

being to worry the house, by this means he gratifies his spleen to better effect, for he holds out an illusive prospect; that his rival is about to end. Yesterday's work was no ordinary occurrence; every thing had been planned and the British Secretary of Legation was brought in to hear how well my Lord could act the Tory, and what could be drawn from the majority as to the time when the ulterior measure would be taken. Bleecker, who is said to be chosen by a feud owned by Van Ransselaar, who is not far removed from a state of idiotism in his intellect, who is in general a pretty decent man, one who mixes but little in debate, but when he does seem little able to rein his Pegasus, exclaimed yesterday, "I feel rejected to behold the signs of the times. I see gladomens that the reign of theory and vain philosophy is about to expire; the people will shortly speak such a language as will make you tremble. They will speak in thunder, that will shake the heavens from Maine to Georgia, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi." Gov. Wright replied to this maniacal rant in the spirit of an honest man. Mr. Bleecker felt sore under the lash of his indignation, and explained that his menace did not mean civil war, but merely ousting the majority from their seats. It is not easy to decide whether the attack was more venomous or the explanation more pitiful.

My lord in wax seems of late to evince a great disposition to become religious. He mixes theology generally with his politics. It was he who yesterday introduced the signs of the times as portending some dire calamity. Mr. Grundy said, after he and Bleecker had been exercising their talent at arguery—that "we read in the latter times there should come false prophets." As Mr. Randolph has taken Lords for his pattern, it would seem from the course he is now pursuing, that Lord George Gordon was not unlikely soon to strike his fancy. On a late occasion, he was regretting the falling off of Virginia from former habits. (Respect for the clergy and the dignified manners of former times were degenerating into rusticity and vulgarity. How comes this change? enquired a bye stander, "steeped," said my Lord, "in democracy up to the chin."

Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLISH DICONTENTS.

Birmingham, March 31.

This day, in consequence of the notice given by our very respectable High Bailiff, upwards of eleven hundred persons assembled in the great room, at the Royal Hotel, to take into consideration the present embarrassed situation of Trade. Mr. Atwood (the High Bailiff) opened the meeting by reading the Resolution, signed by three hundred and seven highly respectable names. He then proceeded to explain the object of the meeting, after which, as a preliminary, he called on the chairman of the Inland Commercial Society to lay before the meeting the origin of the deputation which had waited upon his Majesty's Ministers from this town.

Mr. Capper said, that at a meeting of the Society, on the 24th of February, it was resolved, that a deputation should wait upon Mr. Perceval, for the purpose of representing to him the distressed situation of this manufacturing district, and the state of trade in general, in consequence of the Orders in Council.

Mr. Richard Spooner, one of the deputation, informed the Meeting, that in the interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, they had explicitly told the Right Honorable Gentleman, that the deputation did not represent the town in general, but only the body of merchants and manufacturers, connected with the American trade. They endeavored correctly to represent the situation of the manufacturing and commercial inhabitants of the town, to whom the trade to America was of the utmost importance, since their chief dependence rested on an open exportation to that quarter. They had stated, that from the stagnation of this trade, the warehouses of the merchants & manufacturers were filled with stock which nearly absorbed their capital; that the period was now arrived, when, unless they had some reason to expect a favorable change, it would no longer be in their power to employ their workmen; and that if the Orders in Council continued three months longer, the number of hands (including women and children) within twenty miles of this town, thrown out of employment, would be not less than 70,000. They did not speak without sufficient documents, as they had seen papers prepared in consequence of the enquiries of Lord Sheffield, three or four years ago from which it was evident, that in this district, upwards of 50,000 persons were solely employed in preparing goods for the American market. He felt perfectly confident that the deputation had not overstated the numbers, as the home trade was also completely cut up by the competition from houses which had hitherto been confined solely to the foreign trade, which the Orders in Council had completely annihilated. They hoped his Majesty's Ministers would speedily adopt some measure to remove these obstacles to commerce—or they apprehended that this town, which had

hitherto borne up under its burthens, would, by a public meeting, openly express its sentiments, and that the object of the deputation was, by a timely representation to his Majesty's Ministers, to prevent the necessity of that measure.

