AMERICAN,

Commercial Däily Advertiser.

Daily 7. and Gazette 5 dollars per annum. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1804.

NORFOLK, December 6. LATE EUROPEAN NEWS. By the new and fast sailing ship Thomas Wilson, Tomkins, arrived in this port from London:-

LONDON, October 18. Advices were received this day, stating, that on the 5th inst. a squadron of his majesty's frigates, consisting of the Indefatigable, the Medusa, the Amphion, and the Lively, fell in with four frigates, off St. Mary's, from Rio de la Plata, bound for Cadiz, and loaded with treasure. As they resisted the orders which our frigates were under, for detaining all Spanish ships of war, till a satisfactory explanation had been given in regard to the present armanents in the parts of Spain, an engagement took place, in which after a few broadsides, one of the Spanish frigates blew up, another with a rear-admiral's flag struck Indeediately after, the third also struck, und the fourth, in endeavoring to make her escape, was overtaken by the Lively, and, after a short action, struck to her. She proved to be the Fama, of 34 | your paper, the soie communication his guns and 300 men, had 12 killed and lordship made on the occasion, which 30 wounded. She was commanded by was in substance, as follows:a commodore.

at Portsmouth, with La Fama; the other two, L. Medea, and La Clara, are gence, that considerable arm anents is estimated at 20,000,000 of dollars.

was the commanding officer on this oc-Caston.

frigate that was blown up, amounting to cate this information to us, in order about 300 men, we are sorry to say, pe-Tished.

this country, must soon take a decided expedient." turn. What the exasperated emperor may now determine on is difficult to say, which he has so long been expecting, confined to a particular application from in all probability have plunged the un- trade. fortunate country into all the miseries of war. Notice of this important event was pur up at Llovil's.

M. D'Oubril, the Russian charge de "Effaires, has at length, it is stated, quitt ted'ille rernteres of France, after several conferences with Talleyrand. Thathe result of the .. conferences was not so pleasing as some of the Paris papers senture to assert, is evident from the departure of the Russian minister, nor does it appear that his stay at Men:z was caused by rny other circumstance, ther, the copricious suspicion of the Corsican; who would not suffer him to depart until intelligence had been received of the French legation having quitted Russia. The latter event has now tak-

The captain of an American vessel,

en place.

which sailed from l'Orient on the 6th inst states, that gen. Angereau and Gantheaume are not upon the best terms; the former accusing the latter of conardice. To reconcile these two commanders Benaparte had sent his aid descamp, gen. Savary, to Brest, where he sull comained on the 3d, with Arthur O'Connor, O'Neil, and several other Insh efficers in the French sersice, all dissatisfied with the manner in - which they are treated by Bonaparte and his commanders. - The corps of I. rish guides encomped near Brest, acco: ding to the report of the American captain, consisted of 110 men, many of whom desired the American to procure them an opportunity to make their es-

cape, as they were badly paid and ill used; and besides, if any attemptimas to be made on England ar Ireland, they knew that they were to be employed in the fortorn hope, as persons whom Boneparte wished to get rid of. The di vision under A: thur O'Connor's command, consisted of some Irish, Braban. ters, Flemings and Germans, from the conquered departments, amounting to 4000 men, all despei-idoes, who were intended to form the advanced guard in any desperate undertaking. Ten thousand land treops were on board Cutitheuume's squedron; but none of these were in the number, which led to

London, September 29.

We have authority to state that the Spanish minister, his excellency Le Chevalier D'Angu ga will grant pass ports, to vessels loaded with grain for the ports of Spain, if the merchants should conceive such protections ne-Gessory for the security of their property at present, and we are desired to con tridict the reports which have appeared in the newspapers contrary to this statement.

a belief; that neither England nor Ire-

'land was the destination.

