VERMONT.

Speech of Governor GALUSHA at the opening of the State Legislature.

Gentlemen of the Council and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

It has been the pleasure of my fellow citizens, once more, by their free suffrages to proffer me the important trust of Chief Magistrate of this State. I cannot but feel the highest sense of gratitude for this repeated manifestation of their respect and confidence; but while I view the important duties attached to the office, and the high responsibility upon me to discharge those official duties to the honor and best interest of the State, and having at the same time, a just sense of my inadequate talents, and the few advantages I have possessed to qualify me for public employment, and especially to act in the capacity of Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, it is with the greatest diffidence I appear before you and take upon me the solemn obligation duty to discharge the duties assigned me; but relying on the candor and forbearance of a virtuous people, on your wisdom to direct in all the important concerns of the State, and hoping for the guidance and blessing of that indulgent providence, which has so often been displayed in the defence and prosperity of this rising state. I have accepted my appointment; and shall endeavor, as far as my abilities will admit, to discharge the duties develving upon me with impartiality and upright intentions.

We had, gentlemen, a right to expect that the principles of justice and national honor would, long before this time, have caused Great Britain and France to revoke their unjust and oppressive orders and decrees, restore freedom to commerce, and to leave the United States in the full enjoyment of all those rights and privileges, to which by the laws and customs of nations, we, as neutrals, are entitled: That our impressed seamen might have been permitted to embrace the bosom of their native country, and the ships and property of our merchants, detained in foreign ports, restored to the possession of the rightful owners. But, unhappily for the world, the two great rival powers of Europe are still bent on the destruction of each other; and neither being able to encounter his opponent in his own element with hopes of success, they have adopted a mode of warfare which especially affects all neutral rights, and every commercial state has felt the bitter effects of their unrighteous policy. All the nations of Europe, by intrigues, subsidies and flatteries on one hand, and terrors and the sword on the other, have been drawn or driven to coalesce with the one or the other of the contending parties, and enter the vortex of the unhappy war. And what has been their fate? Not only the destruction of property, the loss of territory, their former independence, and the sacrifice of innumerable lives, but, in the event, they have added immense strength to those two terrific powers, who menace all nations and threaten destruction to the liberties of mankind. Great Britain in the course of the war, has augmented her marine force, by the addition of a great portion of all the ships of war in Europe; and claims the dominion of the seas. France has been no less active. By her policy and the unrivalled prowess of her arms, she has combined almost the whole strength of continental Europe under her banners. In this state of affairs, were it not for the superintending and disposing power of Divine Providence, perpetual wars must be the lot of Europe. With what gratitude, gentlemen, ought we to contemplate the situation of our blessed country? And with what exertions should we endeavor to support every measure of the general government, calculated to preserve it from those disasters that shake the powers of Europe, and drench their fields with blood.

France and Great Britain have, each in their turns, exerted the utmost strength of their policy, to induce the United States to depart from their neutral positions, and involve them in their destructive wars. But such has been the wisdom of the measures adopted and pursued by the general government, altho' we have to regret that, for want of unanimity among ourselves, they in some measure failed of their desired effect; yet they have, hitherto, preserved the inestimable blessings of peace, and prevented ensnaring alliances with either of the belligerents.

Situated as the United States are, at such a local distance from the powers at war, I see nothing dark or portentous in our affairs, but division among ourselves. Union is the vital strength of every nation, but especially of all republics.—Permit me, gentlemen, to recommend to you to pursue such salutary measures and exercise that prudence which, in your judgment, will have the greatest tendency to assimilate the feelings and unite the citizens of this state, promote friendship with our sister states, and a firm attachment to the government of the union. Was every American heart barred against foreign influence, and suitably attached to the government and interest of his own country, we might put the powers of Europe at defiance.—We might have the means of wealth and improvement within our own territory; and were we to turn our attention to our internal resources, and foster our infant manufactures, the belligerent nations of Europe would soon seek our friendship, court our trade, and render just retribution for the injuries they have done us. But notwithstanding all the privations by foreign powers, and the unhappy divisions among ourselves, we have yet these pleasing reflections: Our civil and religious liberties bestowed on us by the God of nature, and guaranteed by the republican institutions of our country, remain unimpaired. The hand of industry is not slackened, and the poor have not wanted for that employment which has yielded them a comfortable support. The farmers and mechanics are, by their improved economy, now discharging those debts they contracted when commerce was in the most flourishing state; and we are daily becoming more truly independent. The manufactures, in various parts of the country, are increasing with a rapidity unparelleled; and the pride of Americans begins to be gratified with a dress of our own manufacturing. And I trust, the time is not far distant, when the citizens of these United States, instead of relying on foreign countries for their clothing, will be able, not only to supply their own wants, but to export every kind of cotton, if not woollen goods; and restore to the union that portion of specie, which has been drawn from us by the excessive use of foreign manufactured goods.

