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Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, JAN. 21.

Mr. *Reed*, of Mass. presented a petition of John Fitch, late master of the ship Mars, on behalf of himself and crew of said ship, praying for the return of the hospital money which he was compelled, by the collector of the port of Norfolk, to pay on the arrival of that ship from a whaling voyage.—Referred.

Mr. *Eppes*, of Va. presented the petition of Tarlton Woodson, which was referred to the committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. *Humphreys*, Ten. presented the petition of Alexander Sevier, lieutenant in the marine corps, praying compensation for property lost or stolen whilst engaged in the public service. Referred to the committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. Rhea of Ten.

Resolved, That the committee of Commerce and Manufactures may be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing an hospital at some convenient place in the Choctaw nation, and at or near the road from Natchez to Nashville, for the accommodation of persons who, having descended the Mississippi river in boats or vessels of any description to New Orleans or Natchez, may have contracted sickness, and are thereby rendered unable to return to their respective places of residence—and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. *Ingham*, of Pen. made an unfavorable report on the petition of Hugh Ferguson; which was read and concurred in.

EXPATRIATION.

Mr *Robertson* rose to offer a resolution to the House. He said, it had always struck him as singular that there was nothing in the constitution or the law, which points out the manner in which one of the most important rights belonging to man in his social character is to be exercised—he meant the right of expatriation. Some provision on this subject had become important from circumstances which have lately occurred, and the more so because of the doctrines affecting it which have recently been broached to the nation, and which but a few years ago would have been scouted by all parties. Whether the right was denied or admitted, it was important that the question should be settled. As far as the subject has been before the people of the U. States, the opinions have been various and contradictory; as far as it had been before the courts, they have decided, that the right of expatriation does not exist—and a decision more contrary to the spirit of the constitution never was given in any court of the United States.——He alluded to the familiar case of Isaac Williams, decided before Judge Ellsworth of Connecticut. The disposition of the Legislature, as far as manifested by its acts, was favorable to the right of expatriation. It was time that some definite decision should take place in relation to it. In drafting the resolution, he had gone upon the ground that the right of expatriation was clear, natural and unalienable, and required no legal provision to fortify it, otherwise than by prescribing the manner in which it shall be exercised. He admitted that the constitution of the U. States did not directly give this right; neither did it give a thousand other rights which we exerrise in society. It did not in terms give the right to move beyond the horizon which bounds our view; but no man doubts the right. The constitution, however, does impliedly give the right of expatriation. It gives a right to the citizens of other countries to come into the U. S. and be naturalized; a right which cannot be given or admitted by any community that denies the right of expatriation. Mr. R. said he did not wish this important question to rest merley on inference. He wished that every citizen might have it in his power to turn to the statute books of the country and shew explicitly, when he thinks proper to expatriate, that he has availed himself of the right in the manner prescribed by law. It need not excite any alarm, that our citizens will too freely avail themselves of the privilege. The best way of keeping our citizens at home, is to make them free and happy. Odious must be the government or laws which make a man willing to leave his country. But when, if ever, his country deprives him of his rights, of every thing desirable to man, let us not make that country his prison, but give him the power of legally removing himself from beneath its control. With these observations Mr. R. submitted the following resolution.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the exercise of the right of expatriation, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. *Oakley* of N. Y. made some remarks which were not very distinctly heard. He said, that the resolution embraced a question at any time interesting, and particularly so at this time. How far the right of expatriation ought to be extended, was a question of great importance. When it was considered also that a negotiation was pending with a foreign power, in which this principle was involved; and when it was considered that the government might find it necessary to make concessions on this point, and to restrict naturalization, it became important to approach the question with much circumspection. It was a well known fact, not only from the decision which the gentleman had quoted, but from other circumstances of public notoriety, that there was a difference of opinion whether the right of expatriation does exist. Not only in a general point of view, but from the particular circumstances in which the U. States are placed, this question was very important. The adoption of a resolution of this kind, to appoint a committee of enquiry into the expediency of providing by law the mode of expatriation, might perhaps be considered as establishing the principle of the right—which ought not thus hastily to be settled. He moved that the resolution lie on the table.