October 3. The Lisbon packet which has been permitted to sail, carties out a messenger Jiom this governmenty, with dis-

legation, who remains at Madrid.--These dispatches, it is understood, contain the points on which Mr. Frere is instructed to obtain a definitive answer from the Spanish government, and if it be not satisfactory, war will be immedistely declared. A Spanish messenger likewise carries out dispatches from the Chevalier d'Anguaga to his court. The sailing of the Spanish and Portuguese convoy, however, is deferred .-Spanish vessels now in our ports, however, are allowed to clear out.

It had not be the wind of the most time or the state of the west the comments are now

Stocks have been on the decline for the last two days. The omnium was yesterday morning 6 per cent. premium, and the 3 per cents. 57. The probability of an immediate war with Spain, and the rumor that measures will be taken by the French to cut off all communications between this country and Holland, are stated to be the print plu cause of the depreciation.

DISPUTE WITH SPAIN.

We have received the following letter from the chairman of the deputation of Spanish merchants:-

THE substance and particulars of what passed at the interview which took place at lord Harrowby's office, on Tuesday last, the 25th inst. between his lordship and a committee of Spanish merchants, who, by his desire, waited on him, having been very erroneously stated in the public newspapers, I have been desired by the gentlemen of that committee, to request you to insert in

"That his lordship had desired to see I he Lively arrived vesterday evening | us, in order to acquaint us, that his ma jesty's ministers, had received miellihourly expected. The treasure on board were preparing in the ports of Spain, of which/no explanation whatever had been Captain Moore, of the Indefatigable, received, nor did it appear likely that any satisfactory explanation could be given ;-and his lordship added, that The whole of the crew in the Spanish | he had thought it proper to communithat the merchants concerned in trade with Spain, might then act in their com-The affairs of Spain, with regard to mercial concerns, as they might judge

Lord Harrowby gave no further information than the above on the subject but he has certainly experienced a woe- | in question, either at the first meeting, ful disappointment in losing the treasure | or at the one of yesterday, which was and after the receipt of which he would | the merchants, for the convenience of

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient servant, JOHN TURNBULL, Chairman of the merchants trading to

Spain and the Mediterranean. Guilford street, September 23, 1804.

For the Editor of the Morning Chronicle. From the above communication of lord Harrowby, it appears that minis ters do not expect a very satifactory an swer from Spain, respecting the armaments in her ports, so that there seems little chance of avoiding a rupture.

October 5. The Chevalier d'Anguaga, the Spanish ambassador, has caused it to be notified to the British merchants trading to that country, that he will grant the same protection to the vessels Liden with fish, as have been granted to those with corn, for the ports of Spain.

It is said that passports were granted on Tuesday to the in sters of the different Sanish vessels in the river, in order that they may proceed unmolested by any of our citizens, to their respective l'estin, tions. Similar passports were dispatched at the same time, to all the out ports, for any vessels which they retain belonging to his Catholic majesty. October 6.

A letter from the Hague dated the 21st ult. contains the following paragraph : " It is currently reported here, that the mission of Schimmelpenninck to the emperor of the French is of a most inportant nature; no less than a total revolution in the gover ment of this country. The government of state is to be succeeded by one supreme head; but under what title is not known, and who that chief is tobe, remains also a matter of doubt .- Same say it is to be the above ambassador: others citizen Valkenier; others a brother of the emperor; and others a German prince; but not the prince of Orange. M. Schimmelpenminck is said to be averse to accepting this high honor; at any rate he shewed no alactity in undertaking the mission: what the actual result of this interview will be, time must determine. Economy is said to be the leading objects, as the legislative body is to be dis olved, and the department government to be aiminished."

October 9.

