you shall have inspection in what manner the aid granted is applied to the public advantage, in order that you may be more convinced of my care for the public welfare.

" It would be superfluous to admonish you to do that which the safety and honour of the country require, since you are all animated by the same sentiments.

" I conclude by assuring you, generally and severally, of the continuance of my royal favour and good will."

The Pomeranian states have answered the request of their prince with a promptitude and vigour, befitting their tried loyalty and characteristic energy. They have accorded the subsidy that was required, and they have done what is of infinitely more value in the present state of the continent—they have, in some sort, identified themselves with their monarch, and participated in his feelings.

LONDON, November 28.

An extract of a private letter from Paris, inserted in the *Courier de Londres* of last night, asserts, that when admiral Gravina represented the inability of the Spanish monarch to pay the late subsidy, Bonaparte remarked to him, that the court of Spain had but two points to compare, viz. the glory of an independent monarch, and the honour of being the ally of the emperor of the West; that it was indifferent to him whether the coffers of the king of Spain were full or empty, as the French national treasury had been exhausted these fifteen years past, which, however, did not prevent their engaging in incalculable expenses; that there were in Spain a Clergy, a Noblesse, and Merchants, extremely rich; that no crime would attach to the spoliation of these people, to furnish France with the means of digging ports where the emperor's flat bottomed boats might be protected from the English; that though a revolution in Spain should be the necessary consequence, no prejudice could follow; in fine, that nothing would induce him to dispense with the payment of the tribute he had imposed upon the court of Madrid; and that Bonaparte [the French Ajax] would set out for Madrid in a few days, to carry his more explicit orders.

It is added, that in consequence of the refusal of the Hans-Towns to honour the French notes, orders were just upon the point of being given to marshal Bernadotte to pillage these towns, and to exterminate the inhabitants, when Napoleon was prevailed upon by M. Talleyrand to rescind his resolution. This minister observed, that though the intrigues of the courts of Berlin and Petersburgh had injured the French credit in Germany; and though the army in Hanover had not intimidated either of these powers to the extent he wished, he could still dispense with their co-operation, since he was assured of the good will of the court of Vienna, in consideration of its participation in a division (upon paper) of the Ottoman empire.

November 30.

A private letter from Hamburg, dated November 16, contains the following interesting information:

" Last Wednesday evening the French made another attempt at a *coup de main*, in violating the Altona territory, with the view, it is said, of seizing Messrs. Thornton and Parish, English merchants, whose country houses are at a village contiguous to Altona, called Ortensen. The French had intelligence from their spies, that, notwithstanding the advanced state of the season, those gentlemen still passed the night without the gates of their villas.

" To effect their purpose, general Frere and some other French officers came over from Hamburgh, in coloured clothes, dined at a place called Slavenhof, from whence they proceeded early in the morning, when Sir George Rumbold was seized. The boatmen, however, who brought them over, judging from the circumstance of all the other vessels in Hamburg being detained when the officers sailed, that the expedition was of a particular nature, gave information of what they had seen to the president of the government at Altona. The latter, after interrogating the men, made his report to the military commandant, major Ewald, who served in the Hessian legion in the American war. He immediately ordered a detachment of one hundred of his chasseurs, and a squadron of dragoons to occupy the village of Ortensen. All the burghers and the military garrison at Altona were also ordered to be in readiness to march.

" About eight o'clock in the evening, it being then moon-light, four lighters, containing about 60 or 70 foot soldiers, completely armed, and having their officers with them, were descried approaching the Holstein shore. Upon this, the commanding officer of the Danish chasseurs, accompanied by the hussars and all his men, whom he ranged in a line along the beach, hailed the French officer in his own language, and informed him, " that as the territory was neutral, and belonged to his Danish majesty, any violation that might be attempted, he had orders from his sovereign to repulse by force of arms." The Frenchman, after muttering a confused short reply, which could not be understood, remained a few minutes longer, and with great difficulty obtained some refreshment in gin, brandy, bread, and cheese, for his men—after which he sailed back to Hamburgh.

" This occurrence was immediately reported to the court of Copenhagen, and an estafette was likewise sent to the commandant of Gluckstadt and the governor of Schleswick. Patroles of Danish troops will, it is said, henceforth guard the banks of the Elbe.

" Hamburgh and Altona are infested with a host of French spies. The following anecdote may serve as a specimen of their zeal and vigilance:—Senator G——, a magistrate of one of the first families of this place, and universally respected by its inhabitants, about a week ago gave a supper, at which none but relatives were present. The seizure of Sir George Rumbold, the politics of the day, and Bonaparte's character, became the subject of conversation. The Senator made a variety of severe animadversions on Bonaparte, little suspecting that what he had said would go out of doors. Last week however, that gentleman received a letter from Reinhard, reproaching him with having been lavish of scurrilous abuse against his master; and cautioning him to beware of the consequences of a second offence of this kind against his Imperial Majesty, as other measures would certainly be taken, which he would have reason to repent.