Mr. *Grundy* of Tenn. said he had endeavored to get the floor to make a similar motion to that made by the gentleman from New York. However clear the right, however willing he might be to go with the mover, he said the time appeared to him not to be well selected for agitating this subject. It involved questions of great delicacy as to foreign nations—and might it not be forestlling in part the very arrangements which may be made by treaty on this subject? Mr. G. wished this resolution to lie on the table; and, unless his mind should change he should not vote to take it up again during the session. Whether or not it should be adopted, was certainly a matter requiring much caution and deliberation.

Mr. *Robertson* said the adoption of the resolution by no means compromitted the House to any principle whatever. The gentlemen who had spoken appeared to him to have misunderstood the effect of the resolution, when they appeared to be alarmed lest the passage of the resolution should have some bearing on Great Britain or other foreign nation. Mr. R. said he could not conceive how our connections with foreign nations interfered with our municipal regulations? How could our decision in relation to permitting of our own citizens to leave the country affect any question in controversy between us and Britain? Such a regulation could be no more complained of by the powers of Europe, than our constitution, which secures the equal rights of man, and many other rights entirely contrary to the principles of those governments—and they would have no more reason to interfere with the one than with the other. If the proposition were for the first time agitated to naturalize British subjects, it might be improper now to settle it; but it was no such question, but merely this—whether our citizens leaving the country should be enabled to shew that they expatriated themselves according to law.

Mr. *Fisk* of Vt. said he had heard with some little suprize the reasons assigned for laying this resolution on the table, and the quarter from which they proceeded surprized him more than the doctrine itself, that the resolution ought not to pass lest it should interfere with our negotiations with G. Britain. We were told the other day, said he, that we, or the government, had struck our flag. But is it come to this—that we are afraid to enquire into our municipal regulations lest we may offend our enemy? Under such circumstances as this, can it be expected that our enemy will be very yielding in negotiation? Will not a refusal to agree to this resolution, be acknowledging, in language too plain, that we are about to give up this point? Will it not be saying we are ready to yield them whatever they ask—in other words, their maritime rights? The question now before the House is merely that we should enquire into the propriety of giving to man as much liberty as the God of Heaven gave him at his birth—and does not for a moment depend on the feeling of any foreign nation. If we mean to be independent, we must be so in whole, and not in part—we should maintain our rights unceasingly. Shall we now besitate whether we shall enquire into this subject lest it should affect the negotiations with an enemy whom we are determined to fight for ever unless she yields? We had better say at once, that the Representative Branch of the government has become so timid that it dare not enquire into our municipal rights, for fear the Enemy should not like it. He would not for a moment hold out such an idea.

Mr. *Culpepper* of N. C. said this was a subject of importance and well worthy of consideration. He was of opinion, however our municipal regulations might interfere with those of other nations, it was the duty of this government to do its own business in its own way; and therefore he was opposed to the resolution's being laid over.

Mr. *Oakley* professed that he did not regard the effect of this measure on foreign nations, but how it might affect our own interests—how for the adoption of such a measure might throw embarrasment in the way of our own government. Administration might think proper to stipulate that it would not naturalize certain descriptions of British subjects—and to make other stipulations of a reciprocal nature with which this provision might interfere, &c. &c. Mr. O. coincided in the general idea that this question ought to be settled; but it was now a question of expediency whether, pending negociations, it was proper to make any provisions on the subject. For his part, he thought the question ought to be put at rest for the present.

Mr. *Calhoun*, of S. C. said he hoped the resolution would be ordered to lie on the table. It seemed to be acknowledged that its adoption might have a tendency to embarrass negociation. He was not certain how far that idea might be correct, but if by possibility it could have that tendency, its adoption was surely not advisable. Mr. C. wished for time to reflect on this subject, and he did not see why that time should not be granted. It was a question of great delicacy under every aspect, and one which they could not decide affirmatively or negatively without embarrassment. A state of war did not appear to him the best time for agitating such a subject—at least it ought not to be hastily disposed of.

Mr. *Macon* of N. C. expressed his surprize at the nature of the objections which had been urged to this resolution. Could any regulations be made by treaty, he asked, declaring that the people of this country should not go where they pleased? It was impossible to imagine that right could come in question in any negociation with foreign powers. If this subject was one of difficulty, as was contended, he believed the sooner it was looked to the better. But, notwithstanding this belief, the only reason for departing from his general rule to vote for any motion to lie on the table, on the request of any member, was the declaration of one of the gentlemen, that he meant by that motion to put the question at rest for the session.