Mr. Spooner stated that Mr. Perceval listened to their account with great attention, and met the subject very fairly and openly. He admitted that he was fully aware of the distressed state of the manufacturers—but being as fully convinced of the benefits accruing to the country at large from the Orders in Council, he could not, from any consideration of partial distress, alter his opinion; and that, therefore, he would not flatter the deputation with hopes which he saw no chance of being realized. Mr. Spooner could not, however, say so much for the manner in which Mr. Rose treated the subject. "It does not signify, Gentlemen," (said Mr. R. after listening to their representation,) "we are like two men with our heads in a bucket of water, and we must see who can stand drowning the longest!" When, therefore, said Mr. Spooner, such a sentiment as this is openly avowed by one of his Majesty's Ministers; I leave to the sense of this meeting, whether it is not time for us to begin to think for ourselves.—[Loud and reiterated applause.]

Mr. Capper rose and read the resolutions.—After which, one of the Magistrates complained of want of respect being paid to them; said that the Ministers were the best judges of public measures; that the Orders in Council were measures of retaliation, &c. concluding with proposing an amendment to lower the tone of the Resolutions.

Mr. R. Spooner stated his regret, that the Magistrates should connect themselves in their Magisterial capacity, in any degree, with the question before the Meeting. He thought it was rather too much to expect, that out of regard to private character, the High Bailiff should refuse to attend to a requisition, signed by upwards of three hundred respectable inhabitants.—[Shouts of Applause.]—The worthy Magistrate asserts, that Ministers are the best judges of what was expedient? Now, sir, as merchants and manufacturers, whose distresses are known and acknowledged by all parties, and admitted even by the worthy Magistrate himself, we are surely the best judges of what we suffer; and, sir, considering, that the manufacturing interest forms the very vitals of the country, by the state of that interest we can safely judge of the prosperity of the country at large. Shall it then be alledged, that Ministers are better acquainted with our situation than we ourselves can be?—[Loud Applause.] Mr. S. said it had been stated to the Meeting, that the Orders in Council were measures of retaliation; but he proceeded to prove that we were the aggressors, and said if they be not revoked, they will—they must lead to the eternal ruin of the country. But the worthy Magistrate says, that their repeal will tend to prolong the war. I cannot imagine upon what grounds or arguments he rests his opinion. If he alludes to a war with America, I cannot conceive how those measures which tend to show that the Acts which have so greatly irritated that country, are not approved by the nation at large, but are merely the acts of His Majesty's Ministers, should be likely to widen the breach which unfortunately exists between us. The worthy Magistrate says, that this expression of the public opinion will lead to lower the feelings of the people of England. Speaking as an Englishman, Sir, I feel, that nothing will lower my tone so much as seeing difficulties thrown out to prevent the voice of the people being constitutionally heard at the bar of the house of commons. But, sir, to dwell a little upon the impolicy of the measure: nothing to my mind is a stronger proof of it than the conduct of that great statesman I so much admire, Mr. Pitt. He, Sir, constantly avoided the snare, which was held out to him by the French government, to allure him into a commercial war.—That eminent character was well aware, that the violent decrees of France (of a similar nature, though perhaps not of equal extent, with the Berlin and Milan Decrees) must be fugatory unless we made them otherwise by endeavoring to retaliate. A commercial War, Sir, is the worst of all others for England to be engaged in—for she has every thing to lose, and nothing to gain.—France is a military nation—we may prevent her establishing a trade; but in so-doing, the evil we inflict upon her is nothing in its consequences, to the suicide we commit, by plunging this country into a war with America, and not only losing the present advantage of her commerce, but forcing her to become a manufacturing nation. Mr. S. then instanced a case in point, of the prohibition of the exportation of edge tools to America, by Lord North, during our contest with that country, which led the American manufactures of those articles to come into a successful competition with the British.—He then adverted to the Licence trade, and marked it with strong tokens of reprobation, and concluded by regretting that he could neither acquiesce in the amendment proposed by the worthy magistrate.

