From the New-York Evening Post.

Morrisania, March 27th, 1806.

SIR,

I have just seen in our paper of the 24th, a report, made by a committee of the senate on the application of Hamet Caramanli, in which is the following clause—"The same engagements were renewed in eighteen hundred and three, and the plan of co-operation so arranged that the ex-Bashaw by his own exertions and force took possession of the province of Derne; but the American squadron, at that time under the command of commodore Morris, instead of improving that favorable moment to co-operate with the ex-Bashaw and to put an end to the war, unfortunately abandoned the Barbary coast, and left the ex-Bashaw to contend solely with all the force of the reigning Bashaw."

It is not my wish to take part in a dispute which has, I am told, arisen between our administration and Mr. Eaton; but a respect for my own character compels me to notice the above extract. If the honorable committee had been well informed, they would not have said that engagements were taken with Hamet under the authority of the United States, in the year 1803, neither could they have believed that my departure from the African coast had violated the faith pledged to that ex-Bashaw.

I received at Malta, on the 6th of December, 1802, a letter from the secretary of the navy, dated on the 28th of the preceding August, in which was enclosed an open letter of the 22d of August, from the secretary of state, to Mr. Eaton, referring to a plan concerted by him with the brother of the Bashaw of Tripoli, which had been communicated in his last letters & telling him "the president's wish would be conveyed to commodore Morris and Mr. Cathcart, with the suggestion, that, in the event of peace with the reigning Bashaw, an attempt should be made to insert some provision favorable to his brother." The secretary of the navy authorised me to make peace with the Bashaw and instructed me, "whatever regard might be had to the situation of his brother not to consider it of sufficient magnitude to prevent, *or even retard*, a final settlement, (adding) Mr. Eaton in this affair *cannot be considered an authorised agent of government.*

Sidi Hamet Caramanli was governor of Derne, under the authority of his brother, whom he called an usurper. This circumstance gave me an unfavorable opinion of him; for his brother must have considered him as a weak man or he would not, after what had happened, have trusted him with so much power. But by accepting the office he acknowledged himself his brother's subject, & by entering into hostile engagements shewed a want of good faith. Thus he appeared to me a foolish faithless fellow. Wherefore when applied to on his behalf (in the month of November, 1802,) I, by letter, informed his agent, that the American government, at the time of my departure, "*was ignorant of his master's views, & had not given me powers to engage in so important an undertaking.*"

Thus, in November, 1802, Sidi Hamet was informed officially, that no engagement existed or could exist between him and the United States. The above-mentioned letters having put the business into my hands, no treaty could be made under the authority of our government without my participation.

In the evening of the 27th of February, 1803, Hamet Guirges (stiling himself agent of Hamet, the dethroned bashaw) came to me at the American consulate in Tunis, and informed me that his master only waited for the co-operation of our squadron to proceed against Tripoli; that he could raise 30,000 men, &c. &c. but that he wanted 20 quintals of gun-powder and 16,000 dollars to assist his operations. I refused the money, but promised 20 barrels of powder, and engaged to co-operate against Tripoli, in the month of June, *provided proper stipulations were made on his part, and security given for performance.* But this agent, when it came to the point, could produce no powers, and therefore the matter was left open, to be settled in June, when I promised to be with the squadron off Tripoli. As yet, then, no treaty was made; and in truth, I had no inclination to treat with this ex-bashaw, not only because I entertained a slender opinion of him, but because my instructions forbade me to insist on his interest, so as to prevent, *or even retard*, a peace with his brother. It seemed, therefore, imprudent to make engagements which might not be punctually executed. But by leaving the matter open till June, we could take advantage of circumstances, without any breach of faith; and if he should really bring an army into the field (which I did not expect) a good bargain for both parties could easily be made.

Events justify my conjecture. The squadron was on the Tripoline coast, from the month of May, to the 26th of June, but we heard no more of Hamet and his army. I shall not here enter into a defence of my conduct, which will, I hope be, at some time or other, submitted to a court martial. Let it suffice, that I violated no engagement of the United States, with this ex-Bashaw. If his unauthorised agent treated with any other unauthorised agent, I am not responsible for their doings. If there exists any treaty which (subsequent to my recall) has been sanctioned by the administration, I know nothing of it, neither can it effect a judgment on my conduct. I do not mean to say the ex-Bashaw is not to be paid for his disappointment; those who are chosen to take care of the public money, will do what they think proper. I do not mean to censure gentlemen in whom the administration thought proper to repose the confidence withdrawn from me in a manner, which I feel as the severest misfortune of my life. I do not pretend to judge of treaties made with these rival Bashaws, nor indeed do I know what they were, or whether they were ever ratified in the regular manner. These things are out of my line, but with other things of the same sort, will, I hope, at a proper time, and in the proper place, be discussed in a proper manner, and with proper effect.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
RICHATD V. MORRIS.