Yesterday arrived a Hamburgh mail, | manded. Paris papers to the 30th, and Dutch pa pers to the 3d. The news from he con- writings, which may be printed in tinent is not of much interest. Bona- France in suture, is likewise prohibited parte has arrived at Mentz, where he -those however which have already aphas received the homoge of several of peared are not included, provided their the German nobility. He is expected | contents be not contrary to the ordinance to remain there a fortnight. He is said still in force; -but with respect to to be frequently closeted with M. Tal- French books, which may be published legrand, and there is little doubt indeed frin future, exceptions may be admitted, that the state of Europe at the present | if an humble request be made for the moment occupies a considerable portion | purpose through the office of the king's of his time and attention. Prussia has court of chancery.

patches to Mr. Frere, the secretary of [not the smallest reason to believe thet the politics of the court of Berlin will be changed. On the contrary, his Prussian Mijesty is understood repeatedly to have declared his unalterable de: termination to remain neutral.

> DEAL, October 4. Several ships of war from the Bologne station have just arrived in the Downs, and by them we are happy to learn that the expedition against the French gunboats has completely succeeded. There were about 200 outside of Bologne. The night was very dark, and every thing favorable. A new invented machine floating under water, conducted by a small bost on the surface; the machine, containing 4 tons of stones and several barrels of gun powder was carried one to one end of the French squadron, and the other to the other. These machines exploded after a given time, threw up the stones, destroyed many of the French boots and threw the rest into confusion. Some fire ships were then sent among them. The land batteries, &c. &c. fired briskly but without effect, as the night was dirk. The French sent out boats full of men, but a dreadful havock was made among them all. It is said that upwards of 150 of the enemy's vessels were destroyed, and that none of our men were killed, and a few only wounded."

> > STATE PAPER.

Note transmitted by order of his Swedisk majesty to M. Gallard.; the French charge D'Affaires at Stockholm, Sejt. 7,

" His majesty the king of Sweden has received a report of the improper, the insolent, and the ridiculous observations which Monsieur Napoleon Be japarte has all wad to inserted in his Moniteur, of the 14th August, under the article Ratisbon.

"The tone, the style, and the subject of this article. are all of so extraordinary a nature, that his majesty has been yet hardly able to comprehend the object of such an act of political extravagance. If it has been done in the hope of misleading the public as to the conduct of his majesty, as it appears from the uncommon pains that are taken to draw a line of separation betheen his majesty and his subjects, let the world understand, that any instig tion to that effect never could have been less likely to succeed than at this moment, or than it always will, with a people whose interests are bound up with those of a sovereign, who has never seporated his property from theirs, and wno never feels so happy as when he contributes to the glory and to the happiness of his subjects.

" As his majesty cannot, consistent with his own digraty, or the honor of his crown, permit any official intercourse, after such an insult, he has ordered me, Sir, to communicate to you, that, from this day, all diplomatic intercourse of every kind both private and public, is immediately to cease between the liench legation at Stockholm and his majusty's government.

" As a sentence in the article above mentioned, seems to imply that the French government is disposed to admit that the continuance of the commercial intercourse between Sweden and France would be attended with some advantages, his majesty, on his part, is willing to permit the same, from those sentiments of esteem which he always entertained for the people of France; sentiments which he has inherited from his aucestors, and which owe their origin to far happier times.

(Signed) " I. D. EHRENHEIM."

STOCKHOLM, September 11. The following document from our court chancelor, appeared here on the 7th instant:

" His majesty, the king, has been pleased to inform me, by his gracious letter of the 26th of August, that for a long time the prevalent tone of most French journals and daily papers has been marked by a want of due respect for kings and princes, and for every lawful government: that this insolence, so worthy of chastisement, has continued to increase, and the consequences thereof have lately appeared in one of the newspapers most generally known, which h s dared to insert expressions attacking the king's exalted person, and, consequently, the dignity of the empire; and as this cannot be passed over with out animadversion, his majesty has been pleased to order:

1. That from the hour when this notification is made public, the importation into the Swedish empire, and the provinces belonging thereto, of French Journals, Weekly Magazines, and Dai ly Papers, is strictly prohibited; and that no exception can be granted or de-

2. That all importation of books and

beenadujessed by, the emperor of Russia | "In constquence whereof, I am. reand king of Sweden; but there seems | quired to publish this graciquis command

and ordinance of his majesty the king, that all people may conform themselves thereto. (Ex Oficio.)

