

teries for the Mississippi, for Borgne and Ponchartrain, and for the Chesapeake, and for any part of the north, or east where they might be beneficially employed. In short, said Mr. C. I would act, seriously, effectively act, on the principle that in peace we ought to prepare for war; for I repeat, again and again, that in spite of all the prudence exerted by the government, and the forbearance of others, the hour of trial will come. These halcyon days of peace, this calm will yield to the storm of war, and when that comes I am for being prepared to breast it. Has not the government been reproached for the want of preparation at the commencement of the late war? And yet the same gentlemen who utter these reproaches, instead of taking council from experience, would leave the country in an unprepared state.

He would as earnestly commence the great work, too long delayed, of internal improvement. He desired to see a chain of turnpike roads and canals from Passamaquoddy to New Orleans; and other similar roads intersecting the mountains, to facilitate intercourse between all parts of the country, and to bind and connect us together. He would also effectually protect our manufacturing. We had given at least an implied pledge to do so, by the course of administration. He would afford them protection, not so much for the sake of the manufacturers themselves, as for the general interest. We should thus have our wants supplied when foreign resources are cut off; and we should also lay the basis of a system of taxation, to be resorted to when the revenue from imports are stopped by war. Such, Mr. Chairman, is a rapid sketch of the policy which it seems to me it becomes us to pursue. It is for you now to decide, whether we shall draw wisdom from the past, or neglecting the lessons of recent experience, we shall go on headlong without foresight, meriting and receiving the reproaches of the community. I trust sir, notwithstanding the unpromising appearances sometimes presenting themselves during the present session, we shall yet do our duty. I appeal to the friends around me—with whom I have been associated for years in public life—who nobly, manfully vindicated the national character by war, waged by a young people, unskilled in arms, single handed against a veteran power; a war which the nation has emerged from, covered with laurels, let us now do something to ameliorate the internal condition of the country: let us show that objects of domestic, no less than those of foreign policy receive our attention; let us fulfil the just expectations of the public, whose eyes are anxiously directed towards this session of Congress; let us, by a liberal and enlightened policy entitle ourselves, upon our return home, to that best of all rewards, the grateful exclamation, "Well done thou good and faithful servant."

NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE.

Of this singular individual, who will be interesting as long as he lives, but whose character and conduct can never be fully appreciated until his death—we have lately received very slight and unsatisfactory intelligence. Confined to the rock of St. Helena, cut off from that animated sphere of physical and mental exercise which he was wont to move in—Bonaparte cannot live long in his sea-encircled prison. It is impossible that he, to whom perpetual activity was the height of pleasure—he, whose life was spent in the *gaudia certaminis*, the strife of battle, and the collisions of intellectual warfare—could suddenly assume such stoicism, such apathy, as to spin out contentedly the remainder of his days, secluded from society and banished from every field of enterprise.

It would really appear that the end and aim of Bonaparte's unparalleled career was an attempt to verify the dictum of the poet:

*Omnia vincit,
Labor improbus.*

No enterprise, however remote or impracticable its success might be, but what his elastic mind would joyfully & perseveringly undertake. If he can fold his arms and wait for the revolutions of futurity to bring him again into public life, he must possess a fund of hope, which his impatient disposition could hardly warrant us in believing, or must have some ground for building his expectations upon, with which the world are totally unacquainted.

A circumstance that called our attention to that man, who has hitherto set the world in wonder, was, that the emperor of Russia had sent him several presents by a special messenger, who was himself to have a personal conference with Bonaparte. This was either very condescending (alho' the treatment which Alexander received, after the battle of Austerlitz, from Napoleon was generous in the extreme) or it holds out a subject for the speculating to doubt and argue about the reappearance of Bonaparte upon the political theatre.

We are satisfied, that without the consent of England, he can never leave St. Helena—we are also aware, that the articles of the Treaty between the Allies expressly mention, he is to continue there until otherwise disposed of by the high Allied Powers.—S. Pat.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE—APRIL 6.

The bill to divide the State of Pennsylvania into two judicial districts was, on motion of Mr. Lacock, re-committed, Messrs. Lacock, Mason of N. H. and Daggett are the committee.

The resolution respecting adjournment, was further postponed to next Saturday.

The Senat resumed the consideration of the joint resolution, introduced some time ago by Mr. Barry, directing medals to be struck, and, together with the thanks of Congress, presented to Major General Harrison and Governor Shelby, and for other purposes.

After some discussion, this resolution was, on motion of Mr. Barbour, postponed, and made the Order of the Day for Saturday.