If any further legislative aid should be deemed necessary for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, I doubt not but they will receive from you all that support, which the circumstances of the state will admit.

We have recent intelligence that the emperor of France has revoked his Berlin and Milan decrees; and although this is not officially announced, yet we have little reason to doubt but the information is correct. If so, we may indulge the pleasing hope that the British orders, and all paper blockades will likewise be revoked; and the commerce of the United States become free and unshackled—our flag unfurled in every sea, and our merchants importing wealth from every clime. But should this happy event ensue, may we not learn wisdom from past experience? No people can profit by commerce, when the balance of trade is against them. And have we not been too profuse in the use of foreign articles of merchandise, which has caused the specie, that was flowing to America, to depart our shores for England and the Indies, and left us with a paper medium limited in its circulation, and extremely embarrassing to internal commerce? But this is not the extent of the evil. Were our farmers and mechanics to examine past settlements with their merchants, would they not, in too many instances, find, notwithstanding the high price of labor and produce, that their accounts were closed by notes on interest, which are gnawing like a worm at the root of their capital, or lying as a mortgage on their future labors.

The militia, gentlemen, claim an honorable rank among the objects of your attention. They are the guardians of our rights, the repository of our liberties, and the bulwark of our independence. Mercenary troops may be led to destroy the fair temple of liberty, to trample on the rights of freemen, and trifle with the lives of their countrymen—But the militia, having a common interest with their fellow-citizens, their property, their wives, their children, and their all, equally depending on the laws and fate of their common country, can never be made to surrender the blessings of freedom and the rights of independence, to any foreign foe or domestic usurper.

The improvement of the militia in that part of the state where I am most conversant, in equipments and military discipline, has exceeded my highest expectations; and I doubt not but similar exertions have been made in every part of the state.

The provision made at the late session of the General Assembly, for procuring field pieces for the several companies of artillery, although every proper exertion has been made, has failed of its desired object; for the reasons of which I must refer you to the communications of the commissary of military stores.

The subject of the University of Vermont was before the General Assembly at their last session, and remains with the unfinished business of the house. It will undoubtedly receive, at the present session, all that attention which the utility and importance of the institution merit. Of such moment is education, that it claims not only the patronage of all legislatures, but of every friend to the happiness of mankind. It is the suppressor of vice and the handmaid of virtue. In a republic like ours, it is one of the grand pillars which support the structure of independence. Trace the annals of the world, and you will find wherever ignorance has prevailed, the people have been soon crushed by the power of despotism and become the sport of tyrants.

Your attention, gentlemen, ought not to be wholly confined to the higher institutions of literature; neither should the means of knowledge be restricted to one class of the people, but liberally imparted to all. Every citizen ought to be so far instructed in the sciences as to be able to participate in the blessings of society, comprehend the nature of government, and the benediction of liberty. A people, thus enlightened and possessing a knowledge of their rights, will not be defrauded of them by any specious impostor, or surrender them but with their lives.

All the official communications made to me, during the recess of the legislature for your consideration, will be seasonably laid before you.

I shall, gentlemen, at all times cordially unite my endeavors with yours, to promote the best interest of the state; hoping, that under Divine Protection, we may enjoy a prosperous session.

JONAS GALUSHA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the India, Terry, from Liverpool, the Editors of the New-York Gazette have received London papers to the 29th of September.

A London paper of the 26th of September, announces the arrival of Gen. Armstrong at Bordeaux, and his intention to sail immediately for the United States, and adds, "On his arrival in the United States, he is to be invested with the office of Secretary of War."

It was *reported* this morning (says the Courier of the 28th of Sept.) that the King of Sweden is no more.

Though the news at London from Portugal was not as late as that received here, yet the Courier observes.—There is reason to believe, that before this time [Sept. 28] a battle has taken place."

It was reported at Hamburg again, on the 18th of Sept. that the Senator Lucien Bonaparte had sailed for America with his family.

By an Imperial Decree, all the Journals and Gazettes of Germany are placed under inspection and censorship, that nothing may appear that will compromit the interests of France.

London, Sept. 22.—A gentleman who left Antwerp on the 7th, and Amsterdam on the 14th inst. states, that at the former there were about 20 ships of war, most of which were of the line, in a state of great forwardness; and, as nearly as he could judge, about 15 were ready for sea.—On the 3d inst. three new gun boats were launched of the largest size.

LONDON, September 21.

