

I shall pursue the Vendean more by propositions than by my columns."

These propositions were accepted. A war which could have no influence on the destiny of France, which was to be decided on a greater theatre, was terminated within a fortnight after the passage of the Loire, and at that event the heart of your majesty must have been consoled.

Sire, men whose hopes are always disappointed by peace and who wish to exaggerate the importance of the war may calumniate me, but to them the whole population of La Vendee will reply—"He conducted the war with humanity. His army left no traces of devastation behind it—our property was respected, our inhabitants preserved, our temples revered. He sent back the prisoners. He took care of the wounded—He spared us in the battle—He restored us our agricultural labors."

In great political commotions two distinct descriptions of men always appear. Those of the one kind, brave, ardent, gallant and generous, rush into danger, others cowardly and irresolute, wait until the commotion is passed, in order to gather its fruits. I appeal to the testimony of the former; they will give me their suffrages, as they have merited mine. The latter, who are condemned even in their own country, may calumniate me; and the justice of a good king, cannot long be deceived.

The war of La Vendee is to me sire, a title of glory; I not only carried it on humanely, as if I had read in futurity that I should one day have to render an account of it to your majesty; but I had the courage to resist the authority under which I acted, when its commands were opposed to my principles and my conscience.

I was ordered to blow up and destroy the houses of the Vendean chiefs. I disobeyed, and I only marched detachments to protect them. I was directed to set a price on the heads of M. M. La Roche Jaqueline, Sapinard, &c. and I disobeyed.

I was to have destroyed the bells, & to have carried off hostages.—I refused.

I was to have thrown by arbitrary measures, the expense of the war on the nobles. This I did not do. The property of all was equally protected. I was directed to condemn, and immediately shoot the chiefs who might fall into my hands. I saved them.—M. M. de Civral, Dubouchet, &c. were set at liberty. The only blood which flowed, except in battle, was that of my own soldiers, who were restrained by a rigid discipline.

Sire, I even exceeded the bounds of all moderation. At the battle of La Roche Cervier, three hours after the fire had ceased, M. le Lasseaux, a Vendean, fired a double barrelled carbine at my aid-de-camp and me. According to the laws of war, I was entitled to consider him as an assassin. I rescued him from my soldiers, who wished to sacrifice him, and he still lives.

I need your justice, sire, and must enlighten it. For the present and the future I am willing to rely on my past life. I am ready to present it as my defence, and as my guarantee. Born in an honorable family, I have derived from them some virtues. I fought under Moreau at Enger, at Maeskirck, at Biberbach, at Hochstod, and at Hohenlinden. Not to mention Austerlitz, Wagram, the perilous siege of Gaeta, the Iste of Capsea, which I took from a brave and long prepared enemy.

It is of deeds of arms less brilliant, but which have more connexion with my present situation, that I ought to speak. I combated four years in the kingdom of Naples, and I can travel securely from the banks of the Tronto to Capri de Spartivento. In the Spanish war, in which so many reputations have been eclipsed, I heard, after forty combats, the brave Catalonians recommend me to their King.—Let my course be followed through the plains of Germany, the rocks of the Pyrennees, the fields of ancient Lucania, the coasts of Greece, and those with whom I combated, as well as those from whom I received hospitality, will repeat my name with honor & sometimes with gratitude.

Reached for the first time by the breath of calumny, regretting not to have died in battle, I retire far from the capital, to which a thousand ties attach me, to live in exile; there I shall continue to form wishes for your majesty, whose virtues, genius and bounty are so necessary to France. Happy those who defend you, for they also defend the country and liberty.

Sire, your majesty's most obedient, and faithful subject,
Lieut. Gen. MAX LAMARQUE.

The subject of the Income Tax has created considerable sensation in England. Ministers were censured for endeavoring to impose it.

Invitations from the Emperor Alexander continued to be extended towards eminent Frenchmen to reside in the Russian Empire—some were said to have accepted, and others preparing for this country—Among the latter, are mentioned, Lacede, the naturalist, and Chapal, the chemist.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

Capt. Brown, of the ship Tea Plant, arrived at New York from Liverpool, furnishes London papers to the 21st of February—they contain nothing of moment.

Major general Phineas Rial is appointed by the prince regent, governor of the island of Grenada—and Patrick Savage, Esq. Consul for Virginia. The matrimonial contracts between the king of Spain, and the second daughter of the prince regent of Portugal; and between the king's brother, Charles, and the above lady's sister, were signed at Madrid Feb. 22.

Bruce arrested at Paris, as concerned in Lavalette's escape, has been a celebrated traveller in Asia. Sir R. Wilson is brother to the new governor of lower Canada.

