

lection which will either serve for the example or the reproach of my successors.

"My minister for the interior will lay before you a view of the state of the empire.—The orators of my council of state will lay before you the different objects on which your deliberations are to be employed. I have given orders for presenting papers relative to the conduct of the ministers in the various departments. I congratulate you on the prosperous state of our finances. Great as the expenses are, they are covered by the receipts. Vast as the preparations for the prosecution of the war in which we are engaged have been, I shall demand no new sacrifice of my people.

"It would have been sweet to me at so solemn an epoch, to look to the empire of peace throughout the world; but the political principles of our enemies, and their recent conduct towards Spain, shew, sufficiently, with how much difficulty this can be obtained. I have no wish further to extend the territories of France. I am only desirous of maintaining their integrity. I have no wish to exercise a domineering influence over Europe, but I am not at all disposed to give up that which I have already acquired. No states shall be incorporated with the empire, but I shall not sacrifice my rights, or the ties which attach me to the states which I have created.

"In elevating me to a throne, my people have engaged to make every effort which circumstances may require, for the preservation of their prosperity and glory as well as mine. I am impressed with the fullest confidence in the national energy, and the affection with which the people regard me. Their dearest interests are the objects of my constant solicitude.

"Gentlemen, deputies of the department to the legislative body, gentlemen tribunes, and members of my council of state, your conduct during preceding sessions, the zeal which you displayed for the best interests of your country, are the best securities for that assistance which I require of you, and which I confidently expect during the continuance of this session."

LONDON, January 15.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

This day his majesty went in the usual state to the house of peers, and opened the session of parliament with the following most gracious speech from the throne:

"My lords and gentlemen,

"Since the end of the last session, the preparations of the enemy for the invasion of this kingdom have been continued with incessant activity; but no attempt has been made to carry their repeated menaces into effect.

"The skill and intrepidity of my navy—the respectable and formidable state of my army and militia—the unabated zeal and improved discipline of a numerous volunteer force, and the general ardour manifested by all classes of my subjects, have indeed been sufficient to deter them from so presumptuous and desperate an enterprise. While this spirit continues to animate the country, and its voluntary exertions for its own defence subsist in their full vigour, we need not fear the consequences of the most powerful efforts on the part of the enemy. But let us never forget that our security has arisen from the resolution with which we have met and provided against the danger, and that it can be preserved only by steady perseverance and unremitting activity.

"The conduct of the court of Spain, evidently under the predominant influence and control of France, compelled me to make prompt and decisive measures to guard against the effects of hostility. I have, at the same time, endeavoured, as long as it was possible, to prevent the necessity of a rupture; but in consequence of a refusal of a satisfactory explanation, my minister quitted Madrid; and war has since been declared by Spain against this country.

"I have directed a copy of the manifesto which I have caused to be prepared on this occasion, to be laid before you, together with such papers as are necessary to explain the discussions which have taken place between me and the court of Madrid. You will, I trust, be convinced by them, that my forbearance has been carried to the utmost extent which the interests of my dominions would admit; and while I lament the situation of Spain, involved in hostilities contrary to its true interests, I rely with confidence on your vigorous support in a contest, which can be attributed only to the unfortunate prevalence of French councils.

"The general conduct of the French government on the continent of Europe has been marked by the utmost violence and outrage, and has shewn a wanton defiance of the rights of neutral territories, of the acknowledged privileges of accredited ministers, and of the established principles of the law of nations.

"Notwithstanding these transactions, so repugnant to every sentiment of moderation and justice, I have recently received a communication from the French government, containing professions of pacific disposition.

"I have, in consequence, expressed my earnest desire to embrace the first opportunity of restoring the blessings of peace on such grounds as may be consistent with the permanent safety and interests of my dominion; but I am confident you will agree with me, that those objects are closely connected with the general security of Europe. I have therefore not thought it right to enter into any more particular explanation, without previous communication with those powers on the continent with whom I am engaged in confidential intercourse and connection, with a view to that important object, and especially with the emperor of Russia, who has given the strongest proofs of the wise and dignified sentiments by which he is

animated, and of the warm interest he takes in the safety and independence of Europe.

"Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"I have directed the estimates for the public service to be laid before you. I regret the necessity of any additional burdens being imposed on my people; but I am sure you will be sensible how much their future safety and happiness depends on the vigour of our exertions, and that in the mode of raising the supplies, you will continue to shew your anxiety for the support of public credit, and for restraining, as much as possible, the accumulation of the national debt.

"My lords and gentlemen,

"In considering the great efforts and sacrifices which the nature of the contest requires, it is a peculiar satisfaction to me to observe the many proofs of the internal wealth and prosperity of the country. It will, I am sure, be your great object to maintain and improve these advantages, and at the same time to take all such measures as, by enabling me to prosecute the war with vigour, may afford the best prospect of bringing it to a late and honourable termination."

LONDON, January 14.

Whatever was the object of his mission, the French messenger is returned to France in the *Immortalite*.

Without pretending to vouch for the authenticity of the fact it asserts, we assert, literally, the following letter received this morning from Dover:

Dover, January 13.

"SIR,

"The Frenchman who was taken up and put on board the *Utrecht* in the Downs, was certainly, however you may doubt it, the bearer of dispatches from France; he is as certainly sent back without any answer to what he brought.—This you may rely upon."

January 18.

Messengers, we believe, have been sent off to Petersburg, Berlin and Stockholm, with the information of the pacific overtures from France, and with copies of his majesty's speech, and the address of both houses of parliament. The speech, and the intelligence that both houses had unanimously agreed to address his majesty upon it, were, as we stated yesterday, sent off to Paris immediately after the opening of the two houses on Tuesday evening. In the dispatch from M. Talleyrand, it is understood that a copy of Buonaparte's speech, upon opening the legislature, was enclosed.

It is not difficult to predict what the answer to our communication to the courts of Petersburg and Berlin will be. They will advise negotiation. But that answer cannot be expected to be received in less than two months. In the mean-time it is extremely probable that Buonaparte will either notice our answer to him in the *Moniteur*, or will transmit another dispatch to us.

January 19.

Private letters from Spain state, that the people are very much dissatisfied with the conduct of their government, and that the prince of Peace becomes every day more obnoxious, not only to the multitude, but to the nobility, who consider him as the servile agent of Buonaparte in Spain.

One of these communications states, that the prince of Asturias, aided by the old Castilian nobles, has determined to oppose the baneful influence of the prince of Peace in the state; and that the latter, being of course supported by the French interest, had determined to make a grand stand against his royal highness.

NEW-YORK, March 2.

The London papers state, that Buonaparte had made overtures for peace to the English government; which was noted in his majesty's speech at the opening of parliament. The Spanish declaration of war against Great-Britain, and the British order granting letters of marque and reprisal against Spain, are published in these papers. A number of captures of rich Spanish vessels had recently been made by British cruisers, and had arrived safe.

A report was in circulation in London, that subsidiary treaties with Russia and Sweden are in great forwardness—and it is stated that the subsidies will amount to five millions per annum.—Russia was to bring into the field to act against France, 100,000 men. The emperor of Germany and king of Prussia, have both been invited to accede to the confederacy, but as yet without effect.

Lord Henry Sidmouth, (late Mr. Addington, created a peer) is appointed lord president of his majesty's council, in the room of the duke of Portland, who retires on account of ill health.

The French frigates *Didon* and *Cybelle*, from New-York, had arrived at a port in France.

Marquis Cornwallis has been appointed to succeed the marquis Wellesley in the government of India, and was to go out in the *Medusa* frigate.

NEW-ORLEANS, January 22.

A report was in circulation this morning, which if true, is of the utmost importance.—It is, that a recent revolution has commenced in Spain. We have endeavoured to trace this report to its source, but can collect nothing satisfactory.—It is said to come by a captain from the Havana, and to have been received via the West-Indies. The particulars as stated, are, that the king ordered the equipment of the navy but the sailors refused to serve; the military was ordered to enforce the royal mandate, but the people espoused the cause of the sailors; a battle ensued in which the people and sailors were triumphant—in consequence of which great confusion and anarchy prevailed throughout Spain. Thus far the report.—For its correctness

we cannot vouch. We should rather be induced to believe it originated from the disturbances sometime since at Bilboa, which have been magnified into a revolution.