The bill for the relief of the widow and children of Robert Fulton, deceased, (extending the term of the patent right to his invention,) was read a third time, passed by a vote of 16 to 6, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

The bill establishing a system of navigation for the United States, was read a third time, and passed, and sent to the House of Representatives.

MONDAY, APRIL 8.

Mr. Roberts presented the memorial of sundry manufacturers of paper hangings in Philadelphia, praying an ad valorem duty, in lieu of one cent per pound, may be imposed on whiting imported.

Mr. Lacock, from the committee, reported the bill from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1816, with amendments by which it is proposed to make an addition to the salaries of the Clerks of the Departments, graduated according to their present allowances, from 10 to 25 per cent.

The bill making appropriations for roads and canals, and the bill to alter the law of costs, were, after debate, postponed indefinitely.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4.

NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. Calhoun, observed that he had examined the amendments of the Senate to the bank bill; that they were not important; and hoped the question would be put on them generally.—Mr. Randolph objected to so sudden a decision on the amendments, when the house was thin, and before they had been printed.—He moved a postponement until to-morrow; which motion was agreed to—yeas 60, noes 55. Mr. Calhoun made the same motion on the next day (Friday) before a quorum of members were present—but a quorum soon after appearing, the house agreed, by a vote of 55 to 45 to consider the amendments of the Senate. Mr. Randolph moved, for the purpose of destroying the bill, that the whole subject be indefinitely postponed. This motion produced a long and warm debate, but it was finally decided in the negative—yeas 67, noes 91. Messrs. Desha, Hardin, Johnson, M'Lean and Taul of Kentucky, voting for the motion; and Messrs M'Kee, Ormsby and Sharpe against it.

A committee has been appointed by the house of representatives in conjunction with a committee of the senate, to inquire into the expediency of amending the rules of the house, so as to make the standing committees, at the commencement of any Congress, permanent for the whole Congress, instead of being dissolved and new committees appointed each session—and further, that the bills, resolutions, reports and all unfinished business shall remain over to the next session of the same Congress in the same situation as they were at the time of adjournment.

The house of representatives concurred with the senate in striking out a section of the bill regulating the post-office establishment, which granted to the members of both houses of Congress and their secretary and clerk, the privilege of franking during the recess as well as during the session.—The vote was, for striking out the section 80 against it 54.

Dispatch of Business.

Thirty bills passed the house of representatives on the 11th inst.—were sent to the senate, read, and passed to a second reading.

A bill to increase the salaries of the officers of government which passed the house of representatives, was rejected in the Senate.—Yeas 12, Nays 14.

FROM THE NAT. INTELLIGENCE.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Hartford, April 8th, 1816.

Sirs—It will give you pleasure to hear that Hartford has this day, after six hours balloting, for the first time, chosen two Republican Representatives to the State Legislature.

Wolcott and Ingersoll have also decided majorities as Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

The schr. Kemp, capt. Brunelot, arrived at Baltimore on Tuesday last, 33 days from Bordeaux. Paris papers to the 14th of February have been received; they contain very little of importance.

Capt. Brunelot has communicated the following for publication, that our ship masters may learn the dangerous consequences of hoisting in France any signal color bearing resemblance to the old national flag of France:

The citizens of Bordeaux having been much alarmed by the appearance of the three colored flag hoisted by inattention on board the American schr. Kemp, the authorities wrote to the consul demanding an explanation. On examining this affair, the consul found that the mate of this schr. had hoisted this flag with other signals to dry, and that the moment he found he had done wrong, he hauled it down.

As this is the second occurrence of the kind which, if repeated, may lead to disagreeable consequences, (for the English faction in Bordeaux loose no opportunity to prejudice the minds of Frenchmen against Americans,) we annex a translation of a letter from the commissary of marine at Bordeaux, to our consul there, on this subject:

The Commissary of the royal marine to the Consul of the United States.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 12, 1815.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your answer of to-day, informing me that the conduct of captain Brunelot of the American schr. the Kemp, in hoisting the three colored flag, was unintentional, and that this, with his other signal colors, had been only hoisted to dry.

I conceive this excuse to be sufficient—but the Post at Bacalar observe, however, that they had the greatest difficulty in prevailing on him to take down this flag, which is abhorred by all good Frenchmen, and that the mate insisted upon hoisting a red one in its place. One does not know how to explain all these facts; and I beg sir, that you will have the goodness to inform all the American captains that this sanguinary flag is repused throughout France; and it is even necessary that you should give direct information of it in all the ports in the U. States, to prevent such disagreeable occurrences in future.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your humble servant.

AUGUST BERGEVIN.

PARIS, FEB. 15.