From the Charleston Courier.

The following address of the duke of Wirtemberg will be read with much interest. It proves the principles upon which Bonaparte obtains his allies. Fear and not affection, attach them to him, and the assistance of their arms is the result of dire necessity and not of inclination. It also proves the determined intention of the despot to bend to his views every prince and state, at the expence of their honor and national justice. It will be seen that the duke wished, for the interests of his country, to have remained neutral, but that the great contending powers would not permit him to exercise this right of his dignity and of his judgment, and that in joining the French he only yielded to irresistable necessity:

THE ADDRESS

Of his electoral highness of Wirtemberg to the provincial committee.

STUTGARD, October 5.

"The repeated proofs, during the eight years of my reign, of my paternal care for the good of my subjects, to which my conscience bears testimony, will, I trust, justify my claims upon the confidence of my states and people. Some time since, I communicated, through the medium of my privy council, every interesting particular relative to my country and myself, generally and individually; and, by the privy council, the provincial committee have been informed of the dangerous situation to which my country and my electorate are now exposed, with the most pressing necessity for adopting such energetic means as may yet be sufficient to avert the impending danger.

"Notwithstanding this, in return for the explanations hitherto communicated by me, I have experienced nothing but distrust and delay. My privy council refused to obey my injunctions, in respect to the measures proposed, and these, of course, remained without effect. I here pass over the disrespectful expressions which pervaded several of the explanations that were interchanged between us—I renewed my exertions—they were opposed by procrastination and delay; and even the sincerity of my views were called in question. Still I never suffered myself to be diverted from my endeavors to secure the good of my country.

"My principal object was to obtain either an armed or a simple neutrality; but this was refused to me both by the emperors of France and Austria. Each of them was equally solicitous for my alliance; and even a considerable German court, upon which I had a right to place the greatest hopes, refused to declare itself. Vain were all my efforts: the case terminated as I foresaw it would.

"My country was inundated by the French army: even my residence was not spared; the first was in a manner taken by storm, & the latter was threatened with similar treatment. I remained unmoved; I braved the danger which threatened my person, my dignity, and all my connections by the dearest ties of blood—my wife, my children, and every thing that was dear to my heart. I had pledged myself not to desert my subjects and persisted in my resolution.

"The French emperor came to me in person; I solicited him to grant my neutrality. His declaration was this—"He that is not with me, is against me." The fate of Wirtemberg was at this moment vested in my hands. Had I resisted, my country would have been ruined. My dignity, as an elector, was in danger of being exposed to the fate of many other princely families, now constrained to live upon the mercy of other courts, and to receive the sums allotted for their subsistence, as an alms; my country would have been treated as a conquered province by the victorious army of the French.

"It was proposed, on the part of Wirtemberg, to supply a contribution of eight millions, two thousand horses, and as many men as would have been sufficient for conducting the French artillery, and other carriages attached to the army. This was not accepted, but a demand was made for ten thousand men, and one thousand horses, to be put under the disposal of the French army. I answered that this was beyond the reach of my abilities, and that the military in Wirtemberg, were accustomed to the grant of furloughs every year, which would, of course be still expected. "What you cannot effect, your country can," was the answer of the emperor Napolean. I replied, "my states will not consent." The French emperor immediately said, "I will support you against your states."

"No choice now remained: I subscribed to the articles of the treaty, a translation of which, from the French into the German language, so far as it relates to this business I will now read to you:

"His majesty the emperor of the French and his highness the elector of Writemberg have this day concluded the following treaty, the former by his minister, M. Didelot, his envoy at this court, and the latter by count Wintzingerode, his minister of state and foreign affairs, and president of his privy council.

"Art. I. His majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, guarantees to his electoral highness of Writemberg the independence and integrity of his territories, with all the privileges, prerogatives now in possession of the electoral house, as they were established by the treaty of Luneville, and the *conclusum* of the empire

"II. His electoral highness, on his part engages to supply the French army with ten thousand men, including from seven to eight thousand infantry, and one thousand horses.

"This treaty I have signed; and I will—I must abide by it; but I cannot fulfil it, unless you supply me with the means I submit the treaty to your consideration, and require your consent for the levy of two thousand men. I also require the assitance of the sum in specie; not less than half a million will be adequate to the present state of affairs. This demand does not originate with me; the emperor who has subscribed to the treaty would have imposed more, had I consented to it, but this I refused.