The resolutions were then put and carried, some of them unanimously, and none of them with more than five dissenting voices. They were well drawn and spirited, stating that the

existence of the country depends upon the prosperity of their manufactures and commerce;—that the Orders in Council are the cause of all the evils they experience; that the system of licences virtually acknowledged their impolicy; complain that the commerce of the East is enjoyed by an exclusive monopoly; that the tendency of the Orders in Council is to force America upon her own resources and oblige her to become a Manufacturing Nation; that if the present system is persisted in, thousands of laborious and respectable mechanics will be deprived of their present precarious and partial employment; that therefore, an humble address be presented to both Houses of Parliament praying for a repeal of the Orders in Council, &c.

Very late from England.

New-York, May 18.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the fast-sailing ship Trident, Capt. Farman, in 23 days from Grenock, bringing London papers to the 26th April. We do not find that war has been as yet declared between Russia and France, although great preparations, apparently for such an event, were making on both sides.

The following are the most important articles our papers contain.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

It is said that an Austrian messenger has arrived with dispatches, and he is also the bearer of presents to the Prince Regent, on the occasion of his investment with the full powers of the British Crown.

Northern War. Letters from Riga, of the 16th March, state that the Emperor Alexander was expected soon to join the army, should no satisfactory adjustment take place with France. The Generals appointed to command under his Majesty were Witgenstein, Kutusow, and Essen. A report had reached Riga, as the post was departing, that the Russian troops had entered the Prussian territory.—Letters of various dates had been received from St. Petersburg. Troops continued to pass through that city day and night.

APRIL 15.

Report says, that Mr. Ruff, who is the bearer of dispatches to Mr. Foster, carries out proposals of a very conciliatory nature, which are expected to remove many of the differences between our government and the U. States.

Some advices say an Embargo has been laid on all the ports of France.

APRIL 16.

Disturbance at Sheffield.—It is with extreme regret that we communicate another of those instances in which a misguided populace commit acts of outrage, thus aggravating the evil which they would remove or alleviate. The following letter was received this morning by one of the first Sheffield houses in this city.

Sheffield, April 14.

"I am in the midst of Riots and Soldiers, and not without fears of the windows, &c. being destroyed where I am writing. The rioters have taken and destroyed the arms at the magazine, &c. The price of provisions is the cause. I leave the letter open to give you further particulars."

"Eight o'clock at Night.—Cannon planted, loaded with grape, in front of the windows—soldiers coming from all parts—a dreadful night expected, but a more dreadful Saturday, being market day."

From Manchester we received accounts this morning, which state that the town had been quiet since Wednesday; but more effectually to prevent a renewal of the Riots, the Constables, by direction of the Magistrates, have ordered all public houses to be shut by 7 o'clock in the evening.

The Levee.—Carlton House was this day very fully attended by Ministers of both parties. We understand the Catholic Petition to the Prince Regent was presented by the noblemen and gentlemen to whom this important duty was entrusted—and we are told they were very graciously received with unusual condescension.

The French papers state that they have 500,000 men marching to the Oder and Vistula—50,000 in camps of reserve—300,000 in the Peninsula, and 50 battalions of infantry and 6000 cavalry on their march to reinforce them.

London, April 16, half past 7 o'clock.

Since receiving the Sheffield news, we have the pain of hearing that there have been commotions not less serious at Stockport and Macclesfield.—At Stockport houses were set on fire by the populace.

Arrival of the Hornet.

New-York, May 20.

Last evening arrived at this port, the U. States' sloop of war Hornet, Captain Lawrence, in 21 days from Cherburg, with dispatches from Mr. Barlow, our Minister in France, for government.

Capt. Lawrence left Paris on the 21st April, and Cherburg on the 27th, and has politely favored us with a file of Paris papers to the 23d ult. which, upon a hasty perusal, we find do not

contain any news of importance, being mostly filed with extracts from London papers, and the proceedings of our Congress.

Our verbal information by the Hornet, leads us to believe, that the contents of Mr. Barlow's dispatches will not meet the expectations of our Government. We have not been able to learn that Mr. Barlow had effected a treaty with the French government, or any other satisfactory arrangement.

All our information by the Hornet is verbal, and is such as induces us to believe that our affairs with France remained, when the Hornet sailed, as Mr. Barlow found them.

The ship Congress, Clarke, from Baltimore for England, captured and sent into France, had not been tried or condemned, but the French government had ordered her cargo to be landed, and had distributed it among the inhabitants in the interior, where a scarcity prevailed.