We have read in the London "Star" of the 10th instant, that it is whispered in the best informed societies, that there is to be a change of ministry, and a dissolution of parliament. Lord Liverpool has received a hint to retire. Lords Grenville and Wellesley will enter the cabinet, and Lord Castlereagh will be prime minister. The cause of the change is a difference of opinion on the subject of economy in the public expenses.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

The transport Seahorse has been wrecked near Tremore.—She was returning to England with the 59th regt. which had been engaged in the battle of Waterloo. 12 officers, 262 soldiers, 14 sailors, 30 women and 48 children, were lost—only 32 persons were saved.

Extract of a letter dated B—England, October 19, addressed to his friend residing in Boston.

"Young H. the nephew of Mr. John A—, our M. of Parliament, having heard of my having received a letter from you, sought me out to hear something of you, and he talks of emigrating to America. Indeed thousands are endeavoring to do the same, notwithstanding the great obstacles thrown in the way by government. I this day read in a paper, that all the prime workmen who were sent out from Portsmouth and Plymouth Dock-Yards to the Dock-Yards of Canada, have gone over to the United States, and that it is the intention of this government to send out none other but those that can deposit 400l as security for their allegiance. Surely there must be something peculiarly desirable in the United States, to make mankind break through all the restraints imposed upon them by tyrannical acts to reach it as a desired haven. This country gets worse and worse. The rich possess every thing that heart can wish, and nothing is left for the rest but "chill penury and want." No man whilst he possesses the means, ought to be so base as to stay here whilst there is such a country as the U. States lies open to receive him. Many, very many, are panting to reach it; but what obstacles are thrown in their way!

"There has been strange alterations in the political world since you left.—I often think of what you used to say of me, "that I had a contracted view of things," when I could not see quite so far as yourself on political subjects; but I think I can agree with you now on every point, and freely acknowledge to you any partial blindness.—The "Corn Bill" fully opened my eyes

as well as thousands of others; to a proper view of what the great men (not the great in good deeds) really were. The passage of this bill, in opposition to the wishes and interests of the great body of the people, made manifest by petitions from all parts of the kingdom, opened the eyes of the public, and was the cause of great discontent; and had not the arrival of Bonaparte in France, the preparation for war, and the noise of victory dinning in the ears of silly John Bull, which lulled all his fears to rest, I do not know what could be the consequence. Every thing of it is now forgotten.—The B— petition was signed by ten thousand, and in your old shop in W—street."

Extract from a paper called the "British Press."

"Every vessel that quits a French port direct for America, is loaded with artisans, manufacturers and people of property. The silk weavers quitting their native country are more numerous than any other description of people." What a great country is America becoming! The trade and business of this country is in a deplorable state. People can scarcely live. Thousands of mechanics out of employ every where, and ranging from town to town seeking employment. Taxes are levied with the greatest rigor, informers sent round the country from government to trap the unwary and unsuspecting tradesman, already bending under accumulating misfortunes and disappointments. They have already immolated one victim to their measures, a Mr. George, a perfumer, who among many others of B—, was informed against by an accredited agent for selling some trifle in his business, which he, according to the mysterious laws of this country, ought not to have done without a licence or a stamp. A fine was awarded, this came upon the back of difficulties in business in domestic distresses, &c. it was enough to turn the scale, and he threw himself into the river and was drowned.—Poor Gaites, a perfumer in Union-street, a man with six children of his own, an infirmed aged mother, two orphan children, a nephew and niece, all in the same house depending on him for support, has suffered also with others. All the druggists here have suffered from informations lodged against them for selling penny-worths of articles, for merely putting a label on the bottle. What a paternal government! As it regards myself, I do not know what would become of me were it not for Mrs. M's business. There are so many starting up in every business that they eat up one another."

FROM ENGLAND.

New York, April 11.

By the fast sailing ship Tea Plant, capt. Brown, arrived last evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th of Feb. the Editors have received the papers of that city to the 22d, and London of the 20th, which furnish no political news of moment.—We have given some extracts below Mr. Vansittart had brought into the British Parliament his plan for the military peace establishment. He states that 33,000 seamen would be wanted for the present year, though the general peace establishment would require but 28,000. For the army he proposes to keep up 25,000 for Great Britain, and the same number for Ireland; for Gibraltar and the Mediterranean possessions 41,000;—for British America 10,000; for the East and West Indies 28,000—in all 99,000 men. The supplies for the present year are calculated at 29 millions, which the Chancellor states will be reduced one third the next year. He recommends the continuance of the property and income taxes for the present. The peace he thought was stable, and would continue, but was opposed to the country's disarming altogether, whilst the continent was still covered with camps and armies, or to leave itself without the possible resurrection of its strength.

