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## CONGRESS.

terday, are necessarily omitted to day | Copies of my note and of his answer are herefor want of room.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19. Resignation of the Speaker, &c.

The ordinary business of the day having been gone through-

in substance as follows:

" Gentlemen,

I have been honored by your kindness. shall be excused for embracing this last | the United States of America. my thanks for the frank and liberal support the Chair has experienced at your ation with which I have the honor to be your hands. Wherever I may go, in whatever situation I may be placed, I can never cease to cherish, with the fondest remembrance, the sentiments of esteem and respect with which you have inspired me."

and it remaining vacant-

House come to the following resolution: | tiary of the United States to His Imperial Ma-House be presented to Henry Clay, in I Italy. The choice which your government testimony of their approbation of his has made of a person so distinguished in his

this House. The question having been put on this resolution by the clerk, it was decided

in the affirmative: For the resolution 144 Against it A motion was then made to adjourn,

and negatived: For adjournment, Against it On motion of Mr. Potter of R. I. the

House proceeded to the choice of a Speaker. Messrs. Moore of Md. Johnson of Va. and Wheaton of Mass. were appointed tellers; and having counted the ballots,

Mr. Moore reported, that the whole number of votes given in being 165, eighty-three were necessary to a choice -- that of these votes there were-For Langdon Cheves of S. C. 94 Felix Grundy of Ten.

For other persons and that LANGDON CHEVES having a majority of votes, was duly elected Speaker of the House.

ed to the chair, and made his acknow- fore I shall be able to draw the attention of the to express on the part of the United States his ledgements to the House in nearly the French government to the subjects of discus- full acknowledgement. He ecollects with

following words: "Gentlemen-I thank you for the flattering and distinguished honor you have conferred upon me. The best acknowledgement I can make of the gratitude which I very profoundly feel, will be expressed in the exertion of every fa- | a report of the Secretary of State complying | culty I possess, to prove that your favor is not entirely unmerited. I am aware of the importance of the station to which you have elevated me, and of the difficult nature of the duties which it | red the Resolution of the House of Represen. imposes—a difficulty, to discharge them | tatives of the 13th inst. requesting the Presiwith reputation, not a little increased by | dent to lay before the House such documents the great ability with which they have been executed by the gentleman who nicate, has the honor to transmit to the Presihas just descended from the chair; but | dent, for the information of the House the fol- | ly communication. with your support, I shall not despair. | lowing letters in relation to that subject, viz. Err I undoubtedly often shall, and when my errors shall be calculated to affect in the smallest degree the interests of the House or nation, I shall court your of the 8th March, 1813, with the answer of the correction, and submit with cheerfulness and pleasure to your authority; but, if they be immaterial, as frequent differences of opinion between the House and its presiding officer can add nothing to its dignity and may diminish its usefulness, I shall ask, what I fear I shall too often need, your kind indulgence."

The Speaker having been qualified by Mr. Findley, the House adjourned.

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE. Message from the President. To the House of Representatives of the

United States. I transmit to the House of Representatives a report of the Secretary of State complying with their resolution of the

11th inst. JAMES MADISON.

Jan. 18, 1814.

REPORT. The Secretary of State, to whom | cy the President of the United States. was referred the resolution of the House of the eleventh instant, requesting the President to communicate to the House any information in his possession, and which it may not be improper to divulge, in relation to the omission or refusal of the French government to accredit the minister pleni- | and which appeared as not being at all doubtpotentiary sent by the U. States to that | ful. It became so, however, by the war becourt, or of his reception if accredited, of the time when he was so accredited, and of the progress of his negociation, has the honor to communicate to the President, for the information of the to oppose to the commercial prosperity of event whatever will have that effect.

to that subject, viz: Secretary of State, of the 15th August, 1813, enclosing one to the Duke of Bas- | those nations who will not take part in it. sano, of the 27th July, and his answer of 1st August; and an extract of a letter from Mr. Crawford to the Secretary | United States of America, is convinced that it of State, of the 8th September, 1813. Respectfully submitted,

JAMES MONROE. Department of State, Jan. 18, 1814. Mr. Crawford to Mr. Monroe.

