What will be her surprise to learn that a measure, enforced, it may be presumed, by our executive, and recommended by our true interests, has been baffled by the local jealousies and narrow views of a few men, who should have been the first to suggest and urge it? What will be the award of their constituents, when they shall, from the effects of time, discover the fallacy of that confidence which they had reposed? It is to be regretted that this is not the only instance of party antipathy getting the better of judgment; and that every measure, recommended by the present administration, has been opposed with a unapplied and unenlightened zeal.

Frequent attempts were made by General Smith, at subsequent periods of the session, to call up his resolution; but they were all baffled by the invariable opposition of the federal side of the House.

Barbary Powers.

On the 14th of December *General Smith* remarked that it became congress immediately to come to a decision that would enable the President more efficiently to protect our trade against the Barbary powers. He therefore moved a resolution;

That it is expedient that the President be authorised by law, further and more effectually to protect the commerce of the United States against the Barbary powers.

This resolution was agreed to on the following day, and a bill brought in, which received the sanction of the House, giving the President authority to equip and employ such of the national vessels, as he should think necessary for the effectual protection of the commerce of the United States on the Atlantic ocean, the Mediterranean and adjoining seas; authorising the capture of public and private Tripolitan ships, and the granting of letters of marque to the citizens of the United States.

Apportionment of Representatives.

On the 14th of December, the House being in committee of the whole *Mr. Giles* observed, that it was important that congress should be early occupied in deciding the ratio of representation, as many of the state legislatures were then in session and would require a special convention, if they rose before congress should pass a law on the subject. He therefore moved:

That the apportionment of representatives amongst the several states, according to the second enumeration of the people, ought to be in a ratio of one representative for every thirty-three thousand persons in each state.

On which the question was taken, and the motion carried without a division.

This resolution was taken up by the House, when Mr. *Griswold* remarked that the effect of adopting it would be an increase of members, and that the number would amount to nearly 130. He was of opinion that the present house was sufficiently numerous for every correct purpose, as well of legislation, as for obtaining information from the people. Should an augmentation be made, the consequences would be an increase of expence, and business would inevitably be protracted. He moved therefore, to strike out the words "thirty-three," meaning if they were stricken out, to propose the substitution of a larger number. On this motion a desultory debate ensued, in which Messrs. Griswold, S. Smith, Nicholson, Giles, Bayard, Alston, Elmer, Eustis, Sprigg, and other gentlemen took part.

Mr. Griswold stood alone in advocating an apportionment of one member, to every 40,000 persons.

Messrs. Giles and Bayard, were for one member for every 30,000.

Messrs. S. Smith, Nicholson, and Eustis, were for one member for 33,000.

Mr. Alston was in favour of one representative for every 31,000.

The preference avowed by the several speakers, appeared to arise from the application of that divisor, to the state from which each came, which left the least fraction.

Some gentlemen, however, declared, and particularly Mr. Giles, that he had made no calculation, and that his preference of the smallest ratio proposed was a preference of principle.

Those in favor of a small ratio urged that, though the expence attending the compensation of the members might be somewhat increased, it would be trifling compared with the great advantages that would result from a larger representation; that such a representation would insure economy by resisting all extravagant expenditures of money; and that the weight of expence incurred by the government did not arise from the expence of the civil list, which formed but a speck in the mass of expenditure. That it was important to the government to adopt these measures which would insure the respect and the confidence of the people; which would be best attained by each representative being familiarly acquainted with the interests of his constituents; and that this could only be the case, when the number of his constituents was limited within certain bounds. Though it had been said that every body of more than one hundred, even though composed of philosophers, was a mob; it was replied that the long experience of this country had proved the reverse, for that many of the state legislatures consisted of more members.

These ideas were but feebly opposed. The diversity of opinion expressed chiefly arose from a division of the House on the ratio of 30,000 and 33,000. The former was advocated principally from a regard to Delaware and Rhode-Island, which by its adoption would have each two representatives instead of one, which would be the result if a higher ratio were preferred.

During the discussion, it was moved to strike out the word "three;" leaving *thirty* thousand as the ratio. This motion was lost—Ayes 43—Noes 46.

Mr. *Bayard* then moved to strike out "*thirty-three*," leaving the resolution blank, in order that it might be filled up with such number as should be agreeable to the House.

This motion was opposed chiefly by Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Eustis, who were of opinion that the progressive increase of the members would be sufficiently large on the ratio of 33,000 persons to a member. They were also further in favour of this number as it left the fewest fractions. The only two states much injured by it would be Delaware and North-Carolina; whereas if the ratio were increased to 35,000, New-Jersey would have a fraction of 31,000; Delaware of 26,000; Maryland of 30,000; Georgia of 23,000; and Kentucky of 29,000.