Letters from Liverpool mention several important failures in Glasgow.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The brig Nancy-Ann Capt. Osgood, arrived at Salem on Tuesday last, in 70 days from Buenos Ayres. Cap. O. states, that a few days previous to his sailing, accounts have been received at Buenos Ayres of a general battle in Chili between the Spanish army under Gen. Pesvaler, and the Patriot army under Gen. Rundaun, in which the latter was defeated with the loss of nearly all his army, which gave the old Spaniards full possession of that country. The Patriots, however, had sent off a reinforcement to join their retreating army; but it was thought they would arrive too late to retrieve their losses.—The Patriots were so divided, and such unlimited jealousy existed between the parties, that they do not act in concert, which is the cause of their misfortunes. After the defeat at Chili, the Supreme Director became very unpopular, and was very loudly complained of for not having sooner sent off reinforcements of troops, who, it was said, he detained in the city merely to keep himself in power. It was thought another party would shortly come into, and a new Director be appointed.

MARSHAL GROUCHY.

Count Emanuel de Grouchy was born at Paris in 1766. His family was noble, and his sister married the celebrated Condorcet. At an early age he entered the artillery—afterwards served among the light troops—was admitted into the body guard in 1785—appointed colonel of the giment of Conde, and made the campaign of 1792 in Savoy, the conquest of which he contributed in accomplishing. He served with distinction in the war of La Vendee as general of division, in 1795; and afterwards in Italy under Joubert, the disastrous battle of Novi, he played an intrepidity bordering on rashness—charging at the head of the cavalry with his hat on the point of his sword, as a substitute for a standard, which had been lost; was cut down by the sabres of the enemy and made a prisoner. After exchange he joined the army of Moreau, and reaped fresh laurels on the plains of Hohenlinden.

In all the campaigns of the imperial army, he commanded a division of dragoons, and increased a reputation already well established. His conduct at Prentzlow, where Prince Hohenloe was captured, as well as Friedland, was particularly noted in the official bulletins. He also served in the fatal Russian campaign, and on the retreat commanded the "Sacred Guard," a corps of officers which accompanied the Emperor. On the return of Napoleon from Elba he declared in his favor, and was sent in pursuit of the duc d'Angleme, whom he soon compelled to surrender. He was then created marshal of the empire, and as such commanded at Waterloo. His escape from the persecution of the Bourbons and his arrival on shore, are events too recent to be particularized.

MARSHAL MONCEY.

We extract the following from a paper printed in 1795. It proves that General Moncey has been as distinguished for his humanity, and generosity as for his skill and bravery;

"FRENCH LIBERALITY.

Madrid, April 6, 1795.

"The French arrested three spies employed by the Prince of Castile, General Moncey sent them back to him with the following letter.

"GENERAL—You know the law nations against spies. But your generosity disdains to stain its hands with the blood of such wretches. Employ your money better. Let the unfortunate men partake of your charity.

"If you wish to know my forces, situation and my purposes, you have no occasion for spies; I myself will gratify your curiosity. I have 7000 men, infantry and cavalry. The right wing of my army is defended by St. Sebastian, my center is in the valley of Bastian, and my left extends to St. Jean Pied de port.

"Immediately on the arrival of autumn which I expect, I will attack you will beat you—will take Pamplona & will drive you out of the whole of Navarre and Biscay."

(Signed) "MONCEY." [The brave General fulfilled his promise—a battle was fought a few days after, in which the Spaniards were completely routed.]

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman on board the U. S. frigate United States, dated Port Mahon, January 23d, received in Boston.

"Within a few days the Intendant refused giving us our stores from shore, alledging he had orders from government to charge import and port duty on them, amounting to 2 dollars. Nothing of this having been mentioned when they were landed, Commodore is determined not to comply. We have anchored directly opposite the Custom House, with our broadside facing it."

"The Constellation is in dock ready to sail. Capt. Gordon's health is not good.

The Erie, Ontario, Alert, John Adams, schr. Hornet, & the Dutch squadron are here. The Hornet sails in a few days for Marseilles and the Alert this day for Gibraltar for provisions. The Algerine squadron is in port and dismantled.

"The Algerine brig was detained by us at Carthage; but refused orders were received from Madrid."

"The Erie has brought from Algiers, the Americans who were on board the Spanish ship of the line Fernando which foundered near the No. property was saved from that ship she sunk so suddenly. On board were 40 or 50 women, soldiers &c. All the lives were saved; but the Americans made prisoners of the Spaniards. Every possible exertion was made by the Americans to save the ship.

[A letter from Cadiz says the late San Fernando is a serious one for the Spaniards, and that it was said had on board two hundred men, the side of the Americans.]