"The French emperor has left me this afternoon, in full persuasion that the terms of the treaty will be complied with to the utmost extent. Should these fail in the least degree, disagreeable consequences to the country will be unavoidable. You are the representatives: into your hands I commit the fate of Wirtemberg. It depends upon your decision to save the country, or to render it unhappy. Think maturely on the subject; I speak to you as a father. Mistake me not: it is not my demand---it is that of the French emperor. I repeat it the third time; mistake me not: I beseach you to weigh it maturely, and to look forward with calmness to the weighty responsibility for which you will have to answer to God, your country, your own consciences, and to posterity, should you, in this dangerous crisis, expose the state to an overthrow.

"I, for my own part, will do my duty: I swear it: I will never consent to the reduction of my house into a state of wretchedness. I submit this to your tranquil consideration. On this account I have prepared an apartment in my castle, where you may pursue your deliberations without interruption. There is no time to be lost. I shall remain with my privy council assembled, and when your determination is fixed, let me know it, that it may receive my ratification: then I shall require you all to be present. No one must be absent, or expect any excuse for the refusal of his assent, which I hope will not be necessary. Have you all understood me perfectly?"---"All." Then retire."

The committee having withdrawn, the elector addressed himself to M Consulent: "You (said he) will take special care to inform those who may be deficient in the comprehension of the business."—M. Consulent replied, "The interests of the electoral house, equally with my duty to my country, will be the leading motives of my conduct in these deliberations."

ANSWER

Of the provincial committee to the address of his highness the elector of Wirtemberg.

"The provincial committee express their most grateful acknowledgements to his electoral highness for his gracious communication respecting the unfortunate and dangerous state of the country; but as the preservation of its integrity and its constitution are duties superior to every other consideration, the committee, being still devoted to your royal house, gladly avail themselves of the present crisis to offer a fresh proof of their unshaken fidelity.

"The committee, therefore, in obedience to the unavoidable course of events, and the severe laws of necessity; and in full confidence in your highness's paternal care and foresight, find themselves compelled by the duties they owe to your house and person, to grant the sum demanded; adding their humble entreaties, that your highness will be pleased to afford every possible assurance for tranquilizing the public mind which the present dangerous crisis demands; and of your determination to preserve the integrity of our constitution inviolable and unchanged.

"With respect to the levy of the troops, the committee possess an entire confidence in your highness's management of the same in a constitutional way, according to the usages prescribed. The committee only request leave, with the utmost deference, to submit to your highness a written document, relative to several particulars comprehended in the objects before mentioned.

"The deputies at present avail themselves of the opportunity to recommend their much-distressed country to your fatherly care and magnanimity; and convinced that you will co operate in the alleviation of its burdens, they also commend themselves to the continuance of your gracious favor and consideration."

P S In the beginning of October, Wirtemberg was compelled, by imperious circumstances, to enter into a military treaty with France. Napoleon's successes have since been the means of determining as to the advantages of that treaty. What a change of circumstances! In the beginning of October, the Austrian piquets were daily apprehended at Stutgard, at present a more favorable prospect presents itself of that reward which Napoleon has promised to his allies.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

NEW-YORK, April 1.

Arrived, the ship Young Factor, Coffin, in 39 days from Liverpool. The ships General Hamilton, & Adriana, were to sail in about a week for New-York. Spoke February 22, in lat. 54, 46, long 12, brig Thomas, Rathbone, 26 days from New-York for Sligo. March 13, in lat. 44, 27, long. 47, ship Cato, Williams, 16 days from New-York for Hull.

The ship Eliza, Buntin, of Newburyport, in 39 days from Havana.

The brig Preseverance, Sellick, in 60 days from Fayal. Left brig ——, Pierce, of Charleston, for Nantz Spoke March 4, in lat. 33, 38, long. 64. 48, schr. Joseph, 4 days from Norfolk for Madeira.

The brig Stetson, Keylor, in 28 days from St. Jago de Cuba. The brig Eliza & Sarah, of New-York, from the Spanish Main, had been sent in for abjudication. Left *schr Sally, and brig Brothers, both for Baltimore in 3 days.* Passenger, capt. Callahan, late master of the brig Brandywine Miller, which on her passage from New-York for Jamaica, was, on the 7th ult. with her cargo, lost, on Heneaga reef. The crew saved.