On the *question* being taken for striking out "thirty-three," there rose only 31 members. It was therefore declared to be lost.

The question was then taken on the original motion, and carried without a division, and a committee of three members appointed to bring in a bill.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, May 10.

The debate on Friday was one of the most interesting in its nature, carried on with more animation, and was one of the most extraordinary in some of its results that ever we heard. The original proposition, as our readers know, was to thank his majesty for having removed Mr. Pitt from his councils. An amendment was immediately moved by lord Belgrave, in which Mr. Pitt was not mentioned by name, but which gave to the wisdom, energy, and firmness of his majesty's councils during the late conflict, supported by the army and navy and the nation, the praise of having surmounted our difficulties, and attained that high degree of prosperity we now enjoy. After a very warm and long debate the amendment was carried by a great majority. So far there was nothing inconsistent or extraordinary; but after the amendment was disposed of, another motion was made by Sir Henry Mildmay, to thank Mr. Pitt by name for his pre-eminent services. Mr. Fox immediately moved to add the names of the other ministers during the late war, earl Spencer, lords Grenville and Rosslyn, and Messrs. Dundas and Windham. This amendment was perfectly consistent with, and indeed resulted naturally from lord Belgrave's amendment. His lordship moved and the house agreed to express their approbation of the wisdom, energy, and firmness of his majesty's councils. Now this must include all those concerned in his majesty's councils, and of course the whole of the late administration, unless all the members of it, except Mr. Pitt, are to be considered as mere stop-gaps, which Mr. Fox very justly said, no man could do.—Well then—by the adoption of lord Belgrave's amendment, we contend, that the house passed a vote of approbation of the conduct of all the late ministers. But a member, after such vote, chusing to specify Mr. Pitt by name, Mr. Fox moved to add all other ministers by name. This amendment was negatived; and the motion for thanking Mr. Pitt alone, was agreed to. From this course of proceeding, the following inference will be drawn; that it was not solely Mr. Pitt's conduct, during his administration, that influenced those who agreed to thank him—for the conduct of his colleagues was the same as his; but that these persons took into their consideration, also, his opinions, since the conclusion of his administration, with respect to the peace; opinions so diametrically different from those of his colleagues. We have now to notice another inconsistency: the house has by a former vote, approved of the peace. Mr. Grey wished, therefore, as lord Belgrave's amendment had been adopted, which states our difficulties to have been surmounted, and the country to be in a high state of prosperity, to amend Sir Henry Mildmay's motion, by adding these words, "by which means (Mr. Pitt's pre-eminent services to the country) the present administration were enabled to conclude a safe, honorable and glorious peace." This amendment was negatived!!

LONDON, May 10—17.

The debates in both houses last night upon the definitive treaty, were animated and important, and carried in one house to a length, we believe almost unparalleled. The House of Lords sat till eight this morning. The House of Commons adjourned at three o'clock, and the debate is to be resumed this day. Mr Fox, we believe, was not in this house last night. We may be permitted, however, to make one general remark, that those who believe the peace likely to be a very permanent and lasting one, will not find great encouragement from these debates to cling with much confidence to this belief.

[Courier, May 14.]

Members of the house of lords who disapproved of the peace—Duke of Richmond, Marquis of Buckingham, Lords Spencer, Grenville, Carysfort, Carlisle, Fortescue, Mansfield, Warwick, Carnarvon, Minto, Darlington, Fitzwilliam, Radnor, Cawdor, and Kenyon.

It is said a new squadron of 15 sail of the line is ordered to the West Indies, to relieve a part of that which is now there.

The Renard frigate, with orders for the evacuation of Martinique, Tobago, and St. Lucie, is under sailing orders; and the orders for the evacuation in the east are prepared.

Gen. V. Hobart is appointed Lieutenant Governor of Grenada vice A. Houston, Esq. resigned.

Some English vessels having been prohibited from landing British goods in France, French vessels with brandies and wines have been denied permission to land them in England. An official correspondence has commenced on the subject.

The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia are to have an interview at Memel in July.

London, May 12.

Army Peace Establishment.

The peace establishment of the army is at length settled. It is the largest ever known. The outline of it is as follows:

1. All third battalions are to be disbanded.

2. All second battalions also to be disbanded, except the 2d battalion of the 4th or King's own regiment, and the 2d of the 9th, which are to be kept up for one twelvemonth longer.

3. The 7 battalions of the 60th regiment, commanded by the Duke of York, consisting chiefly of foreigners, & always serving abroad, are all to be retained.

4. The regiments of the line are to be kept up to the 92d inclusive.

5. No reduction to be made in the number of dragoon regiments; the whole 28 regiments to be kept up (the 29th, in India, being disbanded,) but the effective force of each regiment to be reduced.