Mr. *Jackson* of Va. said he had been really surprized to hear gentlemen allege that the adoption of a resolution or passage of a law on this subject would have any possible effect on any pending negociation. If for the first time the question was proposed, to establish the right of naturalization, of which expatriation is the necessary correlative, then the expediency of agitating the question at this moment might be doubted. But the constitution had expressly declared that Congress should possess the power of naturalization—and would they now contravert the principle established in the constitution, by denying to our own citizens the right to expatriate? If foreign nations desire to enquire into the disposition of the government in this respect, let them look into our charter; they will find the principle of naturalization engrafted there. This idea of expatriation was by no means novel, Mr. J. said, in the state to which he belonged—where there was an act of expatriation of which persons might avail themselves. He could see no objection to this proposition at this time. Indeed if this war continued, of which all hoped to see an honorable termination, it was indispensable with a view to that state of things, that some provision should be made on the subject of expatriation. A citizen's going into Canada and returning, and thus committing treason, alledges, on detection, that he has expatriated; and if tried as a spy of the enemy, alledges that he is an American citizen. Some resolution was necessary to prevent this collusion, and whether peace or war prevailed, it was proper that the question should be settled definitely in some way.

Mr. *Calhoun* took advantage of the latter argument of Mr. Jackson to prove that the present inexpediency of making such a provision as was proposed, of which any ill disposed citizen might take advantage to commit treason and escape with impunity by claiming to have expatriated, merely because he had passed over the lines. When up before, he had adverted to the general impression that this subject was connected with our negociation with Great Britain. And he could mention to the gentleman how it was connected. Congress had passed a law commonly called the seamen's bill, one of the provisions of which was that on a reciprocal engagement of any foreign power, neither nation should employ any seamen of the other. Now, if the right of expatriation be so perfectly inherent, it is so in every mode. Not only has the citizen a right to depart from this country, but to enter into any other service, notwithstanding any law which you may make. He did not certainly know that the contradiction did actually exist between this law and the measure he alluded to; but the doubt was sufficient to induce hesitation. Believing, as he did, that this proposition had an important and critical bearing, both as regards the rights of the citizen and as respects pending negociations, he hoped it would be laid on the table, to afford time for reflection.

Mr. *Robertson* again spoke in support of his motion, which he denied could have any effect, either to screen traitors or affect or impede negociations, or to come in collision with the provisions of the seamen's bill. He urged its adoption as putting to rest a qnestien now in suspense, whose very important and doubtful nature (which had been urged as reasons for delay) were cogent reasons why it should be decided without unnecessaary procrastination. Any reasonable delay for conaideration he should not oppose, because it was not necessary the question should be decided to-day or to-morrow, this week or next week; but he feared, if he were to consent to postponement, he should not get the consent of gentlemen to take it up again at this session.

Mr. *Rhea* of Ten. observed that all that had been said of this motion affecting negociation, &c. ought to have no effect. To refuse the passage of this resolution on the grounds on which it had been opposed, was to contest that principle of the constitution by which Congress are authorised to make laws relative to naturalization; for it was a known truth that naturalization and expatriation belonged to the same subject—because there can be no naturalization without previous expatriation. The arguments against this motion apply as strongly to the constitutional provision on this head, which was just as likely as this motion to impede negociation. Mr. R. said he had known nothing of the design to bring forward this motion; but, having been brought before the House, he considered it his duty, under the solemn obligations of the constitution, to vote against any evasion of it, as was proposed.

Mr. *Farrow* of S. C. said laying the motion on the table would not affect a future decision on it. The subject never having before occurred to his mind, were he now to give a vote on it, it must be at hazard. As it was advisable to commune further together before they decided on it, he was therefore in favor of laying it on the table.

Mr. *Ward* of Mass. said he was as ready as any gentleman in the House to investigate this subject, and, if the right exists, to make the necessary regulations; but, if voting to lay the resolution on the table implied an acknowledgement of the principle therein assumed, he should not vote for it. The gentleman had laid down the right of expatriation as inalienable, and had at the same time informed the House that a person named Isaac Williams, notwithstanding he had taken the oath of allegiance to another power and received the character of a foreign citizen, had been punished as a citizen of the United States with fine and imprisonment.

