given at our Palace of the Thuilleries, March 15th.

"NAPOLEON."

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 12.

M. le Baron, who had been dispatched hither by the Minister Talleyrand, to communicate the event of peace between France and Austria, was also charged to remind the Porte of recognizing the Imperial dignity of Napoleon, which he has performed so successfully, that the Porte has already made a declaration in which is included the formal recognition of Napoleon as Emperor of the French

and King of Italy. The Porte has dispatched Artur Effendi to Haleb Effendi at Paris, with this declaration, the latter of whom, ever since the refusal of the Porte to recognize the Emperor, has resided there in an individual capacity, but will now resume the rank of Turkish Ambassador at Paris.

The Russian Ambassador, Count Italsky, has delivered a protest against this measure, in which among other observations, he demonstrates, that this change, in the conduct of the Porte, is repugnant to the alliance recently renewed with Russia. He has dispatched a courier on this subject to Petersburg, and the English Ambassador has sent a courier to his court with this very important intelligence.

NAPLES, MARCH 24.

The former King of Naples is in a distressed situation. The inhabitants of Sicily have no inclination to defend him from the French, and he is therefore, preparing himself, in case the island should be invaded, to depart and take refuge in Malta among his English friends; two of his Prime Ministers (Fortiguera and Serat) have taken leave and retired to their own country, Tuscany.

HANOVER, APRIL 3.

What was expected has happened. Our territory, which has hitherto been occupied by Prussian troops, was this day taken possession of by his Prussian Majesty, so that we are now one of the Prussian Provinces. The regulations of the country remain as before, and the magistrates in their former situation; they have, however, had to acknowledge in writing, the new government.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

Last night the Chancellor of the Exchequer opened the Budget and submitted to the House his statement of the supplies and Ways and Means for the services of the year.

The total of the supplies required for G. Britain alone, he estimated at	£ 43,618,472
The whole of the Ways and Means at	43,639,000
Consisting of the following items:	
Malt and personal estate duties,	2,750,000
Grants from proceeds of ships captured prior to the war,	1,000,000
Lottery,	380,000
Surplus consolidated fund to 5th April, 1807,	3,500,000
War taxes	19,500,000
Deduct, as likely to be outstanding at 5th April, 1807,	1,500,000—13,000,000
Loan,	13,000,000
Total,	43,639,000

The taxes are of two descriptions—the war taxes and the permanent duties; the last of which are to be appropriated to the payment of the interest of the loan.

The war taxes are to consist in an addition of 3 and 3 quarters per cent. to the duty upon property, making upon the whole ten per cent. and various duties in the Customs and Excise, affecting principally sugar and tobacco; the probable produce of all which he estimated at 6,000,000.

The new permanent taxes are to be derived from the four following items, viz.

Wine,	£ 500,000
Unwrought Iron,	500,000
Tea,	70,000
Sales by Appraisement,	66,000
Total,	£ 1,136,000

making in the whole seven millions one hundred and thirty-six thousand pounds in addition to the existing public burthens.

APRIL 5.

List of New Kings and Princes created, or to be created, by Bonaparte.

Himself, Emperor of France and King of Italy.

Elector of Bavaria, King of Bavaria.

Elector of Wirtemberg, King of Wirtemberg.

Elector of Hesse, King of Catti.

Elector of Baden, King of Baden.

Joseph Bonaparte, King of Naples.

Louis Bonaparte, King of Batavia.

Lucien Bonaparte (upon repentance and submission) King of Switzerland.

Eugene Beauharnois, Viceroy of Italy.

Murat, Duke of Cleves and Berg.

Jerome Bonaparte, Prince of Piedmont.

Madame Le Clerc (now Prin-

cess Borgaret) Princess of Pombeno.

All the other Beauharnois to be provided with Principalities or Dukedoms, the females to be matched with German Princes, and to receive portions of the German empire as dowries.

The King of Naples is said to have commanded the Calabrians to lay down their arms; and at the same time, issued orders for the evacuation of that province. The whole Neapolitan army is to assemble in Sicily. The mild Massena is to be the governor of Calabria.

Great apprehensions were entertained at Hamburg that all British property should be confiscated. It is stated that the quantity of British property now there is not so considerable as it was lately. The British subjects are apprehensive for their personal safety.

It was reported that the whole of the corps commanded by marshal Angereau is on its march from the neighbourhood of Frankfurt towards the Elbe. It is even said that not only Swedish Pomerania is to be occupied, but Holstein and every port or place within the reach of French and Prussian troops, through which British manufactures could be introduced to the continent, and with which British vessels could trade.

America and Great-Britain.

From the National Intelligencer.