6. Of the twelve West-India, or black regiments, the six junior corps are to be disbanded.

7. His Royal Highness's staff is to be kept up to

Two lieut. generals }
Five major-generals } for England.
One lieut. general }
One major-general } for Scotland.

8. From 25,000 to 30,000 men, with an appropriate staff, is to be the establishment for Ireland.

9. The second field officers throughout the army are to be *enseconded* on their own respective corps.

10. The brevet promotion, which is to appear in the gazette to-morrow, comes down to Hompesch. This takes in Col. Cartwright, aid-de-camp to his Majesty. The new aid-de-camp is to be Deputy Adjutant-General Wynyard.

The permanent augmentation of the army by this arrangement is—fourteen new regiments, and the three battalions added to the 6th.

LONDON, May 12.

Bonaparte has declined receiving that national recompence which the Tribunate wished to bestow upon him for his eminent services.—On Friday last a deputation from that body waited upon him with an address of congratulation upon the restoration of peace, in which they took a rapid review of his conduct, and communicated to him the vote that had been passed. He thanked them for their favorable opinion; declared that he was ambitious of no other recompence than the affection of his fellow-citizens, that the miseries of the people would always be his miseries—that he valued life only as he could render it serviceable to his country, and that death itself would have no sting, if his last looks could behold the prosperity of the Republic equal to her glory.

Almost at the same moment that the deputation was expressing its wish, and Bonaparte was declining all recompence, a message was received from the Tribunate by the Legislative Body, communicating the vote that had been passed the preceding day with respect to the Chief Consul. For the conduct adopted by the legislative body, we cannot account in any satisfactory manner. As soon as the message was read, a member of the name of Darracq ascended the Tribune, and in a very short speech made use of these words—"There is not one of us, of course, that does not entertain, with the Tribunate, those sentiments of gratitude for the First Magistrate, which are common to every man in France. But, from the nature of the functions of the legislative body, the moment perhaps is not arrived in which each of us can yield upon this subject, to the wishes of his heart." He concluded by moving a general address of congratulation to the Consuls, which was instantly agreed to, though another member moved a vote similar to that passed in the Tribunate.

Does Bonaparte decline receiving a recompence in national domain or money, because that is not the species of recompence he aims at? Is there another reward for the bringing forward of which the moment is not yet arrived?

(Courier.)

London, May 17.

The contrast between Bonaparte's answer to the deputation from the Tribunate, and his reply to the Conservative Senate is a curious one. In the one he is all disinterestedness, desiring no other recompence than the affection and approbation of the people,—in the other he is the pleased and willing acceptor of an extension of the duration of his power from the limited term of ten years, to the period of his natural life.

"'T were well, it were done quickly."

An appeal upon the important question, "Whether Napoleon Bonaparte shall be Consul for life?" Is to be submitted to the people; but their decision is required with the utmost speed—No time is left for deliberation. In three weeks an answer is to be returned by the people of France, upon one of the most important questions that can come before a nation. A different policy influenced Augustus, who, though he possessed as unbounded a power as Bonaparte, still preserved in the state the semblance and shadow of freedom; he suffered the forms of the Republic to remain, tho' the substance was gone; and knowing how fondly men cling to ancient habits, he affected, at the expiration of every ten years, to receive his power again from the people. In this he acted with consummate wisdom. He prevented the men who adhered to the old republican principle, from breaking out into acts of desperation, by keeping alive in their bosoms the hope that a fresh election might be attended with effects congenial to their wishes. Bonaparte, however, has cut off this hope forever. Some of his companions in arms are known to be stern republicans, and will of course view this measure with considerable disapprobation. If, indeed, we formed an opinion of the sentiments of France from the French papers, we should believe that all was transport and enthusiasm at this proposition from the second and third consuls. But the Paris Journalists dare "speak no more than is set down for them," and miserably should we be deceived, if we founded our opinion upon the state of the public mind in France from the public press of France. Private accounts state, that the measures is viewed with jealously. Angereau, Massena and Bernadotte, supposed to be inimical to this extension of power on the part of the First Consul, have, it is said, been ordered to reside 100 leagues from Paris. An intelligent morning paper adds, that the life of Bonaparte was attempted on the 5th. We do not vouch for the truth of the assertion: But we can easily believe that these measures have created much dissatisfaction.