If such had been the administration of Justice by a high tribunal, it was strong evidence to him that the law was against the position the gentleman had assumed; because the proper guide on points of law, where there was no *lex scripta*, was the decision of judicial tribunals. The gentleman from Virginia had instanced the law of that state giving this right. If there was a law giving this right there, it was strong evidence that there was no such right before the law passed; and, certainly, if the right was inherent as contended no law of Congress was necessary to give it. Mr. W. said he should have no objection to vote a resolution which should bring the whole question before the House; but he could not vote for a resolution which assumed the existence of the right of expatriation.

The question on *laying the resolution on the table*, was then taken, and decided in the affirmative.

The bill from the Senate for the relief of the inhabitants of Nantucket, was twice read and committed.

The bill which passed this House for filling the ranks and encouraging the enlistments into the army of the United States, was returned from the Senate with sundry amendments, the object of which were, in the first place, to vary the mode of the distribution of the bounty retaining the same amount, so as to give only twenty five dollars on enlistment and a like, sum on mustering, instead of fifty in each case; as proposed by the bill that passed this House and in the next place, to vary the provision granting eight dollars to every person procuring a recruit.

On the question of concurring in the amendments, considerable debate took place, principally of a desultory nature, in which Messrs. Troup, Lowndes, Gholson, Jackson of Va. Grundy, Rhea, Eppes, Kilbourn, Wilson of Pa. and Nelson took part.

The question having been taken on the first amendment of the Senate, by the Yeas and Nays, was decided as follows:

For the Amendment	54
Against it	94

So the house resolved that it would not concur in this amendment.

The question on the other amendment was also decided in the negative.

The engrossed bill authorising the enlistment of certain regiments for five years or during the war, was read a third time.

Mr. *Potter* of R. I. and Mr. *Wheaton* of Mas. each spoke at no little length against the bill.

A motion was made by Mr. *Oakley* of N. Y. to adjourn, and negatived, 72 to 53.

Mr. *Roberts* then required the previous question. A sufficient number joining him in the requisition—

The previous question was taken, and decided as follows:

For the previous question	79
Against it	34

The main question was then put on the passage of the bill, and decided as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bard, Barnett, Beall, Bowen, Bradley, Brown, Butler, Caldwell, Calhoun, Chappell, Clopton, Comstock, Condit, Conard, Crawford, Creighton, Crouch, Davis of Penn. Denovelles, Desha, Earle, Eppes, Evans, Farrow, Findley, Fisk of Ver. Fisk of N. Y. Forney, Forsythe, Franklin, Gholson, Gourdin, Groffin, Grundy, Hall, Harris, Hasbrousk, Hawes, Hubbard, Humphreys, Ingham, Jackson of Virg. Kennedy, Kent, of Md. Kerr, Kershaw, Kilbourn King of N. C. Lefferts, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, M'Coy, M'Kee, Montgomery, Moore, Murfee, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Parker, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Rea of Pen. Rhea of Ten. Rich, Ridgely, Ringgold, Roan, Roberts, Sage, Sevier, Seybert, Skinner, Tunnehill, Taylor, Telfair, Troup, Udlee, Ward, of N. J. Whitehill, Wilson of Penn. Wright, Yancey—90.

NAYS—Messrs. Baylies, of Mass. Bigelow, Brigham, Champion, Ely, Hale, Hufty, Mosely, Pearson, John Reed, Taggart, Ward of Mass. White, Wilson, of Mass. Winter—15.

And the bill was sent to the Senate for concurrence. Adjourned at a late hour.

From the Correspondents of the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Office of the Newport Mercury, January 18th.

This morning arrived here, the schr WILLIAM, capt. Richards, of New-York, 50 days from Nantz. The latest papers brought by capt. R. are a file of the Paris Moniteur to the 30th Oct. These we have been favored with. The Moniteur of the 30th, contains Bonaparte's official narrative of his disasters, which does not materially differ from the translation in the late Boston papers.

The William, left Nantz river on the 25th Nov. Capt. R. informs that Paris papers to the 20th Nov. were received at Nantz, the day before he sailed, which he was unable to procure. They contain the proceedings of the French Senate upon a new requisition by Bonaparte for 30,000 men. The men were ordered; and several corps had already began their mareh to join the army.

Bonaparte arrived in Paris the 15th Nov. The remnant of his army had crossed the Rhine. No affair of consequence had taken place since the battle of Leipsic. Bonaparte left paris on the 20th Nov. to rejoin his army. Immense convoys of ammunition, provisions, &c. had left France for the army.