In Brittany, we learn, that the people were in a state of insurrection, occasioned by the scarcity of provisions and dullness of trade.

The Emperor Napoleon was in Paris the 21st April, but was preparing to set out for the North, to head his vast army assembled there. War had not been declared between France & Russia. No news from Spain and Portugal. The Berlin and Milan decrees remained as per last advices.

The U. States' sloop of war Wasp was at Cherburg, where she arrived on the 5th of April from this port.

From St. Bartholomews.

Baltimore, May 20.

By Capt. Daniel, of the sloop Eagle, information is received from St. Lucia that on the 1st May a Volcano broke out in that island, which did great damage among the inhabitants. A small village 4 or 5 leagues from the place where the volcano broke out was destroyed, and also several plantations. A great many of the inhabitants perished by this dreadful event.

Thirty four American vessels have been captured off St. Bartholomews, by the British armed brig Lora and Maria, and sent to Tortola for adjudication.

A French corvette fell in with one of the British gun brigs, between St. Barts and Antigua, on the night of the 1st of May, and after a long and severe action the latter made her escape, having sustained much damage and the loss of a great many men.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, May 15.

Mr. Newton reported the bill from the Senate to admit the entry of vessels of the U. S. on certain conditions, without amendment; & it was referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Newton made a report on the resolution directing the committee of commerce and manufactures to enquire into the propriety of affording relief to the inhabitants of Teneriffe, stating that in the opinion of the committee the proof was not sufficient to authorize them to act.

Some conversation took place on this subject, which did not however eventuate in any motion. The report may therefore be considered as conclusive. Mr. Newton & McKim stated that great doubts were entertained of the correctness of the information from Teneriffe, that even by those who brought it the price of flour was stated at only 20 dollars per barrel, very little over the usual prices; that the coast of Barbary, a fine wheat country, was not more than one hundred leagues distant from Teneriffe, whence ample supplies could be obtained; that the distress existing at Teneriffe proceeded more from a prevailing sickness than from scarcity &c. Mr. Gholson and Mr. Randolph expressed a desire to have a detailed report, and stated facts which had come to their knowledge inducing them to believe that great distress actually existed; that the narrator, Captain Adams, was stated to be a man whose statements might be relied on; and that further enquiries should be made into the facts, &c.

A bill in addition to the bill regulating the collection of duties, &c. reported by the same committee, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Monday, May 18.

Mr. Rodman presented sundry petitions from the interior of Pennsylvania, against the Embargo; which were ordered to lie on the table.

The following letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, through the hands of the chairman of the committee of ways and means.

Treasury Department, May 14, 1812.

SIR—Subscriptions were opened on the first and second instant to the loan of eleven millions of dollars authorized by the act of the 14th March last, in conformity with the enclosed notice (A.) It was left optional with the Banks which were disposed to subscribe, either to receive stock or to loan the money by special contract. The enclosed circular letters (B. C. D.) show the instructions transmitted and the manner in which the proposals were made to the several banks. It was thought most eligible not to limit in any place the amount of subscriptions to any specific sum; for which reason the loan was kept open only for two days, in order that the general result might be ascertained, and a reduction, if necessary, be made.

All the returns have now been received, and an abstract (E.) is herewith transmitted. From these it appears that \$6,118,900 were subscribed in those two days, viz: \$4,190,000 by Banks, and \$1,928,900 by individuals.—

This last sum is greater than the aggregate of all the loans at 6 per cent. ever before obtained by the government from individuals in the U. States; and, considering the price of stocks, and various obstacles which at that time have impeded the subscriptions, the amount is as great as might have been expected within so short a period. The unsubscribed residue will now be apportioned among the several places according to the apparent demand in each, and subscriptions will be received or stock sold, until the sums thus respectively apportioned shall have been disposed of.