AUGUSTA, February 9.

By a letter from our correspondent in Walton county, we are informed, that on the 19th day of December last, a party of horsemen, consisting of 70 or 80 men, and headed by a major James Britton, marched into said county, from Buncomb, (N. C.) with intent to resist the laws and prevent them from being carried into effect.—To this end, they took and made prisoners of Richard Williamson, James Lefoy, J. Cloud, G. Williamson, esquires, and several others, whom they tried at court martial; five they discharged, and ten were kept and marched off like prisoners of war, to Morgan-town, (N. C.) one hundred miles from the scene of action, and there confined in goal on the 25th of the same month; two justices of the inferior court, and one of the peace, are of the number confined!

These intruders still continue to range through the country, carrying terror before them. They have already stolen or taken away, horses, cattle and other property, to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, and where or when their outrages and depredations are to end, God only knows!—This letter is dated the 9th day of January last.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky, to his friend in this city, dated February 15.

"The oldest inhabitants in this country, do not recollect a winter so severe as the present.

"The Ohio broke up about the 16th ultimo, and the damage sustained thereby is incalculable. It was my misfortune to be an eye-witness to nearly all of it; in the course of one day I saw no less than eight flat-bottomed and four keel boats, some of which were loaded, ten ferry-boats, between sixty and eighty canoes, and a house descending the river among the ice.

To see trunks, bales, boxes, &c. with people frozen to death, floating down, was sufficient to melt the stoutest hearts.

Three families from Virginia and Maryland, moving to this country, containing thirty-one souls in one boat, had it stove, and every soul perished. Two boats more were stove about two miles above where I was; boats, cargoes, and crews all lost. I lost my boat, but in every other respect sustained very little damage."

On Friday the first instant, after the decision of the high court of impeachment in the case of Judge Chase, had been made, Mr. J. Randolph, in the house of representatives, introduced the following motion:

[Wash. Fed.]

"Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, That the following article be submitted to the legislatures of the several states, which when ratified and confirmed by the legislatures of three fourths of the said states, shall be valid and binding as a part of the constitution of the United States:

"The judges of the supreme and all other courts of the United States shall be removed by the president on the joint address of both houses of congress requesting the same, any thing in the constitution of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding."

Upon motion that it be referred to the consideration of a committee of the whole house, it was agreed to—yeas 68—nays 43—and afterwards it was made the order of the day for the first Monday in December next.

And on the same day, Mr. Nicholson made the following motion, which was referred to a committee of the whole house—yeas 53—nays 46—and made the order of the day for the first Monday in December next.

"Resolved, That the following article, when adopted by two thirds of both houses of congress and by the legislatures of three fourths of the respective states, shall become a part of the constitution of the United States, viz.

"That the legislature of any state may, whenever the said legislature shall think proper, recall at any period whatever, any senator of the United States, who may have been elected by them, and whenever a vote of the legislature of any state vacating the seat of any senator of the United States, who may have been elected by the said state, shall be made known to the senate of the United States, the seat of such senator shall thenceforth be vacated."

OF PORTUGAL.—A London paper says, that major general Moore, K. B. in a fast sailing cutter had arrived at Lisbon, on a secret mission, the object of which had transpired and was to ascertain by local investigation, whether any and what aid could be given to effect the security of that country. It adds that according to letters from Lisbon, the French minister gen. Lafres remained at that court, avowedly for the sole purpose of receiving an immediate and categorical answer to this alternative, viz. "whether Portugal will go to war with England or with France."

Captain Bell, (arrived at New-York) from Jamaica, informs, that a Spanish frigate, two sloops of war, and about 20 sail of valuable merchantmen, had been recently sent into Jamaica, most of them by the Princess Charlotte frigate. Flour was 18 dollars a barrel—staves 60 to 90 dollars.—Beef and pork low.