The schooner Concord, Webb, of Dighton, in 34 days from Montego-Bay, Jam. March 28, lat. 38, long. 75, spoke a schr. from New-York, for Charleston.

The schooner Fanny and Cathrine, Burnham, in 28 days from Montego-Bay Jamaica. March 7, of Cape Antonia, was boarded by a French and Spanish privateer, and robbed of a puncheon of Rum, and all the spare rigging.

Cleared. schr. Traveller, Loveless, St. Croix and Curracoa.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.

Arrived, Brigs Mentor, Hunt, New-Orleans 29 days; Freelove, German, Charleston, 9 days.

Below, ship Harriet, Maffet, St. Domingo (city); ship Orozimbo, Brewster, Montevido.

Cleared, schr. Hazard, Morton, Boston, sloop Betsy, Buxton, Portland.

NORFOLK, March 29.

Arrived, sch'r. Maryland Mary, Suggs, 20 days from Bermuda.

Sch'r. Concord, Shepherd, 4 days from New-York.

Sch'r. Emily, Lauderburn, 4 days from Philadelphia.

Sloop Katy, Maria, Storer, 4 days from Philadelphia.

FREDERICKSBURG, April 1.

Arrived, *schooner Sally, Hewit, from Baltimore.*

Schr. Sally, Leffingwell, from New-London, via Norfolk.

Cleared, schooner Unity, Phillips, Boston.

ALEXANDRIA, April 2.

Arrived, Brig President, Bell, Turks-Island.

Schr. Gen. Pinckney, Grayson, St. Jago-de-Cuba.

Schr. Whitney, Hand, Turks-Island.

Cleared, schr. Patsey, Butts, Barbados.

WASHINGTON-CITY, April 2.

On Monday, the house of representatives, were exclusively engaged until 5 o'clock, with closed doors, in discussing the propriety of taking off the injunction of secrecy relative to the measures taken on Spanish affairs, which issued in taking off the injunction of secrecy. The following is the journal of those proceedings. Long as it is, it is but a skeleton. Such however as it is, it will be read with deep interest. We have not time to accompany these proceedings with any elucidating remarks. We shall merely say that there appears to have been on this subject an honest diversity of opinion, which resulted in the adoption of measures of a *pacific complexion*, by a large majority. On the final passage of the bill, the whole votes were 130, of which 76 republicans were in favor of the bill, and 27 republican, and 27 federal (including every federal member that voted) against it.

NINTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, the 6th of December, 1805.

The speaker laid before the house a letter and communication from the president of the U. States, which were read.

Ordered, That the said letter and communication, together with the documents accompanying the same, be referred to Mr. John Randolph, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. John Cottom Smith, Mr. Mumford, Mr. Williams, of S. Carolina, Mr. Bidwell, & Mr. Brown.

Friday, the 3d of January, 1806.

Mr. John Randolph, from the committee to whom were referred the message & communication from the president of the United States, of the 6th of December last, together with the documents accompanying the same, made a report thereon, as followeth:

Report of the committee to whom was referred the message of the president of the United States of the 6th December, 1805.

The committee have beheld with just indignation the hostile spirit manifested by the court of Madrid towards the government of the U. States, in withholding the ratification of its convention with us, although signed by its own minister under the eye of his sovereign, unless with alterations of its terms, affecting claims of the United States, which, by the express conditions of the instrument itself, were reserved for future discussion; in piratical depredations upon our fair commerce; in obstructing the navigation of the Mobile; in refusing to come to any fair and amicable adjustment of the boundaries of Louisiana; and in a daring violation, by persons acting under the authority of Spain, and no doubt, apprised of her sentiments and views, of our undisputed limits which she had solemnly recognised by treaty.

To a government having interests distinct from those of its people and disregarding their welfare, here is ample cause for a formal declaration of war, on the part of the United States, and such, did they obey the impulse of their feelings alone, is the course which the committee would not hesitate to recommend; but to a government, identified with its citizens, too far removed from the powerful nations of the earth for its safety to be endangered by their hostility, peace must always be desirable, so long as it is compatible with the honor and interests of the community.