" Advices have been received from Rotterdam that the French have seized the books of John Smith and Son, and those of a number of other merchants."

Herculaneum Manuscripts.—The six volumes of Papyri, presented to the Prince of Wales by the King of Naples, are arrived in London; and, under the immediate auspices of his Royal Highness, the learned and ingenious will be invited to exert their skill in endeavouring, not merely to develope their contents, but to contrive some more speedy and efficacious means than has hitherto been practised, for unrolling and transcribing the many volumes that yet lie in the ashes of Herculaneum and Pompeii.—In the ninth year of Nero's reign, these two cities experienced a most formidable shock from an earthquake, which overthrew great part of them.—Nor had they recovered altogether from the effects of this calamity by their own exertions and the aid of Imperial munificence, when a second calamity of a different nature, but equally unexpected, consigned both at once to the most complete oblivion. This calamity was the great eruption of Vesuvius. Herculaneum was buried under a mass of lava and volcanic matter, to the depth of 24 feet. Pompeii being more distant from the mountain, was overwhelmed principally with a shower of ashes, not in any place more than half the depth of the other city. Before this eruption the whole of Vesuvius was in a state of cultivation and fertility from the top to the bottom.

Neither of these cities were discovered again till a period of sixteen hundred and thirty-four years had elapsed. It was in the year 1713, that some labourers, in sinking a well, struck their tools against a statue, which was on a bench in the Theatre of Herculaneum. Forty years afterwards, Pompeii was excavated with much less difficulty, as the incumbent stratum was neither so hard or so deep as that of the former city.—The number of manuscripts saved is said to be about five hundred.

CORONATION EXPENDITURE.

A paper has been circulated at Paris, entitled, " *An authentic list of sovereigns, subjects, and states, who are to contribute to the expenses of the Coronation of his Imperial Majesty, Napoleon, Emperor of the French.*" It is supposed to have been published by the authority of M. Marbois, for the purpose of preventing the discontent which such extravagance is so well calculated to produce. In this list of plunder we find the Princes of the Empire (in gratitude, no doubt, for past, and in hope of future indemnities) are to pay 30,000,000 of livres.—The Hanse Towns (for the generous preservation of their privileges, and the increase of their commerce) 20,000 000.—The Batavian Republic (for the respect shewn to her independence, and the augmentation of her incredible prosperity) 30 000 000.—The Helvetic Republic, (for her Landamman, for her liberty, and for her equality) 10,000,000.—The Italian Republic (for her Majestic President, for her independence, and for her Crosses of the Legion of Honor) 30,000,000.—The King of Naples (for the invasion of his kingdom in time of peace) 10,000,000.—The King of Spain (for the gracious permission of a tributary neutrality) 40,000,000.—The Regent of Portugal (for the blessing of having only one French Ambassador at Lisbon, whilst his Royal Highness has two Ambassadors at Paris) 20 000,000.—Remain to be paid by the *Great Nation*, for the Coronation of her Great Revolutionary Emperor, 20,000,000 (a mere trifle for a great people, so greatly free, so greatly happy, so greatly prosperous, so greatly virtuous, so greatly contented, and so greatly submissive.

Among the deputations that have lately been presented to the French Emperor, there is one from the Electoral College of the Department of the Po, the chief place, Turin, introduced to his Majesty by Prince Louis, perpetual President of the said College, in his quality of Constable. The journals now publish, and call the attention to a remark addressed upon that occasion by the Emperor to these deputed Electors, not certainly without intention, " Gentlemen (said the Emperor) the lot of Piedmont is fixed—its union with France is irrevocable." Nothing then will make his Majesty undo what has been done in that respect, and all foreign representations tending to persuade him of it, would be useless.

LONDON, DEC. 1—6.
STATE PAPER.

The following is said to be the Note presented by M. Rayneval, the French Charge d'Affairs to Prince Czartoriesky, at St. Petersburgh, after he received his passports:

