Latest Foreign News.

From Lond.n and Dublin Papers.

LONDON, September 5.

With a laudable view to prevent emigrations from Scotland to America, which have lately taken place to the moſt alarming extent, the Highland ſociety has advertiſed a reward of two guineas, over and above all other bounties, to the firſt hundred men who ſhall enter for the navy or army; and an additional bounty of two guineas to the firſt two hundred Highlanders, reſiding in any part of the Highlands, who may have intended to emigrate, but who may alter their determination before the 1ſt of October.

The father of Mr. Emmett, now in cuſtody for high treaſon in Dublin, was a phyſician of great eminence in the city of Cork, and afterwards held a high medical employment under government in the capital. He was a gentleman of diſtinguiſhed literary talents, and of undiſputed loyalty, and his eldeſt ſon, who has been ſome time deceaſed, was one of the brighteſt ornaments of the bar. The ſecond ſon, who belonged to the Iriſh Directory, took out his degree as a phyſician, and afterwards became a barriſter, and was eſteemed alſo as a man of firſt-rate talents. The young man in cuſtody was educated in the Dublin Univerſity, and is an excellent ſcholar.

Government have acted moſt laudably in ejecting the French emigrants from this country.—A gentleman of ſome reſpectability has made the following ſtatement reſpecting theſe people: "That on the night when the intelligence ſhall reach London, that the French have attempted to land, and particularly if they ſhould have partially ſucceeded, the emiſſaries here are inſtructed to ſet fire to their apartments, in various parts of the metropolis, and thus produce a ſcene of horror and confuſion ſimilar to that which took place, by Popiſh infamy, at the memorable fire of London."

A paper of yeſterday contains the form of the addreſs of the Roman Catholics, as preſented to Lord Pelham, and as returned by his lordſhip with certain alterations. In the original the catholics ſay, they "look *confidently* to the moment, *as not far diſtant*, in which their utmoſt zeal for his majeſty's perſon and government ſhall be brought into full action by their admiſſion to an equal participation of all the rights and benefits of the conſtitution." The addreſs concludes with theſe words—"So may your majeſty long enjoy, and tranſmit to your poſterity, a crown ſecured by the affections, and ſupported by the cordial and unchecked energies of an united, happy, and grateful people." The only alterations made by Lord Pelham, were to eraſe the words which we have put in Italics.

Two privates of the 70th foot have been tranſported, the one for life, and the other for fourteen years, under the new act, as a puniſhment of mutiny and deſertion.

September 19.

There was a report circulated yeſterday, that the expedition under general Moore had made a landing at Cherbourg, and deſtroyed the naval preparations there; but that, in re-embarking, the 70th regiment, and the riffle corps had been taken priſoners. There is not the ſlighteſt foundation for this ſtory. Indeed, we do not know that the expedition has yet ſailed from the Downs. We even heard that gen. Moore had been in town on Thurſday. Lord Keith, we underſtand, commands the naval part of the expedition.

No intelligence of any kind has yet arrived from the continent.

Diſpatches were received on Thurſday at the admiralty from admiral Cornwallis, dated the 1ſt inſt. They bring no news of importance. The enemy's fleet had ſhewn no diſpoſition to move at the time theſe diſpatches left the fleet.

It was reported at Liſbon that general Laſnes had made a formal demand, on the part of the French conſul, requiring from the government the annual payment of a large ſum of ſpecie during the war.

DUBLIN, September 10.

We learn from circulars, that a few days ſince a detachment of the Caſtlebar yeomanry, under the command of captain Carr, brought into that town and lodged him in the Provoſt, a moſt notorious rebel of the name of M'Donald. He was tried by a court martial in the year 1791, and ſentenced to be hanged at Ballina, but effected his eſcape on the night previous to the day on which he was to have been executed. He was taken in Enis by the yeomanry of that diſtrict.

About two o'clock in the morning of the 5th inſtant, lieutenant Kearney, of the Gowran yeomanry, and Mr. Kearney of the attorney's cavalry, after having brought into the town of Gowran, a priſoner they had been in purſuit of, perceived a light in a public houſe of that town, and on liſtening for ſome time diſcovered a meeting of traitorous perſons there ſinging ſedicious ſongs—upon which after getting a yeoman to their aſſiſtance, they ſecured and made priſoners the party conſiſting of eleven, one of whom ſince eſcaped, and the remainder were the next day committed by a magiſtrate to the county gaol, under the eſcort of capt. Bayley and a party of his troop.