C. B. ZIBET, A. D. HUMMEL. Stockholm, September 7, 1804.

Paris, September 25. The audience which the English and Russian ambassadors have had of the king of Prussia, have been inessectual. the first article. Which being seconded We hear that the king declared his de- the quellion was put by the Chairman, a termination to remain neutral, and ad- divition was called for, and 78 members ded even that he had engaged, under riling in the affirmative, it was carried certain conditions, two other powers to without reverling the quellion-78 being follow his example. He is said also to more than a majority of the whole have written a letter to the emperor of House, had all the Members been pre-Russia announcing his intention to fent. contribute to the preservation of peace upon the continent.

said to have taken place between France | be prevented by the motion to flrike out, and the Porte, had been removed .--Spencer Smith, after a second intimation from the court of Vienna, has quitted Carlshad to return to England.

The charge d'affaires at Stockholm is to quit Stockholm, as well as all the French in Sweden. It is said, even, they | determined to proceed in a different manhave received orders to that effect.

It is rumored that the French army in Hanoveris to be increased 25,000 men. A French courier has been sent to Petersburgh to recall, it is said, M. Reyneval the French charge d'affaires. French funds 513.

United States of America.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debate in Committee of the whole, ON THE IMPEACHMENT

JUDGE CHASE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1804.

Mr VARNUM in the chair. The reported articles were read.

MR. Elliot. It will be recollected, Mr. Chairman by every member of the committee who was present at the close of the latt settion, that upon the report of the committee of inquiry recommending the impeachment of Judge Chase, no member but myself thought proper to deliver his fentiments. I feel no inclination to re-ravel the ground which then occupied in falitude, especially as the opinions which I then advanced remain unaiteied. Nor nave I a disposition to emparials the proceedings. I with, indeed, to limplify them. But I feel it my duty to lusseit that course of proceeding, and that mode of decilion, which I believe to be demanded equally by our duty to the person accused, to our own conferences, and to our country; and I thall fuggett them with confidence rather than with dislidence, because they are to extremely obvious. I believe it to be our duty deliveritely to invelligate the principles involved in the report, some of which are certainly novel, and to take dilline, quentions upon each general head of acculation. Because I think Mr. Chase ought to be impeached for two or three diffiemeanors, I cannot give my vote in favor of articles acculing him of eight high crimes and thirty or forry mitdeo be seconded in the opinions which entertain upon this subject, I will move to amend the report upon the table by striking out that part which relates to the conduct of judge Chase on the trial of John Fries, and which is now comprised in the first article.

The motion being seconded,

MR. SHILIE afked if the motion was in order, observing that the report conlisted of a number of distinct propositions which he conceived w-re to be confidered in the usual way, article by article, and the quellion would be, either to concur or non-concur. The gentleman (M. E might gratify his zeal in this way as well as in the mode he had proposed for striking out, and the result would be the same -It would furnish an opportunity for every member to speak for or against each article, as well as to amend any.

Mr. Elliot replied that he was not tenacious of form. His only object was to obtain distinct questions. If the committee of the whole were disposed to purfue the course pointed out by the gentleman from Pennlylvania, he would

withdraw his motion. The Chairman gave in as his opinion that the proper mode of proceeding would be to take the report up by arti-

On the first article being read, Mr. Elliot moved to strike it out.

The Chairman said the motion to flrike out the first section was in order, and was usual in the case of a bill in order to decide upon its merits-but in independent articles like the present, it would be preserable to take the quellion on concurring. so that the opinion of the committee night be ascertained on each

Mr. Smilie expresselle in indisserence as

said that the quellion of concurrence sindiciment, because in sall he knew not with the select committee in his opinion, what they, were, his objection was everought to be taken on each article, sepas

rately, and for his part he had no objection to take it upon each separate memher of each article if any gentleman wilhed it to be taken in that way.