" As the Charge d'Affairs of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia has demanded passports to quit France, the undersigned has received orders to make the same demand for himself and the persons who belong to the French Legation, in order to be able to quit Russia at the same time that M. d'Oubril shall have passed the French frontiers. The undersigned is farther charged to declare, that as his Majesty the Emperor of the French always remembers the beneficial consequences which the reconciliation between France & Russia produced in Europe, he never could conceive the motives of the misunderstanding which has crept for some months past into this beneficial harmony, and that he sees with regret, that the departure of the Russian Charge d'Affaires, which requires also that of the undersigned, seems to increase the alienation between the two States to the highest pitch, while the differences which could have given rise to it are as yet so little cleared up. Whatever may be the grievances, complaints, and demands on both sides, and notwithstanding the publicity, notwithstanding the disregard of decorum, which mutual asperity has often carried too far in these differences, it is however, to be perceived, that the French Government said nothing that could infringe upon the regard which great powers and states of equal strength owe to each other—whereas, on the other hand, the complaints of Russia have but too often related to such objects, and have been expressed in such a manner, as to affect the safety, dignity, and independence of the French Government.—But all these disagreements belong to the past—and though it is now neither in the power of France nor of Russia to have prevented their taking place, it would, on the other hand, be very easy for them to commit them to oblivion—for amidst the various alleged grievances, the only one which remains to be discussed, is that which relates to the execution of the treaties subsisting between France and Russia, especially as far as it concerns the mutual and respective influence of the two powers, for the preservation of the balance and independence of the neighbouring states. As the Russian Court has made some complaints in this respect, it has been answered, that if she would confine herself within the natural limits of her influence and territorial extent, she would find France equally disposed to do both.

" It has, therefore, been remarked, with astonishment, that Russia, without entering into any further discussions has resolved to withdraw her Charge d'Affairs from Paris. If the relations with France seem to be of no utility to Russia, France has, on her part, no means to change this opinion of Russia. With regard to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, his sentiments and principles are sufficiently known in this respect. He believes it to be the true policy of France to maintain a good understanding with Russia, in point of mutual respect and confidence, and on the basis of a perfect equality. The particular inclination of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, has always led him to a confidential connection, and at this moment leads him to a display of confidence, regard, and friendship, towards his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias. The idea which he had conceived of his Imperial Majesty's character, did not permit him to suppose that his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, after having negociated with the Emperor of the French, and received his Ambassador; after having appeared to be of the same opinion in some important negociations, and after having even kept up confidential relations, would have been disposed to acknowledge the pretensions of the House of Bourbon, and suffer its intrigues.—When Paul I. was going to put an end to the war, and to renew the bonds of peace between Russia and France, the first step he took was, to take no further interest in the concerns of that House, and to cease to acknowledge its pretensions. One is forced to attribute to some ill disposed persons the change which has manifested itself in the sentiments of the Court of Russia; and it is a matter of regret, that an approximation, which has been so sincere, should be liable to such an alteration.

" These are, in this respect, the constant sentiments of his Majesty the Emperor of the French; and the undersigned is charged to repeat the assurance, that now, as well as at all future times, his Imperial Majesty will be disposed to renew the ancient relations with Russia, and that he will congratulate himself to see them restored to the most perfect good understanding between the States, which, if they lay aside all animosity, may, by a reciprocal friendship, produce important advantages to their common welfare, and the general tranquillity of Europe.

(Signed)
" RAYVENAL."

LONDON, DEC. 12.

Some of our co-temporaries have stated that letters of marque have been issued against Spain—The fact we can assert is not so; on the contrary, we have reason to believe that Mr. Frere, instead of quitting Madrid at the time expected was induced to remain, and that hopes are in consequence entertained of peace being continued between the two countries. On the other hand, however, the public ought to know, that on Saturday last Mr. Pitt declared to a deputation of manufacturers, interested in the Spanish trade, that he had every reason to believe that Mr. Frere had quitted Madrid. He said at the same time, however, that in a dispatch from admiral Cochrane, dated the 29th ult. he mentioned a report, that after Mr. Frere had left Madrid, he had received an invitation to return. To this rumor Mr. Pitt said that he paid very little regard, though undoubtedly it might be so. He had no scruple, however, to declare, that in his mind a war with Spain was inevitable; and he feared that even our own ancient ally, Portugal, might be forced to separate herself from us.

He trusted, therefore, that the persons interested in the trade of those countries would take every possible precaution for the safety of their property. From the present exhausted state of those countries, little was to be apprehended from their hostility for months to come; but after the unexpected efforts which the French had made in this revolution, it was impossible to foretel what she might not attempt on her conjunction with those powers.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30.

Debate on the Georgia Claims.
[*Continued.*]

Mr. LUCAS. I am, Sir, in favor of the amendment proposed to the report now under consideration. The unparalleled fraud which hath been practised by the divers land companies stiled purchasers under the act or pretended act of Georgia of 1795, and by the legislature that passed that act, have been fully noticed and exposed in the course of the debates which did take place on the same subject, during the last session of Congress, and again during these two last days. This notorious fraud, odious as it is on the part of the land companies, is still much more so on the part of the members of the legislature of Georgia, as their country had confided in them, and that themselves had pledged their faith under the obligation of an oath. But there are other instances of fraud and deception, materially affecting the purchase or claim in question, which have been solely practised by the land companies, and in which the legislature of Georgia had no kind of participation. These charges cannot be resisted by the ordinary means of denial of facts, for they are supported upon authentic documents.