PARIS, 15 Aug. 1813. SIR—On the 27th ult. I wrote to the Duke of Bassano, to inform him of my arrival in The proceedings of the Senate for Paris, in quality of minister Plenipotentiary two days past, and a statement of the of the United States. On the 8th inst. I reprivate business done in the House yes- | ceived an answer dated at Dresden on the 1st.

> With sentiments of high respect, &c. Wm. H. CRAWFORD. (Signed) Hon. James Monroe

Secretary of State, Mr. Crawford to the Duke of Bassano.

PARIS, 27th July, 1813. MY LORD-I have the honor to inform The Speaker addressed the House your excellency that I have been appointed, merica, Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of His Imperial and Royal Majesty, the Em "I have attended you to-day to an peror of the French and King of Italy. I wait nounce my resignation of the distin- the pleasure of your excellency as to the time guished station in this House, with which | and manner of presenting my official credentials, preparatory to my reception by the government of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, In taking leave of you, gentlemen, I as the accredited Minister Plenipotentiary of

> your excellency of the distinguished considermost obedient and very humble servant,

Wm. H. CRAWFORD. (Signed) His excellency the Duke of Bassano. Translation of a letter from the Duke of Bas-

sano to Mr. Crawford, dated Dresden, August 1st, 1813.

SIR-I have had great pleasure in hearing The Speaker having left the chair of your safe arrival in France, and I have received the letter which you did me the honor to address to me on the 27th of July, on your no-Mr. Findley of Pa. moved that the mination in the quality of minister plenipoten-Resolved, That the thanks of this jesty the Emperor of the French and King of SIR, conduct in the arduous and important mission, cannot but be agreeable to His Imduties assigned to him as Speaker of perial Majesty; and though he is at this time absent from Dresden, I can give you this assurance in his name. I will have the honor to communicate to you his intentions respecting the presentation of your letters of credence and your reception. Without awaiting even for this, I will receive all the communications which you may think proper to make to me as the minister plenipotentiary of your govenment, and the delay of a formality will pro-

> confided to you, or in the correspondence which it will procure for me the benefit of holding Accept, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

> duce no delay in the exercise of the mission

DUKE OF BASSANO. (Signed) His Excellency Wm. H. Crawford, &c. &c. Extract of a letter from Mr. Crawford to Mr.

Monroe, dated Paris, September 8th, 1813. "I have just received an answer to the note which I addressed to the duke of Bassano, requesting Mrs. Barlow's pasports. On the subject of recognition he says that he is very solicitous I should present my letter of credence to the Emperor in Paris. He does not repeat | conveniencies resulting from a direct commuhis invitation to communicate with him. The | nication between the parties themselves may operations of the war will probably detain the | be avoided, by the mediation of a third power, Emperor in the North untill the winter. It | especially one entitled to, and possessing the is believed that the dake of Bassauo will not entire confidence of both the bellegerents. return before him. If this opinion should be To the claim of Russia to that distinguished Mr. Cheves was accordingly conduct- realized, the winter will be far advanced be- consideration, the President does not hesitate sion between the two nations."

> RUSSIAN MEDIATION. Message from the President. To the House of Representatives

of the United States. I transmit to the House of Representatives with their resolution of the 13th inst. JAMES MADISON.

January 18th. 1814. REPORT.

The Secretary of State to whom was referrelative to the Russian mediation, as in his opinion it may not be improper to communi.

A letter in French (with the translation) from Mr. Dashkoff, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, to the Secretary of State, Secretary of State of the 11th March.

An extract of a letter from the Secetary of | SIR, State to Mr. Adams, minister of the United States at St. Petersburgh, of the 1st July, 1812, and four letters and extracts from Mr. Adams to the Secretary of State, dated respectively on the 30th September, 17th October, and 11th December, 1812, and on the 26th June, 1813.

All which is respectfully submitted. JAMES MONROE. Department of State, Jan 18, 1814. Here follows in the regular series the origi-

nal copy of Mr. Daschkoff's letter, a transla-

tion of which being inserted, we deem it unnecessary to insert the original.] Mr. De Daschkoff, Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, to the Secretary of State of the United States.