PARIS, September 10.

On the 9th of laſt month, was launched at l'Orient the firſt gun boat deſtined to make the deſcent on England; the activity that has been diſplayed in building it, leads to hope, that many others will ſhortly be off the ſtocks. On the 29th a man of war of 74 guns was likewiſe launched there.

The military adminiſtration of the army of Bayoune is completely organized It is ſaid that gen. Angereau is ſet off to take command of it.

The following article has been ſtuck up at the exchange of Stockholm by order of government.

"Buonaparte, whilſt on his paſſage to Egypt, having met with ſix Swediſh merchantmen, in the Mediterranean, bound to Naples, ordered the ſix captains to come on board his ſhip, and having found their papers regular, he repreſented to them that in order to keep the Engliſh ignorant of his deſtination, he might oblige them to follow his fleet, but not wiſhing to cauſe ſuch a delay and inconvenience, he only wiſhed them to give him their word of honor, that they would enter into the port of Cagliari, in Sardinia, and that they would remain there ſome days, in order to give him time to proceed on his paſſage. The captains kept their word and exactly obſerved the engagement they had entered into."

This manner of exerciſing the rights of war, and of ſoftening its rigor, towards neutral powers, by putting them under the ſafeguard of their honor, is truly noble, and forms the moſt ſtriking contraſt with the maritime diſpoſition of the Engliſh.

The French and Italian troops compoſing the army under the command of the general in chief Murat to the firſt conſul,

Citizen firſt conſul and president,

Our hearts, our fortunes and our blood are at your ſervice in order to avenge national honor, and the right of perſons and violated treaties.

Placed upon the territory where you gained your firſt laurels, we both French and Italian ſoldiers poſſeſs but one and the ſame wiſh; defenders of the ſame cauſe we rally round you with unlimitted confidence and with unanimous devotion, and the citizens of two republics who have confided to your care their deſtinies and felicity. There is not amongſt us a ſingle ſoldier or general who is not impatient to accompany you as a volunteer in that army which directed by your genius and your ſtars will croſs the ſeas, as you have already croſſed Mount St. Bernard.

Each Italian and French ſoldier offers up one day's pay, each private officer eight days pay and each general officer fifteen days pay, in order to conſtruct a man of war, which ſhall bear the name of our general in chief.

Firſt conſul and preſident, let us puniſh the cabinet of London, which violates the moſt ſolemn treaties, let us make war in order to re-conquer peace and inſure the triumph of humanity. Purge an iſland much too celebrated of that faction in it, the enemy of humanity, and even of the Engliſh nation itſelf; of a faction which ſows calumny, treaſon, aſſaſſination, pillage and all the ſcourge of diſcord and revolution. Let innocent blood which has too long been ſhed in the two worlds by the thirſt of gold, fall at length upon the guilty heads of theſe iſlanders who think themſelves the rulers of the ſea!

May their maritime ſceptre be broken in London itſelf, and the colors of war be changed into thoſe of commerce and peace.

LEGHORN, Auguſt 16.

On the 13th inſt. arrived in this port an American flotilla compoſed of three frigates, the New York, the John Adams, and the Adams, bringing with them a corſair of Tripoli of 30 guns. This flotilla commanded by vice admiral Morris, arrived from Naples in 7 days, his veſſel had on board the cardinal Ruffo, miniſter plenipotentiary of his H. S. majeſty, at the court of Vienna. H. E. landed and continued his route for that city through Florence,

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PLYMOUTH, (Eng.) Sep. 7.