It is confidently believed that the amount which remains unsubscribed for will thus be filled as the money will be wanted for the public service. In order, however, to prevent the possibility of disappointment, and to remove doubts and erroneous expectations, I beg leave to submit the propriety of authorizing the issue of Treasury notes on the following principles, viz:

1. Not to exceed in the whole the amount which may ultimately not be subscribed to the loan; that is to say, that the amount received on account of the loan and that of the Treasury Notes shall not together exceed eleven millions; which limits therefore the greatest possible amount of Treasury Notes to less than 4,900,000 dollars.
2. To bear an interest of 5 & 2-3 per cent. a year, equal to 1 & 4 cent per day on a one hundred dollar note.
3. To become payable by the Treasury one year after the date of their respective issues.
4. To be in the mean while receivable in payment of all duties, taxes, or debts due to the U. States.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

*The only two six per cent. loans obtained from individuals in the United States by the government are 1. On account of the loan of 5,000,000 of dollars authorized by act of 5th May, 1796, one half of which stock was authorized for sale for several weeks without any offer being received, and of which at least only 80,000 dollars were sold at private sale. 2. The Navy 6 per cent. loan authorized by act of June 30, 1798; which made the money subscribed applicable on the spot, to a favorite object, and left the management and application of the fund in the hands of the subscribers. The amount of this stock issued, in the whole, was \$711,700.

HOB. LANGDON CHEVES.

Chairman of the Committee of Ways & Means.

The House spent some time in committee of the whole, Mr. STANFORD in the chair, on the report of the committee on military affairs on the memorial of the inventor of the buoy fort; and, after the committee rose, the whole subject was, on motion, referred to the Secretary of War.

[The House did not sit on Tuesday and Wednesday, owing to the indisposition of the Speaker.]

Thursday, May 21.

Mr. Bartlett presented the petition of Ebenezer Clifford, praying Congress will grant to him all cannon, &c. which he may recover from the bottom of rivers and water courses, by means of a diving bell, of which he is the inventor.—Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Mitchell presented sundry papers relative to the alleged scarcity of provisions in the Canary Islands, which were referred to the committee of Commerce & Manufactures.

The engrossed bill making further provision for settling claims and titles to lands in the territory of Louisiana, was read a 3d time and passed.

The engrossed bill making an appropriation for the purpose of discharging all the outstanding debts for construction and repairs on the Public Buildings, &c. was read a third time and passed.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill making provision for the government of the territory of Louisiana, & which go to change the name of the territory to that of Missouri, were taken up and agreed to.

The House resolved into a committee of the whole, on the bill to authorize the State of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles in certain locations therein described.

After some time spent in committee, and much debate thereon, in which Messrs. Grundy, King, Pickens and Pearson partook, the committee rose.

On motion of Mr. Bibb, the committee of the whole were discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and it was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Friday, May 22.

Mr. Newton, from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, who were instructed to enquire whether any, and if any, what relief ought to be extended to the inhabitants of the Canary Islands, reported that in their opinion the evidence was not sufficient to justify them in recommending the relief contemplated; to satisfy the House of which, they lay before them the evidence taken by the committee on this subject. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Smilie, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill imposing additional duties on all imported goods, wares & merchandise.—[The bill is in blank.] The bill was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Poindeexter, from a select committee, made the following Report:

"The Committee to whom was referred the letter of Cowles Mead, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Mississippi Territory, enclosing a presentment of the Grand Jury of Baldwin county, in the said Territory, complaining of the official conduct of Harry Toulmin, Judge of the District of Washington in said Territory, beg leave to submit the following REPORT:

"That the charges contained in the presentment aforesaid have not been supported by evidence; and from the best information your committee have been enabled to obtain on the subject, it appears that the official conduct of Judge Toulmin has been characterized by a vigilant attention to the duties of his station, and an inflexible zeal for the preservation of the public peace and tranquility of the country over which his judicial authority extends. They therefore recommend the following Resolution:

"Resolved, That it is unnecessary to take any further proceeding on the presentment of the Grand Jury of Baldwin county, in the Mississippi Territory, against Judge Toulmin."

The report was read and concurred in.

The bill from the Senate "respecting the Judges of the U. S." was twice read and committed.

The bill authorizing—Rutherford, of the State of North Carolina, to bring into the state certain slaves, was before a committee of the whole. On motion of Mr. H. Clay, the enacting clause was stricken out; and being reported to the House, this virtual rejection of the bill was concurred in without division.