[Mr. P. here quoted from the resolutions of Congress a section which was made and repealed to enjoin the Executive to use his endeavours to obtain the release of M. de la Paysée, then in imprisonment.]

If the sympathies of this nation could not then be roused high enough towards this distinguished citizen (for he had been adopted a citizen of the United States) what prospects, he asked, Mr. Tazewell whether the House ought to do now for condemned Italy.

Mr. M'Lean remarked that this precedent could not have force. Citizens who have been conferred on them by quite double Peyrots as a gift for his services, without his considering his allegiance to the French Republic, to whose service he then was.

Mr. Tazewell said the difficulty which had arisen rather has to the proper policy, during which the release of these men should be requested, did not furnish sufficient reason for neglecting the resolution. He did not consider that we were sitting in judge over the acts of the Executive, or that a special mission would immediately to carry it into effect. He believed that the expression of a wish for their release would suffice. I ask, (said Mr. P.) what would the Italian patriots, who have lost all this country who feel a wish that the prisoners should be released, what of a foreign minister, if on their they find that their prayer was rejected on such scruples as these? The prisoners in the dialogue of which the pamphlet from S. Carolina quoted a part, said thus,

"Should I have answered Cuba Cosma to?

"When Giorgio Bonaparte commanded, "Be hot, and be hot—Gentlemen, I am sorry for it—Bastinado.

"Be hot, and be hot with your thunderbolts, "Bith hot to prison."

They asked, "Is this a hard case that we should deny them this paltry sum. They might not think it a considerable sum, yet it is probable that there was some doubt of the propriety of interfering, or doubt whether it might not offend the Spanish government.

I rise merely to call the attention of the House into fact in relation to a Mr. Powell. (Mr. P. stated the manner of his imprisonment.) Gentlemen, I do not wish (said he) never have risen, nor ever will I rise in my place as a representative of a people, to settle a quarrel with any gentleman or any man, very because I never have knowing I never will. I never shall be willing to defy, make use of language calculated to excite the feelings of any man, or to wound any man individually or as a member. But if any gentleman on this floor shall think proper to call upon the representative of a people, say he I believe I receive a line or one as I suppose, and shall respond to it, I consider as a personal affronts and such feelings will bound so to deem it. I have always answered my personal affronts; and are often productive of the most serious consequences. I regret that I have ever made without these walls. While newspapers are, as has been stated, growing into diversity of opinion, I fear, it is in the contemplate fact that the deliberations of this body are going this diversity of opinion, and the animalities on this floor shall cease. Blended they will be perhaps, if we continue to discuss these personal affronts, as I fear. If there is unfortunately I have said, I regret it, but my wish is, and most desires to see that I can say something pertinent to the subject, having said I have nothing, and expressing my determination to vote for the resolution, I shall resume my seat.

The question was then taken on the resolution for requesting the President to enjoin the release of these men, and has been in the affirmative stated in the National Intelligencer.

New-York, June 25.

As our readers will be anxious to know what the London Administration gives out on the subject of the late mission from this country, we insert the following remarks from the Courier of the 26 of May.

LONDON, MAY 26.

We have already stated, that a communication has been made to a deputation of merchants, stating that adm; our government have found themselves under a necessity of disapproving of the proceedings of M. Erskine, that fact that others had, of order to the plan of the public Ministry, makes an order to proceed all American vessels which sail from the Elbe, on the Thursday of the 5th of June, for a limited time; that Danish Ambassador is coming to carry on business trade, may not be surprised by condemnation from our cruisers; and that, forbore to sail to Hamburg. As to order to put British subjects as nearly as possible on the same footing as Americans, a communication has also been made to the merchants, that Licences will be granted to all who may apply for them, to sail from Ports in England, direct to the ports of Europe, to sail to any other Americans. I will be very sharp of what could be asked, focusing the American merchants a great advantage in a direct intercourse for colonial produce. Be! We are sure that much more could by my possibility be done, under the distressing circumstances in which this country is placed, by what has lately occurred in America.

Since writing the above, we have been informed, that in consequence of their particulars; a deputation of merchants waited yesterday upon the Board of Trade, to represent their views and relation to themselves and their commerce, under the present circumstances, and to correctly it should appear that America was to be admit of for a limited period, the consignees of the produce of the colonies, from which they had been so long excluded. The proposed plan was, we understand, published in Saturday's Gazette, was first read to them; from which they learned, that, it was agreed to grant licences for permission for which be possessed to authority whatever from his majesty's government, and that the merchants could not, of course be entitled yet that this majesty being still disposed to grant licences, consequently in the present circumstances would obtain to the merchants of the United States, the merchants of trade it known that all vessels sailing from America upon the strength of the Board's very recent agreement between the 5th of June and the 9th of August evening, would be permitted to sail from the Elbe, and to trade with their corpses, unmolested, notwithstanding the parts of Holland are declared to be in a state of blockade. This being the case, the next topic of inquiry was, what concessions were to be made to the merchants in relation to the same ports, in order to place them on an equal footing with the British? We are sorry to inform, as we have already said, that they were to have licences granted them for that purpose.