A severe shock of an earthquake was experienced at Lisbon the 2d of February.

An expedition, consisting of 5,000 troops, sailed from Lisbon for Rio Janeiro, on the 15th Feb.

The Mauritius Gazette, of August 14, says—"His excellency the governor, having learnt that there are, in this colony, more well wishers of Bonaparte than he conceived, give notice that he will with pleasure afford them a passage to Europe by the very first opportunity."

LONDON, FEB. 17.

No Paris papers have arrived this morning, but we have received some interesting communications from our private correspondents. They agree in stating that the public mind has assumed greater tranquility; but they still think that a change will take place in the French ministry, and that the duke de Richelieu will be forced to resign—a circumstance which we should very much deplore.

The English newspapers are prohibited with more rigor than ever; and this measure is said to have been the result of a cabinet decision.

FEBRUARY 20.

It was very generally reported yesterday, that the minister had an intention to abandon the tax upon income; but on referring to last night's proceedings in the house of commons, it will be seen upon what a false foundation this rumor rested.—Mr. Baring noticed it, and asked an explanation from the chancellor of the exchequer, who expressly stated, that the government entertains no such intention.—Thus this impost, under a modified form with respect to the sum to be raised, but with no modification of its inquisitorial and unconstitutional character, is to be continued for a time, according to the general opinion of the public. In fact, the nature of our relations, combined with the spirit of the late treaties, stand in collision with any wish to abandon so productive a source of revenue. As long as an immense peace establishment, under any pretext, is maintained, so long must the country submit to a proportionate scale of taxation; and it is worse than idle to recommend a reduction of imposts, whilst it constitutes a part of the policy of the state to keep up a standing army of 150,000 men.

The treaty of peace was discussed in both houses of parliament last night. In the lords the grounds of the treaty were stated by the earl of Liverpool; in the commons by Lord Castlereagh. The necessity for restoring France to her ancient limits, and the policy, for the present, of keeping up a proper military establishment, as a means of security, were insisted upon. An amendment to the address was moved in the lords by Lord Grenville.—in the commons by Lord Milton. Both houses were occupied in debate until half past 2 o'clock, when the lords divided.—For the address 104.—For the amendment 40. The debate in the commons was adjourned, and will be resumed again this day.

The arrangements for the union of her royal highness the princess Charlotte of Wales, and prince Leopold of Cobourg, are nearly completed. The prince is expected in a few days, and shortly after his arrival, the necessary communication will be made to parliament.—The marriage, it is now said, will be celebrated in the course of next month, although it has been determined that it should not take place until the first of May.

The Dublin papers received this day, contain a copy of a petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland to parliament, agreed to at a meeting lately held at the house of lord Trimleston, in that city. It states "that it is their anxious wish that the great measure of Catholic emancipation shall be carried into effect under such circumstances as will render it satisfactory and unobjectionable to all classes of his majesty's subjects."

VIRGINIA, JAN. 30.

Lieutenant colonel count Klein, who was despatched on the 12th as a courier from Milan, arrived here on the 17th. It is said he brings intelligence that the emperor has not accepted the propositions of the king of Bavaria.—It is certain that prince Wrede, who had set out from Milan on an important mission from his court, having proceeded only half-way on his

journey, suddenly returned, and that on the arrival of a courier here, field marshal Blucher, duke of Casa Piazoa, received orders to proceed immediately to the army on the frontiers of Austria.

PARIS, FEB. 13.

We read what follows in one of the most esteemed of the German journals:

"Lavalette did not go to England. He proceeded from Brussels to the Rhone, which he ascended as far as Mannheim. It is believed that he stopped a day in that city. We learn that he afterwards proceeded to Stuttgart, being furnished by a foreign passport, countersigned by several authorities. It is supposed he goes to Bavaria."

According to the German papers the Austrians have occupied militarily the Saltzburgh with the exception of the town of that name.

Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Bruce and capt. Hutchinson, have presented a memorial to the French attorney general, containing the grounds of their appeal against the ordinance of the chamber of council, dated Jan. 30, refusing them bail. The greater part of the memorial consists of legal argument, tending to shew that persons constituted prisoners under a charge of the offence of which they are accused, are according to the French laws, entitled to be admitted to bail. They express their astonishment that provisional liberty should be refused, before the presumption of crime be definitely fixed on them. It is observed, that although the expressions of the ordinance suggests the idea of corruption or connivance in the jailor or turnkey of Lavalette, it does not venture openly to make that charge against the prisoners.—But if it did, such a charge is denied by their conscience and rejected as a calumny.—They declare that they know nothing of Lavalette's escape, and had no concert with Madame Lavalette, whom none of them had ever seen.