The French Official Journal, in noticing the provisions of the bill brought into the Congress of the United States, against the pressing of American seamen by the English cruisers, subjoins the following observations:

"We can here perceive the energy of a nation which has some sense of her dignity. She has no navy; compared with England, she is feeble; but she is determined to make every effort to support the chances of war, to perish, if it be necessary, in defence of her honor and her rights. Well may such conduct put to the blush that other power, who, intimidated by the cannon of Nelson, betrayed the cause of nations, destroyed the charter of sovereignty, and acknowledged the tyranny of the English on the sea! These are not the pains which lead to glory. From that moment, all the unprotected nations were delivered up to the oppression and the plunder of England, whose caprice constitutes the law to which they are obliged to submit. What a difference between the successors of Catharine and that great princess! Prussia is the only power who has not acceded to these principles, so dishonorable to royalty. Denmark defended herself in her capital, which was bombarded, exposed herself to the greatest danger, but she was under the necessity of submitting to the influence of her neighbors. It will now be the honorable distinction of America to raise her voice, to claim with firmness the rights of all nations, and to maintain a cause which the intrigues, the threats and the gold of England have induced the powers of Europe to betray."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 2.

America.—Mr. Rose gave notice of his intention to bring forward to-morrow, a motion of the utmost consequence with regard to the intercourse of America with our West-India colonies. This motion he was urged to press, in consequence of what he heard was going forward elsewhere, combined with a negotiation of great importance, which was known to be on the tapis. The idea of enabling the governors of the West-India islands to suspend our navigation laws during the war struck him to be a project so alarming, that he felt it to be his duty at once to move for the production of such documents as he knew were calculated to shew not only the inexpediency, but the danger of such a proceeding.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Auckland rose, pursuant to the notice he had given, to bring in a bill of indemnity to all such persons as had advised or carried into execution, proclamation for suspending the laws which regulated the intercourse between the West-India colonies and the U. States of America. He stated with great perspicuity the nature of that trade, from the year 1783 to the present period, and the ne-

cessity which produced the occasional relaxation of the navigation laws, as applicable to the intercourse between America and W. Indies. During the greater part of that time, it frequently occurred that the different Governors in the colonies were compelled to admit certain articles, the produce of the United States, in American bottoms. This was certainly against the existing laws, and therefore it became necessary to pass an annual bill to protect those persons from the penalties attached to the breach of these laws. For fifteen years previous to 1801, this indemnity bill was continued, but in the confusion which was produced at that time, by a change in his Majesty's councils, the bill had been neglected and had not since been revived. In fact, there had been four sets of Ministers, including the present, who had neglected to apply to Parliament for that annual bill. His Lordship next explained the nature of the commercial relations between this country and America, and expressed his satisfaction in the growing prosperity of America, which he looked upon as the best security for the continuance of that peace and friendship which he hoped would ever subsist between her and G. Britain. His Lordship brought in the bill.

Lord Holland declared himself strongly in favor of a liberal intercourse between the West India islands and America, and declared his intention of proposing a prospective clause to be introduced to the bill, the tenor of which should be to enable the Governors to open the ports to American vessels, by proclamation.

Lord Grenville professed himself in favor of the principle of occasional relaxation from the strictness of the navigation act, and hoped the noble Lord would bring in a clause to the effect he proposed.

The Duke of Montrose hoped that no dereliction of the principle respecting neutrals would take place, and that Ministers would not concede to any of the belligerent rights, which were among the best foundations of the prosperity of our commerce.

After some observations, in explanation, from Lords Holland, Auckland, Sheffield, Grenville, & the Duke of Montrose, the bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed. Adjourned till to-morrow.

By Authority.

AN ACT

Further to alter and establish certain post-roads, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following post-roads shall be discontinued: From Dixon's Spring to Lamberton in Tennessee; and from Raleigh by Haywood, Chatham court-house, and Chapel Hill, to Hillsborough in North-Carolina.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following post-roads be established:

In Massachusetts, From Granville, through Sandisfield and New Marlborough, to Stockbridge; and from Rochester by Middleborough, East Meeting-house, to East Bridgewater; from Brookfield through Brimfield in Massachusetts, to Stafford Springs, and thence to Tolland in Connecticut.

In the District of Maine, From Brewer's plantation number five, from Vassalborough, through Fairfax, Unity, College-town, to Hamden. From Buckfield, through Hartford, to Livermore; and from New Milford, through Ballstown, Palermo and Davistown, to Belfast.

In Vermont, From Royalton, through Tunbridge, Chelsea and Vershire, to Corinth.

In Connecticut, From Pomfret, through Gloucester, to Providence, in Rhode Island.

In New-York, From the town of Cherry Valley, through Springfield, Richfield, Plainfield, and Bridgewater, to Sangerfield; and from Harrisburgh, through Williamstown, Ogdensburg, Potsdam, Chateaugay, to Plattsburgh. From Rome, through Redfield, Adams, by Smith's Mills to Sacket Harbor, and from thence to Chenango.