The American brig which ſailed on Saturday laſt for Havre-de-Grace, is brought back by one of the cutters, and is now at anchor in the Sound. After her ſailing from hence, information was given to admiral ſir J. Colpoys, K. B. commander in chief, &c. of his majeſty's ſhip and veſſels at this port, of a French pilot who was in our ſervice being ſecreted on board, for the purpoſe of conveying to France what intelligence, in his capacity as pilot to the ſhip he belonged, he had gleaned either with reſpect to ſoundings or our coaſts, bearings, diſtances, and the ſtate of the force at this port. With the proper officers, and a warrant from the juſtice of the peace, the veſſel was boarded and ſearched, the American captain offering to take his oath, if ſuch a perſon was concealed on board his veſſel, he did not know a ſyllable of the buſineſs, and he was ſure, had without his privity or conſent. After opening ſeveral concealed places and ſearching the ſhip very narrowly, the French pilot was fortunately diſcovered under a ſcuttle, laying at full length, and immediately ſecured, and the veſſel detained till an examination took place at dock, before the reverend Juſtice Williams, which occurred yeſterday, when the American captain took his oath he knew nothing of the circumſtance of the French pilot's being concealed in his veſſel. He is ordered to appear this day before Mr. Juſtice Williams, at ten o'clock with the pilot, and all perſons concerned, to undergo a further examination. It is ſuppoſed the French pilot will be committed for trial.

House of Representatives.

Friday, November 4.

Mr. Early, in order to attract the attention of the houſe to a ſubject of ſome importance, that it might obtain an early deciſion, moved the following reſolution.

Resolved, that the petition of John F. Randolph, and Randolph M'Gills in behalf of themſelves and others, preſented to this houſe at the laſt ſeſſion, together with the report of the ſecretary of war, accompanied with ſundry documents reſpecting claims againſt the United States, for ſervice of the militia of Georgia, made the 6th of February 1802, and alſo the report of the ſelect committee thereon, made on the 10th of the ſame month, be referred to the committee of claims. Agreed to.

Mr. Randolph invited the attention of the houſe to a ſubject of ſome importance to the revenue. Under an exiſting law a drawback of duties on goods exported to New Orleans was allowed. Should this act remain in force, goods ſufficient to ſupply the Miſſiſippi territory and the other weſtern country for ſeveral years might be ſtored in the ware houſes of New Orleans, which on poſſeſſion being taken by the United States, may be carried into the United States, thereby evading the payment of duties. He therefore moved a reſolution for the repeal of that act.

Reſolution agreed to, and referred to the committee of ways and means.

A meſſage was received from the ſenate, ſtating that they had paſſed the act for the creation of a ſtock, as preſcribed by the Louiſiana treaty, with an amendment.

Referred to the committee of ways and means.

A meſſage was received from the preſident as follows:

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

"By copy now communicated, of a letter from Captain Bainbridge of the Philadelphia frigate to our conſul at Gibraltar, you will learn that an act of hoſtility has been committed on a merchant veſſel of the United States, by an armed ſhip of the emperor of Morocco. This conduct, on the part of that power, is without cauſe and without explanation. It is fortunate that Captain Bainbridge fell in with, and took the capturing veſſel and her prize; and I have the ſatisfaction to inform you that, about the date of this tranſaction, ſuch a force would be arriving in the neighborhood of Gibraltar, both from the Eaſt and from the Weſt, as leaves leſs to be feared for our commerce from the ſuddenneſs of the aggreſſion.

"On the 4th of September, the Conſtitution frigate, Captain Preble, with Mr. Lear on board, was within two days ſail of Gibraltar, where the Philadelphia would then be arrived with her prize; and ſuch explanations would probably be inſtituted as the ſtate of things required, and as might perhaps arreſt the progreſs of hoſtilities.

"In the mean while, it is for congreſs to conſider the proviſional authorities which may be neceſſary to reſtain the depredations of this power, ſhould they be continued.

"TH: JEFFERSON."

Referred to Meſſrs. Euſtis, J. Clay, Sands, M'Creery, and Dana.

Mr. Newton ſaid he held in his hand a reſolution, which it was not his wiſh ſhould be immediately acted upon, but at a future day. It would be recollected that during the laſt ſeſſion the propriety of repealing the bankrupt law had come under the conſideration of the houſe; but that, owing to the lateneſs of the day, its conſideration had been poſtponed. As he was deſirous that the ſubject ſhould be inveſtigated this ſeſſion, he made the followiug motion:

Resolved, that the act entitled an act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States ought to be repealed.

Referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order for the 21ſt inſt.

Mr. Early ſaid he held in his hand a manuſcript copy of the original report of the commiſſioners who had ſettled the accounts between the United States and the ſeveral ſtates; as a document, throwing much light on this ſubject, he moved that it might be printed.