A letter from Malaga, dated the end of July, states, that no new duties have been imposed there since the French took possession of the place; but that the enemy would avail himself of such a source of revenue as soon as he could do so with any prospect of advantage. No further contributions had been recently demanded. The Poles in garrison conducted themselves with strict discipline, and to the approbation of the inhabitants. Some Spanish officers had been sent from Cadiz to the neighbourhood of Marbella, a few leagues to the west of Malaga, to organize the patriotic peasantry in that vicinity.

We understand that 50,000 stand of arms are immediately to be sent to Spain: half to Gallicia, and the remainder to Valencia and Catalonia.

The French schr. Cartel Eliza, captain Morcam, has arrived at Falmouth from Morlaix, which port she left on the 14th inst. She landed at Fowey on the 17th Mr. Ridgeway, American consul at Antwerp, his family, and several passengers. Mr. Ridgeway was charged with dispatches from general Armstrong to Mr. Pinkney in London.—General Armstrong had left Paris, and was expected to embark for America on the 17th inst. When the Eliza left Morlaix it was said that generals Junot, Macdonald and Belliard, had been recalled from Spain, having incurred Napoleon's displeasure.

By a Portuguese brig of war, arrived at Plymouth, a report has been brought to this country, that the enemy have been defeated in a general engagement in Portugal; but the date is not stated, nor any of the particulars.

This forenoon arrived two Gottenburgh mails, the contents of which are rather important. The king of Sweden continues so much indisposed that there is some probability that the lately elected crown prince will soon assume the reins of government. A treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and Austria, is talked of, and a war with it mentioned as its primary object.

A respectable American house yesterday received letters from Paris, stating in positive terms that Lucien Bonaparte had embarked on board the American ship Hercules at Leghorn, and it was presumed that the destination of the vessel was the United States. He is accompanied by his wife and family, with a retinue, consisting in the whole of forty persons, and had obtained, it is added, passports from the Emperor to facilitate his design. By a gentleman who has arrived from France, this information is in a great degree confirmed, and we learn that it had long been the intention of Lucien to quit the eastern hemisphere, where he could only be second to his brother, whom he conceived to be subordinate, and to be indebted to him for the imperial diadem he wears. It is reported that Lucien had amassed an immense treasure, a considerable portion of which he has deposited on board the ship in which he takes his farewel of Europe.

September 25.—This morning a Gottenburg Mail arrived. The principal article of intelligence which it contains is an account of the crew of some English men of war's boats being made prisoners by some of the Swedish troops at Marstrand, while they were endeavoring to cut out a Danish privateer.

We have received some more German papers, from which we have made some extracts. Bonaparte, it is said, has postponed his intention of visiting Holland till next spring.

A letter from Paris says that Massena has manoeuvred so as to force the English to a battle in Portugal, and that the result is impatiently expected.

When the intelligence first reached this country that Bonaparte had demanded permission from the king of Denmark for 25,000 men to pass into Zealand, and that the demand had been refused; we entertained some doubts of the fact; these doubts have, however, since been removed. We understand that intelligence has been received from indisputable authority which confirms that fact, stating that 30,000 was the number, and that the king of Denmark gave the most positive and peremptory refusal to the demand of Bonaparte.

September 27.—We have received German papers to the 19th, and French to the 22d, and Dutch to the 25th instant. The Grand Seignor had set out from Constantinople to place himself at the head of his army; and a general and decisive battle was expected. Voluntary enlistments has ceased in the Neapolitan army, and its ranks are in future to be filled by conscription! A decree for this purpose was published on the 27th August, from Murat's camp at Piale.—These papers give no account from Portugal or Spain; from which we may conclude that nothing very favorable to Bonaparte had occurred in the Peninsula.

September 28.—Letters from Holland state, that the French have lately made domiciliary visits to Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and most of the commercial towns in that country, in quest of English manufactures and colonial produce. Property to a considerable amount has been seized under the pretext, true or false, that it was English. In a riot which this rigorous measure occasioned at Amsterdam, two French custom house officers were killed.

WEST FLORIDA.

FROM THE NATCHEZ WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF OCTOBER 15.

One of the Editors of this paper left Baton Rouge, the capital of West Florida, on the 11th inst. On the 10th, the Convention adjourned, to meet again on the first Monday in November next.—They left three of their own body, viz. John H. Johnson, John W. Leonard, and Edmund Howes, esqs. as a committee of public safety, and authorised them to draft a constitution, &c. The Editor understood that their constitution will be modelled after that of the United States.

Before the Convention adjourned, they resolved on sending a minister to the United States, as soon as they adopt a constitution. On the 8th inst. the Convention authorised the enlistment of a standing force of 104 men, to garrison the fort of Baton Rouge, and, before the Editor left that place, the number was so near completed, that the militia were all discharged, and had returned home. The command of the regular troops, and fort, was entrusted to Col. John Ballenger.