It was said in France, that the recent losses of the French army in Germany were immense. Great disaffection to the government of the *mild* Napoleon, was shewing itself in every port in France.

The French Senate, it was said, had requested Bonaparte to propose to the Allied powers a negociation for peace. He not only rejected the proposition, but expressed great indignation at its having been made.

Capt. R. heard nothing of the reported victory of admiral Young. The French fleets at Brest and Toulon, were still in port.

Fifteen frigates had sailed from the different ports in France. Two frigates sailed from Nantz, in co. with capt. R.

Mr. Crawford, our minister in France, had been acknowledged; and it was said, was much pleased with his reception. Capt. R. has in charge, despatches for our government from Mr. Crawford.

SHIP NEWS.—Ar. schr William, Richards, 50 ds fr Nantz, with a valuable cargo of dry goods. Sailed in co. with schr Gen. Armstrong, Champlin, of NYork; ship Fanny, do. and 2 French brigs for NOrleans. Left, ship Magdalen, of NYork; schr Volunteer, of do. Meteor, Selby, do. Whig, Clarke, Baltimore. At l'Orient, ship Zephyr, Alcott, of NYork. There had been no late arrivals from the U. States.

The William was chased yesterday off Nantucket Shoals, by the Albion, 74, a brig in co. Yours, &c.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21.

Council of Appointment.—His Excellancy the Governor has summoned the Council of Appointment to meet in Albany to-morrow.

LATEST FROM NEW ORLEANS.

We learn from Captain Dolliver, a passenger in the schooner Spark, arrived yesterday morning from New Orleans, that the letter of marque ship Jane, of New York, of which he was commander, bound from New Orleans to New York, with a cargo of sugar and cotton, was captured five hours after leaving port, by the British sloop of war Herald, who detained capt. D. and crew 7 days, and then landed them at the Balize. Capt. D. also informs that about the 22d of Dec. the Herald landed 40 men and destroyed the Fort, lately erected at the Balize, and that the country for forty miles round was defenceless. The Captain of the Herald told capt. Dolliver, that he had a flag of truce ashore at the Island of Barraterre, 50 miles west of the Balise, (lately named the New Isle of France by the French pirates who had possession of it,) to demand who they were and to what government they belonged, and received for answer that they were Frenchmen.

The pirates examined the officers who bore the flag very closely, and declared that if they were Americans they would not be suffered to depart, as their intention was to destroy all Americans. The number of these pirates were about 300; they were in possession of merchandize in abundance, which they continually smuggled into New Orleans, and had captured a large Spanish brig, laden with dry goods, valued at eighty thousand pounds sterling. The reason given for their determination to destroy Americans was because the Governor of New Orleans had issued a proclamation offering a reward of 300 dollars for their commander, La Fete. Dolliver states that their force consists of 5 schrs and 1 brig of 16 guns, the latter commanded by La Fete. The captain of the Spark informs that they have 18 sail of picaroons, and within 18 months they had captured 27 sail, and it was feared had murdered the crews as they said they took none to hold as prisoners.

The Albany Papers by yesterday's mail, contain a communication from Wm. Shepard and seven others, (a committee of safety and relief at Canandaigua) addressed to the Hon. P. S. Van Rensselear, and seven others at Albany in which the distress of 12,000 souls are described in the most feeling manner. These gentlemen call for contribu ions for the relief of the sufferers. In consequence the Common Council of Albany contributed 1000 dollars, and put up subscription papers at all the public places, with a request that all whom the Lord had prospered to come forward to the relief of our unfortunate countrymen on the Niagara frontier.

The Fair American, which was to have sailed for Liverpool as a flag, yesterday, is again detained by order of government—for the purpose no doubt of carrying out further despatches.

It is said the Francis Freeling brought orders for the ships of war on the American station to rendezvous during the winter at Halifax and not Bermuda as first intended.

NEW LONDON, January 19.

THE CHALLENGE.

We are informed, that in consequence of a conversation which took place in the cabin of the Ramilies, in the presence of an American citizen who was landed a few days since from that ship, from which it appeared to be the wish of captain Hope, commanding the Endymion, and captain Stackpole, commanding the Statira, to meet our frigates, the United States, and the Macedonian; commodore Decatur, on Monday last, dispatched a communication to Sir Thomas Hardy, commanding the blockading squadron, proposing to gratify captains Hope and Stackpole in their wish.—This invitation, we understand, has been declined by the British.