Agreed to.

Mr. Lyon called up his reſolution for ſuſpending the payment of duties on goods imported into the United States from Louiſiana.

Referred to the committee of ways and means.

On motion of Mr. Dawſon, a reſolution laid by him on the table for continuing for years an act augmenting certain ſalaries, was referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order for Monday next.

Mr. Elliot offered a reſolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire whether any, and if any, what proviſion was neceſſary to be made, to produce a more general circulation of copper coin through the United States.

Agreed to, and a committee of five appointed.

From the Boſton Chronicle.

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The following perminent queſtions and anſwers are extracted from a piece publiſhed in the "Alexandria Expoſitor." The force and juſtice of them will we truſt, be ſeen and felt by our readers:—

Who paſſed the unjuſt and unequal exciſe law that only operated on one claſs of men?—The Federal.

Who paſſed the carriage tax—a tax upon labor that never brought one cent into the treaſury?—The Federals.

Who paſſed the tax upon loaf ſugar—manufactured in the United States?—The Federals.

Who paſſed a tax upon ſnuff—manufactured in the United States?—The Federals.

Who paſſed the ſtamp act—the moſt obnoxious of all acts and which occaſioned the American Revolution?—The Federals.

Who paſſed the tax upon lands, houſes, windows and negroes?—The Federals.

Who paſſed the laws for raiſing a proviſional army, to fight againſt an unheard of enemy, and appointed the whole number of officers for ſaid army, with an evident view to ſtrengthen and ſupport the executive?—The Federals.

Who paſſed the offenſive and tyrannical ſedition and alien laws?—The Federals.

Who borrowed millions of money at the enormous intereſt of 8 per cent?—The Federals.

Who gave up Jonathan Robbins an America citizens, to pleaſe the Britiſh government, and who ſuffered an ignominious death becauſe he was ſuppoſed to be concerned in the mutiny on board of one of the king's ſhips, after being impreſſed on board ſaid ſhip, againſt his will and againſt the rights and dignity of the United States?—The Federals.

Who enlarged the power of the Judiciary; by creating ſixteen new judges at the expenſe of 32,000 dollars annually, and amongſt whom were the moſt inveterate old Tories who fought the battles of the Britiſh againſt the Americans, in their noble ſtruggle for liberty?—The Federals.

Who propoſed at the laſt ſeſſion of congreſs to raiſe an army for the purpoſe of taking poſſeſſion of New-Orleans, which would at once have been a declaration of war againſt France and Spain.—The continuance of which and the blood and treaſure expended on a war ſo unjuſt would have been beyond human calculation, and in all probability again have ſubjected us to the power of Great-Britain?—The Federals.

And can any honeſt and enlightened citizens be found, that will ſtill give their votes to ſupport a party that abuſed the power ſo much when they had it, and obſtinately oppoſe its beneficial exerciſe when in the hands of others?—We hope not.—We hope there is more virtue of principle, and independence of mind, in every one who calls himſelf a good citizen, than to ſupport men who were guilty of the meaſures above recited.

REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION.

What has the preſent adminiſtration done to deſerve oppoſition?

It has taken off the whole internal taxes, among which were the duty on ſtills, on ſtamped paper, &c. and the people now pay no tax only to ſupport their ſtate governments.

It has diſpenſed with ſeveral thouſand unneceſſary officers, who were before fattening upon the labor of the people.

It has reduced the land force employed on our frontiers, and as much of the navy as could ſafely be diſpenſed with.

It has leſſened the expenſes in every department of government, by employing no unneceſſary agents, and allowing no improper expenditures.

It has reduced, ſeveral millions of dollars, the national debt, which had encreaſed under Mr. Adams; and has made proviſion by law for its entire diſcharge in about ſixteen years.

It has preſerved peace, even when its oppoſers declared for inſtant war; and has effected by negociation in a few months what it would have taken years of hoſtilities to acquire; and has purchaſed for fifteen millions of dollars, a territory which is worth ten times the ſum, and which would have coſt an hundred millions of dollars, and thouſands of lives, if it had been taken by force, as its oppoſers propoſed and inſtituted.