The deputation considered this relief to be inadequate, and stated, that Bainuset said to the gentlemen, "You are nearer to the continent than Lord Malmesbury, with feelings, which we shall grant you, your merchandize being first there, the number of vessels which will be sent, American ships arrive." To this it was replied, that America being able to carry on a much more extensive trade, the continental traders would wait the arrival of their ships. This was said to be the reason of interfering American vessels from proceeding on their voyages to the Elbe and other places. In consequence of Mr. Erskine's arrangement, a measure which was not to be carried into effect, by towards the American merchants, who believing, and conceive, that, from the Minister's assurance, it was to be allowed to have acted according to the orders of his government, had shipped goods to the Elbe. We (Courier) however, that we should rather have seen a less time allowed than two months, from the 5th of June to 9th of June. It would perhaps have been better to have allowed a period of about 30 transports van complete as Barnouin; and, what is worse, it was reported, the Dutch papers, to remain unmolested.

FIFTH BULLETIN FROM THE FRENCH ARMY.

From the Imperial Camp at Essen, 4th May, 1809.

"On the 1st of May, 2000. Outlier, after having made 1400 prisoners, penetrated beyond Reich where he took 3000 more, and dispersed the rest 1800 men without firing a single gun.

"The town of Bamberg was a strong place, and the Austrian Prince, who commanded a river, which forms the frontiers of Austria. In a spirit of insolence, wrote to the Duke of Dantzic, if he should a fortress situated on a frontier, where it might be of utility, he would burn the town of Cosmer, in the midst of Germany.

"The Emperor arrived at Reid at 2 o'clock, and the Duke of Dantzic, one in the afternoon of the same day.

"At Reid were found an establishment of 8 of the military troops of the Austrian contains containing 20,000 quintals of flour.

"The bridge of Lambach on the Traun, had been cut by the enemy; it was re-established during the night.

"On the same day the duke of Istria, commanding the cavalry of the duke of Montebello, with the corps of Oudinot, entered Wells. In this town they found a hospital, 300 sick, 200 quintals of flour, and magazines of wine and brandy.

"The duke of Dantzic, who arrived the 30th of April at Salzburgh, instantly ordered one brigade to march upon Kufstein, and the other upon Rattenbach, in the direction of the Italian roads. His advanced guard pursuing gen. Jellachich, forced him from the strong post at Lodlay.

"On the 1st of May, the head quarters of the duke of Rivoli were at Salzenburg. Adjutant gen. Tringualet, with a corps of cavalry, and the 3d division of St. Cyr, met at Reichin on the road to Neumarck with the advanced guard of the enemy. The Wurtzenburg light horse, the Baden dragoons and 3 companies of voltigeurs of the 4th regiment of the French line, as soon as they perceived the enemy, attacked him and pursued him to Neumarck. They killed 30 men, and took 300 prisoners.

"The duke of Rivoli continued his march on the 2d and arrived at Lenz on the 3d. The archduke Lewis and gen. Hillge, with the remains of their single pieces of artillery, and the cavalry, sadlers, & by all that the country could afford them, were before the Traun bridge, which they had cut, and which being turned by the duke of Montebello, they passed it at Ebersburgh, and were to pass the river.

"On the 2d the duke of Istria and gen. Oudinot reached Ebersburgh and effected a junction with the duke of Rivoli. They met the Austrians, who were before Ebersburgh. The intrepid battalions of the infantry of the Po, and the Corsican rangers, pursued the enemy, who was passing the bridge, drove into the river the cannon, waggons, and from 4 to 5000 prisoners, in the town from 3 to 4000 men, whom the enemy had left there for its defence. General Grouchy, supported general Lamarque, three battalions, pursued them. He reached Ebersburgh and took 20 of Austrian accompty a superb position. The duke of Istria with his cavalry pursued the fugitives, and cut off from the division, and the duke of Rivoli ordered his advanced guard to be strengthened by the main body of the army. The remains of the corps of Prince Lewis and gen. Hiller were in great confusion, and in imminent danger the enemy set fire to the town, which was built of wood. The fire spread so rapidly, that it could not be stopped. The bridge was soon enveloped, and flames seized the joists, which it was necessary to take down. Neither cavalry nor infantry were able to act; and the division of Grapeeld alone, with only 2 pieces of cannon, in the duke during 3 hours against 30,000 men. This brave division of the 3d corps of military occurrences, the memory of which can be preserved by history.

"The enemy, commanding the division of Claparede cut off without any communication, advanced three times against the 3d, and was always repulsed and repelled by the bayonet. At length, after a labor of three hours, the enemy were turned and cut off, and the castle, which the enemy had occupied with 800 men. The soldiers having reached the castle, all who were not killed, surrendered prisoners. Legrand after which reached to the assistance of Claparede's division,—the enemy, commanding the 3d, in a slight share, with 1000 horses, joined himself to him, and the enemy was obliged to retreat with 2000 men. On the first report of these events, the Emperor had himself marched on the 3d, to share with the division of Grapeeld and Molitor.

