honor to offer, which has for its object, to obtain a full developement of all the known intentions of that government relative to neutral commerce. The resolution is in these words:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, the dispatches, addressed to this government, by the American minister at Paris, touching the proceedings of the French government, in relation to neutral commerce, which have been received, since the dispatches of that minister, communicated to Congress, by message, on the 19th of Feb. 1807.

Mr. Quincy having required the Yeas and Nays on the consideration of this resolution, and the question having been put, "will the House now consider the resolution?" It was negatived as follows.

YEAS.—Messrs. Boyle, Champion, Chittenden, Claiborne, Culpepper, Dana, Davenport, Desha, Elliot, Gardner, Gray, Harris, Hoge, Howard, Kelly, Kenan, Lewis, Livermore, Lyon, Macon, Marion, Masters, Milnor, Jer. Morrow, John Morrow, Mosely, Mumford, Pitkin, Quincy, Rea, (Pen.) Riker, Rowan, Russel, S. Smith, Stanford, Stedman, Swart, Taggart, Tallmadge, Upham, Van Cortlandt, Van Horne, Van Rensselear, and D. R. Williams—44.

NAYS.—Messrs. L. J. Alston, W. Alston, Bacon, Bard, Barker, Bisset, Bibb, Blackledge, Blake, Blount, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, G. W. Campbell, M. Clay, Clopton, Cobb, Cutts, Dawson, Deane, Durell, Eppes, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Goodwyn, Green, Heister, Helms, Holland, Holmes, Isley, Johnson, Jones, Kirkpatrick, Knight, Lambert, D. Montgomery, Nelson, Newbold, Newton, Nicholas, Porter, Pugh, Rhea, (Ten.) M. Richards, Seaver, Sloan, Smelt, Smilie, J. K. Smith, J. Smith, Southard, Storer, Taylor, Thompson, Troup, Van Allen, Verplanck, Wharton, Whitehill, Wilbour, M. Williams, Wilson, and Witherell—66.

National Intelligencer.

By the arrival at New-York, of the ships Factor and Frances, both from Greenock, the former in a passage of 34 day, and the latter in 30, files of London papers to the 10th of Feb. and Greenock papers to the 13th have been received.

In addition to the articles given at length, we offer the following out lines of news:—

The news of the Embargo reached Falmouth, by the British Packet, on the 22d of January; but had produced no apparent sensation, on the public mind, at least none that could be gathered from the papers: for, contrary to the usual practice of the English Editors, it is generally mentioned without either censure or approbation.

A change is said to be about to take place in the government of Switzerland, of which Berthier is to be king. Talleyrand, it is said, is to be king of Portugal. The loss sustained by Denmark from the British expedition is estimated at 67,000,000 rix dollars. The king of Sweden has declared that he will adhere to the system here efore pursued by him, in consequence of which a Russian army had marched for Swedish Finland. An insurrection had occurred at Constantinople on account of the scarcity of provisions. Two serious disturbances had occurred at Lisbon from a like cause.

A new French imperial decree was issued on the 11th January at Paris, declaring that "when a vessel shall enter into a French port, or into that of a country occupied by our armies, any man of the crew, or passenger, who shall declare to the principal of the custom house that the said ship comes from Britain or her colonies, or countries occupied by British troops, or that it has been visited by any British vessel, shall receive a third part of the produce of the net sale of the ship & cargo, if it be known that his declaration is exact."

The Rochfort squadron got out the 16th of January, and was not heard of by the English until the 24th.

Sir George Prevost, with 5,000 troops, sailed on the 11th of Feb. for Halifax.

The news of the American embargo was received in London the 23d of January, by the Arabella packet from N. York. As it was a measure anticipated it caused but little sensation. The London papers say, the embargo is not of a hostile character—"It applies," say they, "solely to American vessels, and can have no possible influence on the negociation been the two governments. Indeed, considering the circumstances under which the act was passed, the measure would appear to be particularly directed against France." And they considered it the only measure to which America could have had recourse under existing circumstances, without incurring the risk of being involved in hostilities. *Lang.*

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Thursday, January 21.

At 3 o'clock the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and Lords Dartmouth and Aylesford, took their seats immediately below the throne, as commissioners, and the Commons being soon after in attendance, the Lord Chancellor delivered the following Speech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We have received his Majesty's commands to assure you, that in calling you together at this important conjuncture of affairs, he entertains the most perfect conviction, that he shall find in you the same determination with which his majesty himself is animated, to support the honor of his crown, and the just rights and interests of his people.