For which of theſe things do the Federaliſts array themſelves in oppoſition to the government? For which of theſe things will the people of any perſuaſion unite themſelves to a party who are hoſtile to the republican principles, and are aſſiduouſly laboring to deſtroy the reputation of our rulers, by ſlander, abuſe, and miſrepreſentation?

If ever there was a government, if ever there was an adminiſtration, that deſerved the love, the confidence and ſupport of the people, ſurely it is ours.

There was no *proteſt* entered by the marquis Yrujo, but he preſented a *memorial*, in which he recommended to our government not to take poſſeſſion of Louiſiana upon the plea that France had not fulfilled the ſtipulations of the treaty of St. Ildefonſo, of October 1800, which ſtipulated the exchange of Louiſiana on the part of Spain for a certain territory in Italy, to be given to the duke of Parma (one of the Spaniſh Bourbons.) This territory compoſed part of the preſent territory of the late Ciſalpine and preſent Italian republic; and the treaty fixed the exchange to be made in *ſix months* from the date of the treaty. Before the expiration of that time France had been enabled to dictate terms to the combined power, had determined to extend the Ciſalpine territory and formed the now Italian republic. This rendered new diſpoſitions in Italy inevitable; and France, to accommodate the obligations which it had entered into with Spain, concluded about the end of February or beginning of March 1801 (only five months after the former treaty) a new treaty by the 5th and 7th articles of which the ſtipulations of the treaty of 1800 were taken up, and the duke of Parma placed upon a new throne, erected in Tuſcany, under the name of king of Etruria. The treaty alſo expreſsly ſtated that thoſe alterations in the diſpoſitions of territory were agreeable to both parties, and to be conſidered by both as complete an execution of the obligations of the treaty of 1800 (or, of Ildefonſo) as if the original diſpoſitions had been fulfilled. Theſe deviations from the original treaty, of 1800, are the pretexts upon which the Spaniſh miniſter's correſpondence has been grounded. As to the motives of this interference, they are not to be accounted for from their exterior features, they are of that myſterious character which ſo ſtrongly marks monarchical politics.

It is certain, as I before apprized you, that the Cadiz letter was written in the city of Waſhington, and was calculated to excite diſcontent; it is very remarkable that Mr. *Griswold echoed* the ſame ſentiments as were contained in that letter, on the floor of congreſs: it would ſeem that the author of the letter did not apprize Mr. Griſwold of his having ſent the ſame ſentiments for publication in that ſhape, to the Philadelphia Gazette, through *the medium of a friend.*

Aurora.

It is a remarkable circumſtance that, long as the preſident's meſſage has been before the public, we have not read a ſingle federal remark upon it, except in an obſcure print of Maſſachuſetts, and that merely declared that it contained nothing *new*—if the ſage writer meant that the facts it details are not new under Mr. Jefferſon's adminiſtration he is correct for *all* his meaſures have tended but to one point, the benefitting his country—but if he means *new* in a general ſenſe he deceives, for as no one could accuſe Mr. Adams of leſſening the public debt, to ſtate that his ſucceſſor does ſo, muſt be *new* and conſoling; from this knowledge perhaps the writer thought it moſt prudent to avoid compariſons and cery gravely tells his readers, who have a claim to correct information—"there's nothing new." If the federaliſts would take half the pains to explain, that they do to miſrepreſent, there would be very little oppoſition indeed to the preſent adminiſtration—the firſt law of nature, however, has the greateſt weight with moſt of them.

ibid.

A very extraordinary debate took place in the ſenate of the U. S. on Monday 31ſt ult. on a motion made by Mr. Breckenridge, that the members wear crape ſcarf in teſtimony of their reſpect for the mamories of Samuel Adams, Edmund Pendleton, and Stephen Thompſon Maſon—it was *opposed* by thoſe who have been always adverſe to the government. The queſtion was divided, and that part which related to Gen. Maſon was carried unanimouſly: the diviſion on what related to the other two venerable patriots was recorded yeas and nays—and TEN members voted againſt it!

ibid.

Unleſs ſome worthy federaliſts in congreſs ſhould ſoon give a *clue* of ſome kind or other to his friend out of doors, the *tide* of defamation will be *dammed up*, according to the eloquent Purviance; their *ſources* are, to our great aſtoniſhment apparently *drained dry*.

ib.