"The enemy, who retreated with the single pieces of artillery, at night at Traun bridge, and continued in flight on the 3d, was pursued by the Tirolese. Hiller, with a 12,000 men, of whom 7,500 are prisoners. We also have taken pieces of cannon and two standards.

"Colonel general of brigadier, and Colonel Lamarque, with the 4th regiment of line, and the 3d regiment of the Corsican rangers, killed under him Cois Cordeau and Landy were killed.

"The 4th regiment of the Corsican battalions pursued the enemy in the woods, inclusive 700 prisoners.

"On Thursday the 4th, the Emperor, the duke Montebello arrived at Steyr, where he rebuilt the bridge which the enemy had cut.

"The emperor sleeps to day at Enns in the cadiard palace. Prince Lewis is expected to-day to take up his quarters at his Hereditary Ehrenberg.

SIXTH BULLETIN.

St. Polten, May 9—The prince of Ponte Corvo, who commands the 9th regiment of the Saxon army, and which has marched on the Bohemian frontiers, received orders to march upon the Austrians and of the Saxon gen. Guischmitt to march to Egra. This general has been with received by the Austrians, and has taken ordered to disabite the landwehr (militia.) During 8th the headquarters of the Emperor, the Austrians were at Rem, between Bohemia and Ridebow.

The Schill, a sort of robber, who was covered with crimes during the last campaign of Prussia, and who had escaped from the Prussian troops, arrived from Berlin with his whole regiment, and repaired to Wismar, in the Swedish dominions. He has proclaimed that town. Gen. Lestocq has issued a proclamation against him as a deserter. This ridiculous movement was concerted with the party which wishes to send fire and blood through Germany.

His majesty has ordered the formation of a corps of observation on the Elbe, which will be commanded by the duke of Valmy, and composed of 20,000 men. The subsidiary corps ordered to proceed to Hanover.

The duke of Montebello, commanding the Saxon division, which arrived on the 5th at Amstetten, where he met the enemy's advanced guard. Colbert, general of brigade, caused the 30th regiment of horse chasseurs to charge a regiment of Uhlans of which they were taken. The young Lauriston, 19 years of age, and who but six months ago quitted the College, performed wonders, vanquished the commander of the Ulans, and took him prisoner. His majesty has granted him the decoration of the legion of honor.

In the 5th, the duke of Montebello arrived at Melck, the duke of Rivoli at Amstetten, and the duke of Dantzick at Mauthausen.

The remains of the corps of the archduke Lewis, and general Hillies, quitted Saint Polten the 7th. Two thirds passed the Danube at Crems; they were pursued to Mauthausen, where the bridge was found broken; the other third took the direction of Vienna.

On the 8th, the headquarters of the emperor were at St. Polten.

The headquarters of the duke of Montebello is today at Sigmarkirchen.

The duke of Dantzic is marching from Mauthausen to Linz, in order to attack in the rear the detachments which the enemy has still in the Tyrol, and which menace the frontiers of Bavaria.

SEVENTH BULLETIN.

Gives a detailed account of the entry into Vienna. Engagements of several cavalry corps, which have been cut off.

EIGHTH BULLETIN.

Dated from Vienna, and containing the Eighth French bulletin. Thanks dated Vienna, 12th May, and mentions the flight of the Austrian government, without one word of Bonaparte.

"Dresden is on the north side of the Danube, "Vienna, 12 March, 1809. Gen. Lauriston is far as Hungary as Regulation, the Austrian Ministry, Bonaparte.

NINTH BULLETIN.

Vienna, 13 March, 1809.

After describing the fate of the Austrian at Ebersdorff, the Emperor crossed the Danube, accompanied by Berthier, Massena, and the duke of Rivoli, on the morning the 21st, on the left bank, the duke wing Lannes, Oudinot, Davoust, and Bessieres, with their three villages were taken. The enemy, shaken by the loss of the 20th, the enemy shaved themselves, and attempted to cut the bridge of Ebersdorff, and Wagram Vienna.

"The duke of Rivoli (Massena) was first attacked at Grosse-Aspern by Bellegarde's battalions, and the Austrian cavalry, and dividers, and rendered all their attacks ineffectual. The duke of Rivoli, with the 3d division of Bellegarde. The duke of Istria (Lannes) commanded the 5th corps, and the 9th corps, the enemy having 200 cannon and 90,000 men, being the principal Austrian force.

Gen. Grapeeld defended his corps from Gaspeeld, the 3d corps, and the 9th corps, and the 5th corps, and gen. Pouchelon, the 3d corps, and the 9th corps, and the 5th corps, and the 9th corps, and the 5th corps, and the 9th corps, and the 5th