"We are commanded by his majesty to inform you, that no sooner had the result of the negociations at Tilsit, confirmed the influence and control of France over the powers of the continent, than his majesty was apprized of the intentions of the enemy to combine those powers into one general confederacy, to be directed either to the entire subjugation of this kingdom, or to the imposing upon his majesty an insecure and ignominious peace.

"That for this purpose, it was determined to force into hostility against his majesty, states which had hitherto been allowed by France to maintain or to purchase their neutrality; and to bring to bear against different points of his majesty's dominions, the whole of the naval force of Europe, & specifically the fleets of Portugal and Denmark.

"To place those fleets out of the power of such a confederacy, became therefore the indispensible duty of his majesty.

"In the execution of this duty, so far as related to the Danish fleet, his majesty has commanded us to assure you, that it was with the deepest reluctance that his majesty found himself compelled, after his earnest endeavors to open a negociation with the Danish government had failed, to authorize his commanders to resort to the extremity of force, but he has the greatest satisfaction in congratulating you upon the successful execution of this painful, but necessary service.

"We are further commanded to acquaint you, that the course which his majesty had to pursue with respect to Portugal, was happily of a nature more congenial to his majesty's feelings. The timely and unreserved communication by the court of Lisbon of the demands and designs of France, while it confirmed to his majesty the authenticity of the advices which he had received from other quarters, entitled the court to his majesty's confidence in the sincerity of the assurances by which that communication was contemplated.

"The fleet of Portugal was destined by France to be employed as an instrument of vengeance against G. Britain. That fleet has been secured from the grasp of France, and is now employed in conveying to its American dominions the hopes and fortunes of the Portuguese monarchy. His majesty implores the protection of Divine Providence upon that enterprize, rejoicing in the preservation of a power so long the friend and ally of G. Britain—and in the prospect of its establishment in the New World with augmented strength and splendor.

"We have it in command from his majesty to inform you, that the determination of the enemy to excite hostilities between his majesty and his late allies, the emperors of Russia and Austria, and the king of Prussia, has been but too successful—and that the ministers from those powers have demanded & received their passports.

"This measure, on the part of Russia, has been attempted to be justified by a statement of wrongs and grievances which have no real foundation. The emperor of Russia had indeed proffered his mediation between his majesty and France. His majesty did not refuse that mediation, but he is confident you will feel the propriety of its not having been accepted until his majesty should have been enabled to ascertain that Russia was in a condition to mediate impartiality, and until the principles of the basis on which France was ready to negociate were made known to his majesty.

"No pretence of justification has been alleged for the hostile conduct of the emperor of Austria, or for that of his Prussian majesty. His majesty has not given the slightest ground of complaint to either of those sovereigns, nor even at the moment when they have respectively withdrawn their ministers, have they assigned to his majesty any distinct cause for that proceeding.

"His majesty has directed that copies of the correspondence between his majesty's ambassador and the minister for foreign affairs of his imperial majesty the emperor of Russia, during the negociations at Tilsit, and the official note of the Russian minister at this court, containing the offer of his imperial majesty's mediation between his majesty and France, together with the answer returned to the note by his majesty's command; and also copies of the official note presented by the Austrian minister at this court, and of the answers which his majesty commanded to be returned to them, should be laid before you.

"It is with concern that his majesty commands us to inform you, that notwithstanding his earnest wishes to terminate the war in which he is engaged with the Ottoman Porte, His majesty's endeavors, unhappily for the Turkish empire, have been defeated by the machinations of France, not less the enemy of the Porte than of Great Britain.

"But while the influence of France has been thus unfortunately successful in preventing the termination of existing hostilities, and in exciting new war against this country, his majesty commands us to inform you that the king of Sweden has resisted every attempt to induce him to abandon his alliance with Great Britain; and that his majesty entertains no doubt that you will feel with him the sacredness of the duty which the firmness and fidelity of the king of Sweden impose upon his majesty; and that you will concur in enabling his majesty to discharge it in a manner worthy of this country.

"It remains for us, according to his majesty's command, to state to you that the treaty of commerce and amity between his majesty and the United States of America, which was concluded and signed by commissioners duly authorized for that purpose, on the 31st of December, 1806, has not taken effect, in consequence of the refusal of the President of the United States to ratify that instrument.

"For an unauthorised act of force committed against an American ship of war, his majesty did not hesitate to offer immediate and spontaneous reparation. But an attempt has been made by the American government to connect with the question which has arisen out of this act, pretensions inconsistent with the maritime rights of Great Britain: such pretensions his majesty is determined never to admit. His majesty, nevertheless, hopes that the American government will be actuated by the same desire to preserve the relations of peace and friendship between the two countries which has ever influenced his majesty's conduct, and that any difficulties in the discussion now pending may be effectually removed.