Why has France endured the agonizing throes and throbs of a ten years revolution? The increase of her military fame and continental possessions, was the effect, but not the motive, of the revolution. Nor had the revolution for its object the mere removal of the reigning dynasty. The great object was the destruction of that despotic power, which pressed with such weight upon the people, and the establishment of a government founded upon popular principles. Where are we to look for them? The chief magistrate is originally appointed for ten years; a man of gigantic genius and talents is elected to it. He dazzles France, by the splendour of his atchievements, and acquires immense popularity. He seizes the favorable moment and gets himself established in his office for life. Soon, perhaps, will he reign alone: the people will easily be persuaded to believe, *"nec aliud discordantis imperii remedium fuisse quam ut ab uno regeret."* The transition from creating an office for life, to making it hereditary, is by no means difficult. We shall not at all be surprised at a proposition for preserving the Chief Consulship in the family of Bonaparte. Of the second and third Consuls we have forborne to speak; the Julio et Caesare Consulibus, may be applied to them with as much justice, as it was to Caesar's colleague. Upon the whole we consider this measure as impolitic on the part of Bonaparte, and dangerous to the real interests of liberty, and of the people.

(Courier.)

May 10.

The Paris papers of Thursday last which we received last night, inform, that a proposition has been submitted to the government, for recruiting the army, and for raising, by the mode of conscription, 60,000 men, who are to replace a fifth of the army, absent on leave or unfit for service; sixty thousand more by a similar construction, as a force of reserve, in order to complete the army to a war establishment, when it shall be necessary.

M. de Calonne yesterday set off to Paris. As he has the reputation of having started the revolution, Bonaparte, we suppose, wishes him to be in at the death. Every one, it seems, may return, but those who have claims to Bonaparte's throne.

[Miscellaneous Paragraphs.]

PARIS, May 9.

A duel has been fought between Destaing and Regnier, two French Generals, who were in Egypt. The latter had censured the conduct of the former in a battle. They fought with pistols at 20 paces; advancing two paces at each shot. Destaing was killed on the third shot. He had rejected all overtures for a compromise. A duel between Regnier and Menou was expected; but the First Consul ordered the former to Bourdeaux, and from thence to St. Domingo. Menou enjoys the smiles of Bonaparte.

Bertin is appointed Colonial Prefect at Martinique.

The Refugee Colonial Proprietors in France, have petitioned the government for assistance.

The French government is much engaged in making arrangements for engrossing as many of the advantages of the trade of the world as possible.

The Turkish government has not yet been able to reduce Egypt to obedience and tranquility.

The Sundays are more brilliant than ever. The Decade is at present as much forgotten, as if 1000 years had elapsed since the furor of Republicanism had first called it into existence.

LOUISIANA.

Bernadotte, who was preparing for Louisiana, has suddenly deferred his departure, and dismissed the persons who were arranging the new system of government.

Paris, May 11.

[Extract of a private letter.]

The following project of a law is immediately to be submitted to the discussion of the French Council of State, and no doubt is entertained but it will be adopted:

LEGION OF HONOR.

Art. 1. In virtue of the 87th article of the constitution, a Legion of Honor shall be formed.

2. This legion shall be divided into 15 Cohorts, each of which is to have its peculiar station.

3. National property to the amount of 150,000 francs annually, shall be allotted to each cohort.

4. Each cohort shall consist of seven great officers, twenty commandants, thirty subaltern officers, and three hundred and fifty privates.

5. The pay to be as follows:

To each great officer, 5,000 francs per annum, during life.

To each commandant, 2000 do.

To each subaltern, 1000 do.

To each private 250 do. all *durante vita.*

6. Every individual, on his being admitted into the legion, shall swear, on his conscience and honor, that he means to devote his existence to the welfare of the republic, to the preservation of its territory (in its integrity) to the defence of its government, its laws, and the property which it has rendered sacred, to oppose, by all means which justice, reason, and the laws authorize, every undertaking, which may tend to the restoration of the feudal system, of titles and immunities attached to them; in fine, to exert his best and most strenuous efforts for the maintenance of liberty and equality.

7. A grand council shall be formed, consisting of the First Consul, the two Consuls, and four counsellors, one of whom is to be chosen from among the senators, by senators themselves; the legislative body is to elect another; the tribunate is to send one of its members, and the council of state chuses the fourth.

8. The first consul is, *de jure*, the chief of the legion, and president of the great council of administration.

9. At each station there shall be established an asylum, properly endowed, for the members of the legion, whom old age or wounds received in the war of liberty, shall incapacitate him from continuing in the service.

Conditions required for being admitted.

"To have received arms of honor from the hands, or by the order of the First Consul; to have rendered essential service in the war of liberty, either in the field or in the cabinet. In time of peace, a candidate must prove that he has served 25 years. Each year in time of war tells for two; each campaign of the republican war tells for four years.

RATISBON, April 26.

The prayer for the French government, appointed by the Concordat, was on Easter Sunday read in the chapel of the French legation here. It is as follows:—

"O Lord, bless the Republic! bless the Consuls! and hear us when we call upon thee. Glory be to the Father, to