"It is impossible (say the memorialists) that Madame Lavalette herself, the virtuous and honorable author of the safety of her husband, should not know if the jailors were gained and corrupted, and that they would shut their eyes;—impossible, quite impossible, for any reasonable man to conceive, that the jailors should be corrupted by us in the Sieur Lavalette, without Madame Lavalette being informed of it." They express their satisfaction at Madame Lavalette having obtained her liberty, which they remark, is the strongest evidence that bail ought not to be refused to them.

In reply to a part of the ordinance which alleges the act and writings of the accused to have presented the character of a conspiracy against the government, the memorialists say, "That the tribunals cannot judge us by our thoughts, but by our acts; and that if Englishmen momentarily reside in France, are obliged to conform their exterior actions to the existing laws, nothing ought to hinder them from thinking as freely on the banks of the Seine as on the banks of the Thames. Thus whatever may have been our secret sentiments, our conversations with our friends, or our confidential correspondence with our fellow countrymen, it is not such circumstances upon which we ought to be judged. We ought not to be judged by the intentions or thoughts which we are supposed to have, but by the nature and quality of the facts imputed to us."

[Yet it was upon the secret thoughts, the unpublished wrongs of Sidney, that the English government sent him to the scaffold.]

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, dated

BORDEAUX, FEB. 6. 1816.

"Public opinion has undergone a great change here. The English are now execrated throughout all France. I can write you all that is passing here. The public mind is highly agitated; arrests are going on every day, and the prisons are full of victims. How all this is to end every one asks—and no one can foretell. If it is to finish in another revolution, we pray it may pass off without any more blood-shed.

"Our fellow-citizens in America do not know how happy they are under a free constitution. They, as well as their institutions have become the admiration of Europe. The partisans of the Bourbons are our enemies, but the great majority of the nation are partial to America."

WAR WITH SPAIN.

NORFOLK, March 27.

An extract of a letter from a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, of the first respectability, received by Monday's Mail, says,

"I have just received orders to join the Macedonian, (now at Boston) with orders for Carthage, to demand the release of American Citizens detained there by the Spanish Government.

"From the view I have of this expedition, connected with other circumstances, known to me, I feel strongly impressed with a belief, that a War with Spain is not far distant."

Beacon.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE—APRIL 12.

Mr. Campbell, from the committee on Finance, reported sundry amendments to the bill from the House of Representatives regulating the duties on foreign importations; which were read.

The bill from the House, changing the mode and amount of taxation on the distillation of whiskey, was taken up. Some amendments were proposed and discussed, but ultimately rejected, and the bill was ordered to a third reading without amendment.

The bill to erect Indiana Territory into a State, &c. was considered. After some discussion and ineffectual attempts to amend it, the bill was ordered to a third reading. Two or three minor bills were reported, and 20 or 30 bills received their second readings.

The Senate receded from its amendments to the general appropriation bill, (which amendments favored the clerks in the public offices.)

APRIL 13.

The bill from the House to erect Indiana Territory into a state, was read a third time and passed.

The bill from the House to change the mode and rate of taxation on distillation of spirits in the United States, was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Ky. a committee was appointed to enquire into the expediency of continuing in force the laws in relation to the Indian trade.

The bill to reward with 100,000 dollars, the captors of certain Algerine vessels, was called up by Mr. Forsyth, on whose motion it was amended by striking out the words "in consideration of the valour and promptitude with which the capture was effected;" and the bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill from the Senate, authorizing the President of the United States to alter the road from the foot of the rapids of Miami of the Lake to the western line of the Connecticut reserve; and the bill to authorise the legislature of Ohio to sell a certain part of a tract of land reserved for the use of said state; were severally read the third time and passed.

The bill respecting the Navy Pension fund passed through a committee of the whole house, and was read a third time and passed.

The following bills, severally passed through committees of the whole house, and were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow, to wit: the bill for the relief of the Bible Societies of the United States; the bill to alter certain parts of the act providing for the government of the territory of Missouri; the bill further extending the time of issuing and locating military land warrants, the bill confirming certain lands in the county of Arkansas, territory of Missouri, to the heirs of Elisha Winter, &c.; the bill for the relief of Wm. Crawford and Frederick Bates; the bill for the relief of Alex. Roxborough; a bill authorizing a sum of money to James Levins; and the bill for the relief of Saml. Dick.

The House, in the course of the day, refused, on the call of Mr. Huger, to take up the report of the joint committee on the subject of the remains of General Washington—ayes 43, noes 51.