"His majesty has commanded me to state to you that in consequence of the decree by which France declared the whole of his majesty's dominions to be in a state of blockade, and subjected to seizure and confiscation, the produce and manufactures of his kingdom, his majesty resorted, in the first instance, to a measure of mitigated retaliation; and that this measure having proved ineffectual for its object, his majesty has since found it necessary to adopt others of greater vigor, which he commands us to state to you, will require the aid of parliament to give them complete and effectual operation.

"His majesty has directed copies of the orders which he has issued with the advice of his privy council upon this subject to be laid before you, and he commands us to recommend them to your early attention."

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*

"His majesty has directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you, in the fullest confidence that your loyalty and public spirit will induce you to make such provision for the public services as the urgency of affairs may require.

"His majesty has great satisfaction in informing you that notwithstanding the difficulties which the enemy has endeavored to impose upon the commerce of his subjects & upon their intercourse with other nations, the resources of the country have continued in the last year to be so abundant, as to have produced, both from the permanent and temporary revenue, a receipt considerably larger than that of the preceding year.

"The satisfaction which his majesty feels assured you will derive, in common with his majesty, from this proof of the solidity of these resources cannot but greatly be increased, if, as his majesty confidently hopes, it shall be found possible to raise the necessary supplies for the present year without any material addition to the public burdens."

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are especially commanded to say to you, in the name of his majesty, that if ever there was a just and national war, it is that which his majesty is now compelled to prosecute. This war is in its principle, purely defensive. His majesty looks but to the attainment of a secure and honorable peace; but such a peace can only be negociated upon a footing of perfect equity.

"The eyes of Europe and of the world, are fixed upon the British Parliament.

"If as his majesty confidently trusts, you display in this crisis of the fate of the country, the characteristic spirit of the British nation, and face unappalled the unnatural combination which is gathering around us, his majesty bids us to assure you of his firm persuasion, that, under the blessings of Divine Providence, the struggle will prove successful and glorious to Great Britain.

"We are lastly commanded to assure you, that in this awful and momentous contest, you may rely on the firmness of his majesty, who has no cause but that of his people; and that his majesty reciprocally relies on the wisdom, the constancy, and the affectionate support of his parliament."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JANUARY 28.

American Intercourse Bill.—Mr. Eden thought it extremely precipitant to renew this bill at present, before we knew the real sentiments of America.—Were Ministers prepared to say that America was inclined to join with us in our present contest? If not, he thought the measure an anticipation not at all warranted from the late conduct of America. It was, at least, an anticipation of what ought to be the result of our negociations.

Mr. Rose, in answer, said he admitted America had acted very rashly, in adopting some of her late measures; he was anxious, however, not to close the door of conciliation; and he was desirous to meet her precipitancy with moderation on our part. *He could not pledge himself as to the pacific dispositions* of America, yet he thought it advisable this bill should be renewed *for a few months*—it would be recollected, that if not renewed, no American ship could enter our harbors after one month expires. He was anxious therefore to hold out moderation and conciliation to the last extremity, and if we erred at all, he wished it should be on the side of moderation.

The bill went through the Committee.

FEBRUARY, 2.

American Treaty—Mr. Eden rose, in pursuance of his notice, to move for an address to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order to be laid before the house an authentic copy of the message of the President of the United States of America to both Houses of Congress, communicating his refusal to ratify the Treaty concluded between the Commissioners appointed on the part of his Majesty and the U. States, about a year since The hon. gentleman made a few brief observations, tending to shew the mischief that arose from the non-ratification, and expressing a hope that an amicable arrangement was not impracticable, concluded with a motion according to his notice.

Mr. Secretary Canning was apprehensive a difficulty of form might have arisen (for there could have been no other difficulty,) as to the production of the paper referred to in the hon gentleman's motion. There was nothing in America that corresponded with our Gazette; and the copy of the President's Message sent to this country by his majesty's ambassador, was in fact only copied from a newspaper. On this day, however, he (Mr. Canning) had seen the American minister who had promised to furnish him with an authentic copy, which might enable his majesty's government to fulfil the object of the hon. gentleman's motion. Whether or not the President could ratify, or refuse to ratify the treaty, without the consent of Congress, was a question arising out of the American constitution, with which the Parliament of this country had nothing to do. The Congress could do nothing till the President had transmitted the treaty to them, and the power of transmiting or not transmitting, was in effect equal to a power to ratify or not, as his discretion should direct. The treaty was returned to this country by the President unratified.