It ought to be observed that the four land companies who are original purchasers under the act of the legislature of Georgia, passed on the 7th January, 1795, stated in their petition containing their proposals to the legislature, to purchase certain lands belonging to the state of Georgia, that the land contained within the bounds which were described in their petition, amounted to 21,750 000 acres. It was evidently upon the faith of this statement, that the legislature consented to sell that land for 500,000 dollars. However it is now ascertained that the quantity of the land thus described amounts to 35,000,000 of acres, and the companies themselves compute it to be near 40 000,00. From this it appears evidently that the companies have deceived the legislature by stating what was not true that contracts are legal and obligatory. The parties ought not only to have contracted with liberty or choice, but they ought also to have contracted with a due knowledge of the matter, which was the object of the contract. This hath not been the case here; the legislature hath sold twice as much land as they intended to sell, or which is the same thing, they have sold it one time cheaper than it was their intention, and all this loss is the result of the false statement given by the land companies.

It is an uncontrovertible maxim of law, that none ought to be benefitted by his own wrongs, this maxim applies with a double force in a contract between the sovereign authority, and private persons. The contract between the legislature and the land companies having been entered into by the means of a statement which proves to be false, and which hath been made by the parties that claim the benefit arising thereof, the contract becomes vitiated and of no effect.

Should this wrong not be sufficient to invalidate the contract, there is another wrong that would arise from it; by the act of 1795, a reserve was made of two millions of acres out of the several tracts sold to the Georgia land companies, for the use of such citizens of Georgia as chose to subscribe in the original terms of the purchase, the price paid by the citizens who did subscribe was two cents and one third per acre, it being the price then supposed to have been paid by the companies—According to the statement originally made of the whole quantity of land contained in the purchase, which as I have before said, proves to be very near double the land companies would receive from the citizens of Georgia, who clearly had a right to subscribe on the original terms, a price per acre nearly double to that which they themselves would have to pay, and thus have a profit on the citizens of Georgia for the difference in the quantity of acres contained in the purchase arising from the false statement; which reduces with respect to the speculators the actual price of the land to little more than one cent per acre, while it remains at two cents and one third with respect to the citizens of Georgia. However great may have been the departure of the legislature of Georgia from the interest of their constituents on this occasion, it appears evidently, that by the expression, '*original term*' they understood that their citizens should subscribe, if they chose, to the amount of two millions, upon terms similar to those of the land companies. It appears evidently they did believe they were selling the land of the state at the rate of two cents and one third per acre, whilst in fact, they received but one cent and one sixth, which upon the whole is a consideration merely nominal.

To the multiplicity of the radical defects with which the title of the companies claiming under the act of 1795 abound, the advocates of the claim of the New England Mississippi land company answer that none of those who compose their company had any participation in the fraud, they are said to be bona fide purchasers, perfectly ignorant of the fraud which may have been practised by those of whom they bought. They are represented in their memorial and vindication, as plain farmers, mechanicks, &c. who have made what they possess, by the closest application to industry.

Sir, I stand among those who are the most ready to acknowledge that the inhabitants of New England are conspicuous for their industry, but I am likewise of opinion, that they are not less noted for their sagacity in their attendance to their interest, and in the art of making good bargains, I view them as being fully competent to cope in dealings with the inhabitants of the Southern states; that they should not have heard of the notorious fraud which hath taken place at the passing of the act of 1795, is a great cause of astonishment to me; that they should have made a purchase to the amount of eleven millions of acres, without making enquiries sufficient to discover what almost every body knew throughout the United States, if possible, increases my astonishment. For my part having never thought of purchasing any land from the Georgia land companies, I made no inquiry about the acts of the legislature of Georgia; yet the corruption was so flagrant, the fraud so notorious that it reached my ears soon after it was passed. A gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) hath justly observed, yesterday, that the president of the United States had in his address to the two houses of congress at the beginning of the session of 1795, taken a most direct notice of the act of Georgia, passed in January of the same year, as tending to dangerous consequences. Certainly such solemn communications of the first Magistrate at the beginning of a session, contains matter that are an object of national concern and generally sought for. There is not a paper in the union that omits publishing those communications. It would be possible, however, that this communication would have escaped the notice of plain industrious farmers, such as are able perhaps to purchase two or three hundred acres of land; but that a company of sober and discreet speculators, and of New England too, being about purchasing an immense quantity of land for a great sum of money, should be ignorant of what every body knows, and of what they ought to know sooner than any body else, is a circumstance too unaccountable and extraordinary for me to believe that it really exists; I should rather think that the speculators of New England, sober and discreet as