(TRANSLATION) The undersigned envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, has the honor to make known to the Secretary of State of the United States of America, that he has just received orders from the Emperor his master,

to present this immense advantage to the that event take place, there is no reason why commerce of nearly all sea faring people, that | the war between the U. States and G. Britain it freed their relations from that constraint, | should affect, in the slightest degree, the very from that continual vexation to which it had friendly relations which now exist between the been subjected for many years without intermission. The Emperor viewed with pleasurd a result so conformable to all his wishes, most extent, those relations with that power.

tween England and America. The undersigned is directed to express to | them will be obtained. Should it however be the President of the United States the regret | the case, it is not probable that it will produce with which His Imperial Majesty foresees the | any closer connexion between the U. States great shackle which this new episode is about | and that power. It is not anticipated, that any

owes to his subjects, whose commerce has al-A letter from Mr. Crawford to the ready sufficiently suffered, command him to evils which this war is preparing even for

His Majesty, who takes pleasure in doing justice to the wisdom of the government of the rupture, but that treating of it directly would take away from the negociation all semblance of impartiality. In a direct discussion every thing would tend to excite the prejudices and the asperity of the parties. To obviate this undersigned to propose it to the President of the United States.

The undersigned having the honor to communicate to the Secretary of State the sentiments and the wishes of his Imperial Majesty. begs him to make them known to the President of the United States. The Emperor would feel great satisfaction if a like disposition on the part of the government of the United States should have the effect of stopping the progress of this new war, and of extinguishing it in its origin. From the satisfactory assurances which the President of the United States has constantly given to the undersigned of the sentiments of regard and friendship on the part of the United States, and of his Excellency for Russia, and particularly for the august person of His Majesty, he cannot but flatter himself that he will receive an answer which shall correspond with the generous wishes of the Emperor his master.

The undersigned cannot refrain from expresoccasion to express to you personally I seize on the present occasion to assure sing on this occasion, to the Secretary of State, his individual wishes for whatever may have a tendency to re-establish active relations be- ing it. tween Russia and the United States, and to

advance the prosperity of the republic. He seizes with eagerness this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State the assurance of his highest consideration and respect.

(Signed) ANDRE DE DASCHKOFF. Washington, 24th Feb. (8th March) 1813. The Secretary of State to Mr. Daschkoff.

(Copy) Department of State, March 11, 1813.

United States and Great Britain.

mane and enlightened policy, which have characterized his reign. It was impossible that a tain should not materially affect the commerce | senger to his court. of Russia, and it was worthy the high charac-Imperial Majesty takes in the welfare of the

United States. The United States, conscious that they were not the aggressors in this contest: that on the contrary, they had borne great wrongs for a series of years, before they appealed to arms in defence of their rights, are willing and ready to lay them down as soon as Great Britain ceases to violate these rights.

The President is aware that many of the inmuch satisfaction that during a period of great and general contention, the relations of friendship have always subsisted betwern the U. States and Russia; and he finds in the personal qualities, and high character of the Emperor Alexander, a sacred pledge for the justice and impartiality which may be expected from his interposition.

Influenced by these sentiments, the President instructs me to inform you, that he wilingly accepts the mediation of your sovereign to promote peace between the U. States and Great Britain. I am instructed also to state, that such arrangements will be made, without delay, as will afford to his Imperial Majesty the opportunity he has invited, to interpose his good offices for the accomplishment of so important an event. Of these arrangements shall have the honor to advise you in an ear-

I have the honor to be, &c. JAS. MONROE.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State to John Quincy Adams, Esq. minister plenipotentiary of the United States at St. Petersburg. Department of State, July 1, 1812.

aganist G. Britain passed Congress; of which | ment, provided the vessel and messenger should of the President's message, and report of the go by the way of England, a condition which committee of soreign relations of the House of the count said he had told the ambassador he Representatives leading to it, I have the honor | could not ask me to agree to, and with which | to transmit to you copies."