Mr. Tierney adverted to the unguarded expressions in the speech from the throne, in which his majesty was made to comment on the President's message on the authority of a newspaper report. The effect of these comments was to excite a belief that the treaty had been absolutely rejected; whereas in fact, it may yet be ratified.

Mr. Canning explained. The hon. gentleman was under a complete misunderstanding as to facts.

The address moved for by Mr. Eden was ordered.

Friday, Feb. 5.

A debate of considerable length occurred to-night on the late orders in council, respecting the commerce of neutrals. The chancellor of the exchequer moved the House to resolve into committee of ways and means, for the purpose of submitting some financial propositions founded on these orders. Lord Henry Petty opposed the motion; he contended that the orders in council violated the laws of nations and the municipal law of this country; and farther objected, that to enforce them, was adopting a system of great impolicy. The chancellor of the exchequer, in a very masterly speech, replied to the arguments of the noble Lord. He remarked that the late orders in council were founded on the same principle as the order of the 7th of Jan. 1807, & therefore, that it ill became ministers who issued that order to contend, that those which differed from it only by being more sufficient, were violations of the law of nations and the municipal law of the land. Their policy, he observed, consisted in the protection they afforded to our commerce, and, in the inconvenience and distress the enemy must experience from their operations.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEB. 4.

America.—Lord Grenville observed, that he had heard and read with regret, that, the President of the United States of America had refused to ratify the treaty concluded by the commissioners appointed by both countries, for the purpose of carrying that beneficial object into execution. He should regret a rupture with America the more, because it must necessarily give an increase to the French interest, which he had no doubt would lead to the overthrow of the constitution and independence of America. Before, however, we arrive at the extremity of an open rupture, with America, he hoped every exertion would be made to adjust our differences in a manner consistent with the honor, the dignity, and independence of both nations.

Lord Hawkesbury would content himself with stating, for the satisfaction of their Lordships, that whenever the discussion should take place, it would appear that every thing had been done by his majesty's government to produce a reconciliation, consistent with the feelings and honor of both countries.

Lord Erskine wished to know whether the United States were made acquainted with our orders of council at the time they had ordered their embargo.

Lord Hawkesbury replied that they were not.

Lord Holland moved that there be laid before the House a copy of the French decree of the 21st Nov. 1806; and a copy of such information as ministers had received from neutrals and friendly powers of the mode in which that decree had been executed.

Earl Grey gave notice that he should move on some future day, for all such documents as related to the attack on Constantinople, in order to exhibit to this country, and to the world, the gross misrepresentations which had gone abroad.——Adjourned.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

We have just been informed by a general officer of high rank, that a small flying force, consisting of four regiments, under the command of sir George Prevost (who so gallantly distinguished himself at Dominica) is preparing to go to the Bermudas; for the purpose of being ready to annoy the Americans, should the existing discussions between the two countries terminate unfavorably. This is an additional proof of the vigor and activity of the present administration.

Thursday, the merchants in London interested in the American trade, sent a deputation to Mr. Perceval, to know how far it would be prudent to send goods to America. Mr. Perceval of course, was silent as far as it respected offensive measures on the part of America, but expressed his willingness to grant licences to vessels going from hence to America with British goods. In consequence of this assurance, several vessels will be immediately dispatched.

JAN. 21.

By the last intelligence from Holland, it is now believed that facilities are to be afforded to American shipping. According to a new code American ships are permitted to enter the Dutch ports and dispose of their cargoes, even though they may have touched at a British port or been searched by a British cruiser, provided they pay a certain amount of contribution. This new code is understood to have been framed by Talleyrand, and it is calculated to answer the several purposes of conciliating the Americans, raising an additional revenue for France, supplying the continent with certain necessary articles, particularly colonial produce, and so far defeating the object of our orders in council.

JAN. 23.

Letters from Holland of the 18th state, that another and a most important Decree has been issued by Bonaparte—it is dated the 28th ult. It orders that a strict embargo should on the first day of January, be laid on all vessels which might be found in any of the ports of France, or any of the ports under its control or dominion, whether such vessels belonged to any of the countries in alliance with France, or sailed under any neutral flag. All exportation is to be prohibited from the ports of France without any exception. No merchantmen will sail from any port, with goods of any description whatever.

JAN. 30.

Some French letters received on Thursday, state, that Spain has ceded the Floridas to France, and it is supposed, according to those letters, that the Rochefort squadron is gone to take possession of those settlements.