From Bath, through Canistota town, Danville, and Williamsburgh, to Hartford, and from Onondago to the village of Oswego in Lysander; and a cross-post from West Hampton to River Head. From New-Lebanon, in the State of New-York, by Hancock, Richmond, Lennox, Lee, Becker, Loudon, and Sandisfield in Massachusetts to New-Hartford, in Connecticut.

In New-Jersey, From Belvidere to Stroudsburg, in Pennsylvania.

In Pennsylvania, From Berlin, through Salisbury, to Cumberland, from Greensburg to Kintanning. From Trunkhunknock to Chenango point in New-York; and from Greensburg, through Mount Pleasant, Robbstown, and Williamsport, to Washington; and from Washington, through Alexandria, to Wheeling. From Gettysburg, through Miller's town, Nicholson's Gap & Waynesburg to Green Castle.

In Delaware, From the village of Christians, through Newark, to Strasburg in Pennsylvania; and from Georgetown, through Concord to Laurel.

The post-road from Vienna, in the State of Kentucky, to Snow Hill, in Wayne county, and thence returning to Vienna, may, in the discretion of the Postmaster General, be so altered as to pass over a more convenient lower ferry, and Quantico. Provided no additional expense in transporting the mail shall be incurred therefrom.

In Virginia, From Lynchburg to Lexington. From Waterford to Snickers Gap, by the route of Robert Brandon and Jesse Jany, and from thence to Upperville, and to the ferry by Israel Jany's mill. From Wythe court-house, by Tazewell court-house, Russell court-house, Lee court-house, to Robinson's mills. And from Malson court-house to Stanardsville. The post-road from Manchester to Colesville, shall pass by Chesterfield court-house and Spring-Hill.

In North-Carolina, From Avenasboro' to Haywood, Chatham court-house, to cross Haw-river, near Jones's Ferry, to Hillsborough. From Raleigh by Chapel Hill to Hillsborough. From Wilmington through Conwayborough to Georgetown, in South Carolina; and from Wicksborough to Ashe court-house.

In South-Carolina, From Portsierry to Coowa, borough, and from Portsierry, by Marip court-house to Thomas Harley's.

In Georgia, From Washington to Petersburg, and from Athens to Knoxville, in Tennessee.

In Ohio, From Cincinnati, by North Bend, to Lawrenceburgh, in the Indiana territory, from Austinburg to Erie, in Pennsylvania; and from Franklinton to Worthington.

In Kentucky, From Newcastle or Henry court-house, by Gallatin court-house, and Boone court-house, to Laurenceburgh, in the Indiana territory; and the post-road from Henderson to Edleville shall pass by Livingston court-house.

In Tennessee, From Mount Granger to Carthage, thence by Kavenaugh to Lebanon. From Nashville to Charlotte. From Buynville by Walnut Cove, thence along the turnpike road by way of Chittwood's to Folsom court-house, in Kentucky; and from Palmyra to Stuart court-house, and thence to Eddyville.

In Orleans Territory, From Rapid settlement to Appolousa.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the postmaster general to defray the expenses which already are, or hereafter may be incurred in providing for the accommodation of Joseph H. Webb, who in August last, was wounded by some person unknown, whilst he was employed in carrying the mail of the United States, and who is now under the care of the commandant at Fort Steadard.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall not be so construed as to affect any existing contract for carrying the mail.

NATL: MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SAML. SMITH,

President of the Senate, pro temp.

April 21, 1808—Approved.

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To provide for the adjustment of titles of land in the town of Detroit and territory of Michigan, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Governor and Judges of the territory of Michigan, shall be, and they, or any three of them, are hereby authorized to lay out a town, including the whole of the old town of Detroit, and ten thousand acres adjacent, excepting such parts as are the property of the United States shall direct to be reserved for the use of the military department, and shall hear, examine, and finally adjust all claims of lots therein, and give deeds for the same. And to every person, or the legal representative or representatives of every person, who not owing or professing allegiance to any foreign power, and being above the age of seventeen years, did on the eleventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and five, when the old town of Detroit was burnt, own or inhabit a house in the same, the e shall be granted by the Governor and Judges aforesaid, or any three of them, and where they shall judge most proper, a lot not exceeding the quantity of five thousand square feet.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the land remaining of the said ten thousand acres, after satisfying claims provided for by the preceding section, shall be disposed of by the Governor and Judges aforesaid, at their discretion, to the best advantage, who are hereby authorized to make deeds to the purchasers thereof, and the proceeds of the lands so disposed of, shall be applied by the Governor or Judges aforesaid towards building a court-house and jail in the town of Detroit; and the said Governor and Judges are required to make a report in writing to Congress of their proceedings under this act.

NATL: MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

S. SMITH,

President of the Senate pro-temp.

April 21, 1808.

App'd, TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

For the regulation of the time of holding the Courts of the district of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Circuit Court for Washington county in the district of Columbia, shall hereafter commence and be held on the first Monday in June in each year, instead of the first Monday in July, as now held.