es which produced this result to require any here on the point of departure for the U.S. and explanation of them. As it appeared that G. | by them i shall transmit this despatch and its Britain would not revoke her orders in coun- | duplicate, together with those of the chancelcil, on the just grounds on which it was claim- | lor to Mr. Daschkoff. ed, but enlarged the conditions on which she professed her willingness to revoke them, there remained no honorable course for the U. States to pursure short of war. On full consideration of all circumstances, this measure was the utmost decision and activity in its power. as the U. States have done, by inevitable necessity, it is their desire and hope that it may

be confined to her only. The peace of Russia with England seemed rops, if he has not already become so. Should cial communication of the war. U. States and Russia. It is the sincere desire of this government to preserve, in their ut-

> With France, our affairs in many important circumstances are still unsettled; nor is there any certainty that a satisfactory settlement of

St. Petersburg, 30th Sept. 18 3. "On the 20th inst, I received a note from dispositions of the American government to-

the interest of Russia. I knew it must be rope as in America. highly injurious both to the U. States and

Some questions occurred concerning the mode | conciliation. ter of a prince, distinguished by his attachment of enabling me to transmit this communication strong proof of the friendly interest which His position to the government of the U. States."

Mr. Adams to the Secretary of State.

ST. PETERSBURG, 17th October, 1812. SIR-I received a few days since a letter from Mr. Russell, dated at London, the 9th of September, and informing me that his mission should leave the city to embark at Plymouth for the United States. He adds that the British government had rejected a proposition which he had been authorised to make for a suspension of hostilities.

The evening before last I had another interview with the chanceller Count Romanzoff, at his request. There had been rumors in circulation here of an armistice in Canada, and of the appointment of commissioners by the President for a new negotiation with G. Britain. The Count asked me if I had any authentic of Mr. Russell's communication. He then observed that this incident would not discourage this government from making an offer of its mediation, which he had suggested to me in a former conserence. On the contrary, the failure of every new attempt at direct negotiation confirmed him in the belief and hope that a mediation might be more successful; a mediation of a common friend, not only desirous from the sentiment of friendship to see the parties reconciled to each other, but having also a than as I was desirous of the utmost accuracy strong interest of his own in their reconciliation.

The Count said he had his despatches for Mr. Daschkoff ready, instructing him to make the proposition in form to the American gov. ernment : and he asked me whether I could indicate to him a mode of transmitting them directly to the U.S. In our former conversation (reported in my letter of the 30th ult.) I had offered to despatch one of the American vessels now at Cronstadt, if the British embassador would furnish her a passport, or any document that would protect her from capture had made the proposal to the ambassador, who On the 18th ultimo a declaration of war | had expressed his readiness to give the decu-I did not think it in fact suitable to comply.-"You are too well acquainted with the caus- There are, however, two American gentlemen I am, &c.

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

Mr. Adams to the Secretary of State. ST. PETERSBURG, 11th Dec. 1813. SIR-On the 4th inst. I received the dupli-

adopted, and the government is resolved to cate of your favor of 1st July last, announcing pursue it till its objects are accomplished, with | the declaration by the Congress of the U.S. of war against G. Britain, and enclosing printed "In resorting to war against G. Britain | copies of the President's proclamation founded upon it, of his previous message recommending it, of the report of the committee of foreign relations proposing it, and of the National Intel-It is seen with much regret that the Em- ligencer of the 20th June. The original of to make the following overture to his excellen- peror of Russia is likely to be reduced to the your letter with these documents not having necessity of becoming a party to the war in Eu- yet come to hand, these gave me the first offi-

> municated to him the substance of that part of and so strongly manifested in your letter, would not only be gratifying to the chancellor, but that would powerfully counteract any impressions I English interest here is endeavoring to excite. I ment of Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard, but in-