Mr. Nicholson observing that there was no quellion besore the committee. conceived that one ought to be presented for their decision. He therefore moved that the committee of the whole concur with the select committee and agree to

The 2d article under consideration.

Mr. Dawson. This mode of proceed-It seems as if the misunderstanding ing incurs some difficulty which might as in the latter cale the principal upon which the article is grounded would be tested, and if the principle was adopted the phraseology might be varied and amended as might be thought proper.

Chairman. The committee has already ner, it therefore does not rest upon the discretion of the chair.

Mr. Smille suggested the propriety of reading the evidence in support of each article, as there were many gentlemen here, who were not prefent at the falt session when the tellimony was both read

Mr. Findley seconded the motion.

Mr Nichoison Reading the tellimony will occupy the whole day, it constitutes the volume in my hand (a volume of apparently 200 pages.)

Mr. Smilie would not call for its reading on his, own account; he had already. peruled the tellimony, but there were feveral gentlemen now present who were not here at the last sellion, who perhaps have not had an opportunity of feeing the documents, and he beli ved gentlemen generally voted with more fatisfaction on subjects with which tary are well acquainted turn on those where doubts or apprehensions are entertain d. Besides he deemed it nore tafe and dignified to proceed with caution and due del-beration on to ferious a queltion as that of imperching a person holding one of the most important stations in the government.

Mr Nicholson. The manner of ; roceeding in the buliness of impeachin at at the last settion was, to read fuch parts of the techniony upon the call of a member as related to the particular article under confideration. He recoilected upon the impeachment of Judg: Pickering that the gentleman on the other fide of the house, from New Hampthire, called for reading the particular part of the te timony, most lik ly to extricate the officer impeached, or produce a conviction in the minds of others fuch as he feit himfelfhe hoped the same course of proceeding would be adopted by the committee, and fuch portions would from time to time be read as members required.

The chairman put the question on reading the tellimony generally, which was foil on the divition being only 40 in the affi mative, and 54 in the negative.

The second article being under confideration.

Air. Boyle moved to amend the latter part of the article by thriking out the words in Italic and inferting those in a parentlesis- 'John Basset, one of the Jury who wished to be excused from meanors. If I should be so fortunate as lierving on the said trial because he had made upris irind as to (that) the publication from which the words charged to be libellous in the indictment were extracted (was within the statute of the United States upon which the said Callender was indicted,) &c." Making the allegation in this way you will find it fully supported by the tellimony, for they are the words of the tellimony itself; it is said the 8th juror acknowledged that he had formed an unequivecal opinion that fuch a book as "The Prospect Besore Us" came

> with n the sedition law. Mr. - fupposed that the rule adopted by the cominittee against the reading of the general testimony would not prevent particular parts as they apply to particular points from being read, he therefore called for reading so much of the evidence as related to the juror mentioned in the 2d article.

Mr. Nicholson mentioned page 133 of the depositions of the witnesses on the part of the United States, as the place where the clerk would find what the gen-

tlemen wanted: Which being read as follows:

"Perhaps it is not improper here to observe, that the eighth juror answered when the previous question was put to him, that though he had never read or heard the charges in the indicament, and knew not what the traveisershad published. yet he had formed an unequivocal opinion, that fuch a book as "The Prospect Before Us" was, came within the sedition law : But no objection was made to him, and he was sworn like the rest."

Mr. J. Kondolph referred to page 56 near the top for other corroborative

The clerk read the following; One of the jury, John Basset, stated

that he was unwilling to ferve, having to the mode of decision, but he believed made up his mind as to the book called what he had suggested was conformable to The Prospect, &c." but as he acknowall former, rules and practices. ... ledged that he had not formed & delivered Mr. J. Randolph, aller a short paulei In opinion concerning the charges in the