The Pitchsa expedition against the tories, had returned, and all the disaffected, that had not previously been made prisoners, except ONE, (Wm. Cooper, a Member of the Convention, and notorious in North Carolina during the American war for his cruelty towards the whigs,) had surrendered and taken the oath of fidelity to the new government. It was supposed that all the prisoners, confined for political offences, would shortly be liberated, as the convention is averse to the shedding of blood, except in cases of the utmost extremity. All was quiet in the new republic, and the utmost confidence prevailed of their being able to repel any force that could be bro't against them.

In the Convention of the State of Florida, at the Town of Baton Rouge assembled, OCTOBER 5th, 1810.

On motion, *Resolved*, That so much of the ordinance of this convention, of the 22d of August last, as relates to the tax on slaves imported into this commonwealth be repealed, and the same is hereby repealed accordingly.—And all persons residing within this commonwealth, or allowed by the said ordinance to obtain permission of residence within the same shall be allowed to import and bring into this commonwealth all slaves belonging to them, or which they may have in charge, without paying any tax or duty, therefor, whatever, any thing contained in the said ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

On motion, *Resolved*, That so much of the ordinance of this convention, of the 22d of August last, as relates to the tax on lands, be amended in such manner that all lands within this commonwealth, being reduced to three classes; those of the first quality be subject to a tax of six rials per hundred arpents; and those of the second quality four rials; & those of the third quality, two rials per hundred arpents. And it shall be the duty of the several Alcaldes, each for the division in which he resides, to estimate the quality of the lands subject to taxation within his division, both of residents and non-resident and to express the quality of each tract on the return made by him of taxable property to the commandant of the district, who shall make his return in the same manner to the Clerk of the Superior Court. And it shall be the duty of the Alcaldes aforesaid, each for the division in which he resides, to make a return of the lands of non-residents, at the same times, and in the same manner, classing them according to quality, as the lands of the inhabitants of the country.

By order of the Convention,

JOHN RHEA, *President.*

By the Representatives of the People of the Commonwealth of Florida, in Convention assembled,

A PROCLAMATION.

The several districts of West Florida having been declared *a free and independent state*, by a solemn act of this Convention, made and published this day, we hasten to congratulate our fellow citizens on this fortunate event, and to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on our part, in order to secure, to our constituents and our country, the blessings of liberty and equal rights, and to establish those rights on the most permanent foundation. In the mean time the laws heretofore observed in the administration of justice, and the determining the right of property, remain in full force, as far as the situation of the country will permit. The ordinances and resolutions adopted by the convention with the concurrence of the Governor, on the 22d day of August last, are considered as law, agreeably to the proclamation of that date, excepting only that the powers vested in the Governor, by that ordinance, will be exercised by this convention, for the time being, and until some permanent regulations be made for the better government of this commonwealth.

Done in Convention, at the town of Baton Rouge, on Wednesday the twenty-sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and of the Independence of Florida the first.

JOHN RHEA, President.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Oct. 17.

A gentleman from Natchez, who passed through the Creek nation a few days ago and arrived here yesterday, communicated to the Editor the following intelligence:—That a Surveyor, with a small detachment of the United States troops, had set out from fort Stoddart a short time past, to trace a road from that place which should open a communication with Tennessee & Kentucky. That after they had made some progress, and advanced into the Creek nation, they were stopt by the Indians, who denied the right of the U. States to mark any road through their lands without their consent, which they said had not in this instance been granted. They had placed the surveyor and his detachment under guard, and detained them as prisoners. Our informant adds, that he conversed with the lieutenant who had command of the detachment, and received from him the foregoing particulars. He further states, that he understood the Indians would very soon have "a talk" on the subject, & had despatched a runner to col. Hawkins, to apprize him of it.

BIDWELL'S DEFALCATION.—The balance against Mr. Bidwell is said to have been about *thirty five* dollars. It is happy to find that the vigilance of his enemies detected his crimes before the debt became enormous. If a debtor fails for thousands, he settles in some, form, and goes into life again by paying little, and holding much. Too often the crimes of borrowing without judgment, and settling as he could, are overlooked from the meanest partialities. It were to be wished that the abhorence of the principles of fraud were as real as the particular vengeance against some men would represent it. Our nation would deserve a higher character than it may at present possess.—*Essex Register.*

Gen. Miranda had a long interview with the marquis Wellesley at Apsley-House, Piccadilly on the 9th Sept.

The legislature of New Jersey has rejected the proposed amendment of Massachusetts to the U. S. constitution respecting embargoes.