House, the following letters in relation | nations. The love of humanity and what he | Extract of a letter from Mr. Adams to the Se- | I therefore told the count that although I had communication of the declaration of war, the the chancellor requesting me to call upon him | wards other powers, and particularly towards the next evening, which I accordingly did; Russia, on this occasion, had been distinctly he told me that he had asked to see me by suggested to me, in a manner which I felt it the Emperor's command; that having made | my duty to make known to him. That the Upeace and established the relations of amity | nited States, compelled by unavoidable necesand Commerce with G. Britain, the Emperor | sity to vindicate their violated rights against was much concerned and disappointed to find | Great Britain by war, were desirous that it the whole benefit which he expected his sub- might be confined exclusively to them and jects would derive commercially from that their enemy, and that no other power might event, defeated and lost by the new war which | be involved in it. That it was particularly and had arisen between the U. States and England, | earnestly their wish to preserve and maintain that he had thought he perceived various indi- in their fullest extent their commercial and fied at being able to give a proof his friendship cations that there was on both sides a reluc. friendly relations with Russia. That the war alike for his majesty the king of Great Britain | tance at engaging in and prosecuting this war, | in which the Emperor is now engaged against and the United States of America, wished to and it had occurred to the Emperor that per. France, although it could not be known by the offer to them his mediation, and charged the haps an amicable arrangement of the differen- President to have been actually commenced at ces between the parties might be accomodated the time when your despatch was written. more easily and speedily by indirect than by a | was however contemplated as more than probadirect negotiation; that his majesty had direct- | ble, and the necessity which obliged the Emed him to see me, and to inquire if I was a- peror to take a part in it was mentioned to me ware of any difficulty or obstacle on the part | as a cause of regret to the American governof the government of the U. States, if he should ment. But it was hoped it would not in the offer his mediation for the purpose of effecting | slightest degree affect the friendly dispositions a pacification. I answered that it was obvi- between Russia and the United States. That ously impossible for me to speak on this sub- I was informed by you that the principal subject any otherwise than from the general know- jects of discussion which had long been subledge which I had of the sentiments of my go- | sisting between us and France, remained unvernment; that I was so far from knowing | settled. That there was no immediate prospect what their ideas were with regard to the con- that there would be a satisfactory settlement of tinuance of the war, that I had not to that day | them; but that whatever the event in this rereceived any official communication of its de- spect might be, it was not the intention of the claration; but that I well knew it was with re. government of the United States to enter into luctance they had engaged in the war; that I any more intimate connections with France. was very sure, whatever determination they | This disposition I added was expres ed in terms might form upon the proposal of the Empe- as strong and clear as I thought language could ror's mediation, they would receive and consi- afford. It was even obsesved that the governder it as a new evidence of his Majesty's re- ment of the United States did not anticipate agard and friendship for the U. States, and that | ny event whatever that could produce that ef-I was not aware of any obstacle or difficulty | fect, and I was the more happy to find myself which could occasion them to decline accept- authorised by my government to avow that intention, as different representations of their "I knew the war would affect unavoidably | views had been widely circulated as well in Eu.

The count received this communication with England. I could see no good result as likely | assurances of his own high satisfaction at its to arise from it to any one. The count replied, purport, and of his persuasion that it would that he had considered it altogether in the same | prove equally satisfactory to the Emperor, belight, and so had the Emperor, who was sin- fore whom he should lay it without delay. He cerely concerned at it, and who had himself | said that with regard to the friendly and comconceived this idea of authorising his media- mercial relations with the United States, it was tion. He thought an indirect negotiation con- the Emperor's fixed determination to maintain ducted here, aided by the conciliatory wishes | them so far as depended upon him in their fullest of a friend to both parties, might smooth down extent. He asked me if I had any objection o difficulties which in direct discussion between his communicating to the British govern-I have had the honor to receive your note of the principals might be found inseperable. To ment itself that part of my information to him the 8th inst. making known to the President a mutual friend, each party might exhibit all which related to France. I said that, on the of the United States the disposition of His its claims, and all its complaints, without dan- contrary, as the British government had in Majesty the Emperor of Russia, to promote ger of exciting irritations or raising impedi- the course of our discussions with them frepeace, by his friendly mediation, between the ments. The part of Russia would only be to quently int mated the belief that the American hear both sides, and to use her best endeavors government was partial to France, and even am instructed by the President to assure to conciliate them. I observed that there was actuated by French influence, I supposed that you, that he sees in this overture, on the part | a third party to be consulted as to the propo- | the knowledge of this frank and explicit stateof your sovereign, strong proofs of that hu. sal-the British government. The count an- ment, with a due consideration of the time swered, that it had already been suggested by and occasion upon which it was made, must him to the British ambassador Lord Cathcart, have a tendency to emove the prejudice of war between the United States and Great Bri- who had the day before despatched it by a mes- the British cabinet, and I would hope produce on their part a disposition more inclining to