The Endymion mounts 40 guns, twenty four pounders on the main deck; the Statira mounts 48 guns, eighteen pounders, on the main deck The United States mounts 48 guns, twenty four pounders on the main deck—the Macedonian mounts 47 guns, eighteen-pounders on the main deck.—*How are the mighty fallen!*

The following has been communicated to the Editor, by a gentleman to whom it was enclosed from Bordeaux. The measure is calculated to raise the price of colonial and American produce in the French markets, which renders every speeies of European intelligence from the markets of Europe, equally important.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs.

London Treasury Chambers, Oct. 14, 1813.

The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, having had under consideration a letter from the Lords of the Privy Council on the subject of vessels arrived with cargoes, under expired licenses, I have it in command to acquaint you, that it has been represented to their Lordships, by the Lords of his Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, that by the construction that has been put upon the Letter of the Treasury Board of the 17th September last, much apprehension may be entertained, that a multitude of old hitherto unacted upon, and long since expired licenses, would be immediately called forth, and brought into action by the holders thereof; I am therefore to desire you will give directions that no vessel whatever be permitted to enter under the authority of that letter after the date thereof. It appearing to their Lordships upon communication with the lords of the council, that there are no licences for shipments from France that have not long since expired, and it is their lordships' intention that all communication and intercourse with France should cease. In case however any vessel shall arrive, I have to desire you will report the circumstanees of each case especially to this board.—*U. S. Gaz.*

AMERICAN
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Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: MONDAY, JAN. 23.

RUSSIAN MEDIATION.

By the result of the proceedings in Congress the slanderous assertions of the Oppositionists respecting Mr. Crawford's reception at Paris, and the Russian mediation, have been effectually contradicted, and the shameless fabricators exposed to the impartial world.——We recommend to our readers a serious perusal of these important papers, as not only exhibiting the conduct of the Russian monarch in a most favorable point of view, but as demonstrating the alacrity with which the American Government accepted the well meant mediation.——If there were either shame or compunction in the *Factionists*, they would acknowledge their mistake, and apologize for their conduct.

The sentiments of the Emperor of Russia, as expressed through his minister in this country, do honor both to his feelings as a man, and his liberal policy as a Sovereign.—"The "love of humanity, and what he owes his sub-"jects, whose commerce has already suffered, "command him to do every thing in his pow-"er to remove the evils which this war is pre-"paring for those nations who will not take "part in it."

What a contrast does this just and humane language present to the imperious conduct of the English Ministers!—They decline the mediation of the Russian monarch, and shelter themselves under their assumed authorities, and unjust "*maritime rights*," as they impiously call them, namely, the power to tyrannize over the ocean, and to subject the commerce of the world to their control.

N. B.—We refer our readers to Mr. Pickering's letters on the subject of the Russian mediation, &c.—They will afford them amusement for at least one week—we mean, that sort of amusement, which consists in animadversions on the folly and obstinacy of a man determined to maintain erroneous opinions built on false foundations.

REPORTS OF PEACE.

Reports of peace continue to agitate the public mind.—It is said, that secret negociations are going on between America and England, preparatory to the intended meeting of Ministers at Gottenburgh, and that an armistice may soon be expected.—On the continent of Europe, we are told, that a general peace is near at hand; that Bonaparte, being now disabled from continuing the war, has consented to a congress of negociators, to be held at Manheim; and that France, Austria, and England have already nominated their several Plenipotentiaries.

We open our ears with eagernesss to every thing that has even the appearance of leading to that much wished for event, PEACE.—But, we must confess, that we have strong doubts on the subject.—In the first place, we do not think, that Bonaparte is so far reduced as to resign his pretensions, without another struggle, to Holland, Switzerland, Piedmont, Venice and Italy.—Nor do we believe, as we have before said, that England, in the full tide of suceess, proud of her wealth, and glorying in her strength, is disposed to agree to EQUITABLE terms of accommodation with the United States.—If she does, it will be more than we expected, and contrary to all her former conduct.—When we consider her rooted aversion to our Republican form of government, her jealousy of the enterprizing spirit of our mer-