A joint resolution, requiring the Secretary of State, once in every two years, to compile and print a register of all officers and agents, civil military and naval in the service of the United States, was read the third time and passed.

The House went into committee of the whole, on the bill making an appropriation for the improvement of the Capital Square. The blank was filled, or motion of Mr. Tucker, with the sum of 30,000 dollars; and Mr. Clay made a few remarks in support of the object of the bill; when the committee reported the bill and amendments to the House.

The amendment and the bill itself were opposed by Mr. Wright and Mr. Nelson, the former of whom moved to lay it on the table; and were advocated by Messrs. Tucker, Calhoun, Jackson and Robertson. Mr. Wright's motion was negatived; and he then demanded the yeas and nays on the question of engrossing the bill, which were refused by the House; and the bill was finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The following Message was received from the President of the U. States: To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

With a view to the more convenient management of the important and growing business connected with the grant of exclusive rights to inventors and Authors, I recommend the establishment of a distinct office, within the Department of State, connected therewith, under a Director, with a salary adequate to his services, and with the privilege of franking communications by mail from and to the office. I recommend also, that further restraints be imposed on the issue of patents to wrongful claimants, and further guards provided against fraudulent ex-

actions of fees by persons possessed patents.

JAMES MADISON.

April 11, 1816.

The message was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, containing a list of the clerks of the Department of War, with the salaries, &c. which was ordered to be printed.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the U. States for the year 1814; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Newton from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill for the relief of Isaac Lawrence and others, of New York; which was read and committed.

Mr. Wright from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill for the relief of the privateer Roger; which was twice read and committed.

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. Calhoun from the committee on a uniform national currency, reported in a modified shape, the bill to provide for the collecting the public revenue in the legal currency. The amendment made by the committee to the bill, consists in striking out the section which imposed a stamp duty of 10 per cent, on the notes of those banks which shall not pay specie on the 31st of December next—leaving only the provision which excludes such notes from being received in payment of debts due the U. States. The bill was committed to a committee of the whole house.

EXPORTATION OF SPECIE.

On motion of Mr. Grosvenor, a committee was appointed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting, by law, the exportation of bullion and specie from the United States for a limited time.

On motion of Mr. Jennings, a committee was appointed to enquire what amendments, if any, are necessary of the act granting bounties in land to certain Canadian volunteers.

The bills which were ordered yesterday to be engrossed for a third reading, were severally read the third time and passed with the exception which follows:

The engrossed bill making an appropriation for the graduating, enclosing and improving the Capital Square, was read the third time, and the question on its passage stated. This question gave rise to a short debate, in which Messrs. Smith of Md. Tucker, Reynolds and Cuthbert advocated the bill; and Messrs. Root, Hardin Wright, Pickering and Webster opposed it.—The last named gentleman moved to lay the bill on the table, which motion finally prevailed—ayes 65, noes 51; and the bill lies on the table accordingly.

The bill from the Senate concerning the entry of vessels at the port of Middletown, was twice read and referred.

The resolution from the Senate for printing the laws relative to naturalization, was read three times and passed.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the amendments of the Senate, (increasing in a graduated amount from 10 to 25 per cent. the salaries of the clerks of the departments) to the general appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the clerks of Congress were included in the amendment; after which the committee rose, and reported their concurrence in the amendment, and their own amendment thereto.

The House agreed to the amendment of the committee; and on the question of concurring with the Senate in their amendment, as modified;

Mr. Yancey opposed the concurrence, and Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Culpepper supported it; after which the question of concurrence with the Senate was decided in the negative as follows:

For concurrence 58
Against it 63

So the amendment was rejected, and

The House then proceed to the orders of the day. On calling the bill to authorize the appointment of Admirals in the naval service, Mr. Pleasant moved that the House go into committee of the whole on that bill; which motion was negatived—ayes 38, noes 54.

The bill to establish a National University was also called up by Mr. Wilde but the House refused to consider it by a large majority.

The following bills severally passed through committees of the whole House, and were subsequently ordered to a third reading, to wit: the bill from the Senate authorizing the sale of a lot of ground belonging to the U. States, situated in Knoxville; a bill for the relief of the widow and children of Charles Dolph; a bill for the relief of Casper C. Schutte; a bill from the Senate providing for the settlement of accounts against the Library, &c.; a bill to reward the officers and crew of the frigate Constitution, for capturing the British sloop Levant, a bill for the relief of Charles L. Trudeau; a bill confirming the titles of certain purchasers of land who purchased of the trustees of Vincennes University; a bill for the relief of Amos Spafford; a bill