Yesterday the Count sent a note requesting to the interests of his people, to interpose his to the United States, upon which the count me to call upon him again, which I according good offices for the restoration of peace. The promised to see me again in the course of a few | ly did. He showed me the draft of a dispatch President sees, at the same time, in this over- days. He said that he should write to Mr. to the Count Lieven, the Russian ambassador ture, and in the circumstances attending it, a Daschkoff, and instruct him to make the pro- in England, which he had prepared to lay before the Emperor for his approbation, and which related the substance of my conversation with him, particularly in regard to the intentions of the American government with reference to France; instructing Count Lieven to make it known to Lord Castlereagh, and to use it for the purpose of convincing the Brithere had closed, that he had received his pass- tish government of the error in suspecting ports, and that in three days from that time he | that of the U. States of any subserviency to France, in the expectation that it would promote in the British ministry the disposition to peace with the United Staies, which he (Count Lieven) knew his Imperial Majesty had much at heart, believing it equally for the interest of both powers, and also for that of his own empire. The chancellor said that as this dispatch would refer to what I had verbally stated to him in our preceding conversation, he wished before submitting it to the Emperor, hat I should peruse it to satisfy himself that he had connectedly represented the purport of my information of these circumstances. I said I communication to him, and he desired me, if had not, that my information was altogether of I should find any inacuracy or variation from a different aspect; and I told him the substance | what I had said to him, to point it out to him, that he might make the dispatch perfectly correspond with what I had said. I did accordingly notice several particulars, in which the exact purport of what I had said, might be expressed with more precision. He immediately struck out the passages which I noticed in this manner from the draught, and altered them to an exact conformity with the ideas I had intended to convey. The changes were inconsiderable, and were no otherwise material

> thority of your despatch. This communication of the settled determination of the American government not to contract any more intimate engagements with France, will thus be made to the British ministry with my full consent. The chancellor's dispatch does not say that he was authorized by me to make it. It merely relates the substances of that part of my conversation with him, and directs Count Lieven to use it with a view to promote the purpose of pacification. by British armed vessels. The count said he The chancellor understands that my consent was merely my own act, without authority from you; my motive in giving it was the same with that of his instruction to Count Lieven, because I believed its tendency would be to promote the spirit of pacification in the British cabinet. I told the chancellor I was aware that its effect might he different. That the very certainty that we should not seek or even accept a community of cause with their most dreaded enemy might make them more indifferent to a peace with us. But, in calculating the operation of a generous purpose, even upon the mind of an inveterate enemy. I feel an irrisistible impulse to the conclusion that it will be generous like itself. I asked the chancellor whether he had received an answer from England upon the proposal of the Emperor's mediation. He said that, without accepting or rejecting it, they had intimated the belief, that it would not be acceptable in America.

in the relation of what I had said under the au-

I am, &c. JOHN Q. ADAMS. (Signed) Extract of a letter from Mr. Adams to the Secretary of State, dated St. Petersburg, 26th

June, 1813. "On the 15th inst. I had an interview with I had on the 7th inst. an interview with the i the chancellor Count Romanzoff, at his re-Chancellor Count Romanzoff, in which I com- | quest, when he informed me that he had received answers from Mr. Dashkoff, to the desyour despatch which related to Russia and those | patches of which Mr. Harris was the bearer. which concern the state of our relations with | That the President had accepted the Empe-France. In the present state of the war between | ror's offer of mediation, and that Mr. Dashkoff this country and France, I was convinced that | had sent him a copy of your answer to him, the view of the American government's inten- expressive of that acceptance. He then put tions with regard to that power, so explicitly | into my hands your letter to Mr. Dashkoff of March 11, with the tenor of which he appeared to be much gratified-and which he said he it would be satisfactory to the Emperor, and | should immedietely transmit to the Emperor. At the same time, English newspapers had unfavorable to the United States, which the been received here, mentioning the appoint-