Whilst the United States continue burthened with a debt, which annually absorbs two-thirds of their revenue, and duties upon imports constitute the only resource from which that revenue can be raised without resorting to systems of taxation, not more ruinous and oppressive, than they are uncertain and precarious, the best interests of the nation cry aloud for peace. When that debt shall have been discharged, and the resources of the nation thereby liberated, then may we rationally expect to raise, even in time of war, the supplies which our frugal institutions require, without resorting to the hateful and destructive expedient of loans; then, *and not till then*, may we bid defiance to the world. The present moment is peculiarly auspicious for this great and desirable work. Now, *if ever*, the national debt is to be paid, by such financial arrangements as will accelerate its extinction, by reaping the rich harvest of neutrality, and thus providing for that diminution of revenue, which experience teaches us to expect on the general pacification of Europe. And the committee indulge a hope, that, in the changed aspect of affairs in that quarter, Spain will find motives for a just fulfilment of her stipulations with us, and an amicable settlement of limits, upon terms not more beneficial to the U. S. than advantageous to herself, securing to her an ample barrier on the side of Mexico, and to us the countries watered by the Missisippi, and to the eastward of it. But whilst the committee perceive, in the general uproar of Europe, a state of things peculiarly favorable to the peaceable pursuit of our best interests, they are neither insensible to the indignity, which has been offered on the part of Spain, nor unwilling to repel similar outrages. On the subject of self-defence, when the territory of the United States is insulted, there can be but one opinion; whatever difference may exist on the question, whether that protection which a vessel finds in our harbors, shall be extended to her, by the nation, in the Indian or Chinese seas? Under this impression, the committee submit the following resolution:—the annexed letter from the secretary of war will explain why it is not more explicit.

Resolved, That such number of troops not exceeding as the president of the United States shall deem sufficient to protect the southern frontiers of the U. S. from Spanish inroad and insult, and to chastise the same, be immediately raised.

The said report was read and ordered to be referred to the consideration of a committee of the whole house on Monday next.

On motion made and seconded, that the house do come to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That dollars be appropriated by law for the purpose of defraying any extraordinary expences which may be incurred in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied under the direction of the president of the United States, who shall have authority, if necessary, to borrow the said sum or any part thereof, in behalf of the United States, at a rate of interest not exceeding 6 per centum per annum, and shall cause an account of the expenditure thereof to be laid before congress as soon as may be.

Resolved, That the additional duty of two and a half per centum ad valorem, imposed by an act, entitled "An actfurther to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers," be continued for years.

Ordered, That the said resolutions be committed to the committee of the whole house, to whom is committed the before-mentioned report of the committee on the message and communications from the president of the United States of the 6th of December last.

Monday, the 6th of January.

The house according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, on the report of the committee to whom were referred the message and communication of the president of the United States, of the 6th of December last, and the documents accompanying the same, as also on the resolution referred to the said committee of the whole house on Friday last; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Gregg reported, that the committee had, according to order, had the said report and resolutions under consideration, and made some progress therein, but not having time to go through the same, had directed him to move the house for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this house will to-morrow, again resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, on the said report and resolutions.

Tuesday, the 7th of January.

On a motion made and seconded, that the house do come to the following resolution:

Resolved, That any arrangement of limits between the United States and Spain, which shall secure to her an ample barrier on the side of Mexico, and to the United States the countries watered by the Mississippi, and to the eastward of it, will meet the approbation and support of this house; and

Ordered, That the third resolution be committed to the committee of the whole house, to whom is referred the report of the committee on the message and communication from the president of the United States, of the 6th of December last, and the documents accompanying the same, as also two resolutions referred to the same committee of the whole house on Friday last.

The house then, according to the order of the day, again resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, on the said report and resolutions, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr Gregg reported, that the committee had, according to order, again had the said report and resolutions under consideration, and made a further progress therein, but not having time to go through the same, had directed him to move the house for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this house will to-morrow, again resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, on the said report and resolutions.

Wednesday, the 8th of January.

The house, according to the order of the day, again resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, on the report of the committee to whom was referred a message and communication from the president of the United States, of the 6th of December last, and the documents accompanying the same, as also on two resolutions referred to the same committee of the whole house on Friday last, and one other resolution referred to the same committee of the whole house on Tuesday last; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Gregg reported, that the committee had, according to order, again had the said report and resolutions under consideration, and made some progress therein, but not having time to go through the same, had directed him to move the house for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this house will to-morrow, again resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, on the said report and resolutions.

Thursday, the 9th of January.

The house, according to the order of the day, again resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, on the report of the committee to whom was referred a message and communication from the president of the United States, of the 6th of December last, and the documents accompanying the same, as also on two resolutions referred to the same committee of the whole house, on Friday last, and on one other resolution referred to the same committee on Tuesday last, and after some little time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Gregg reported, that the committee had, according to order, again had the said report and resolutions under consideration, and made a further progress therein, but not having time to go through the same, had directed him to move the house for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That that this house will to-morrow, again resolve into a committee of the whole house on the said report and resolutions.

Friday, January 10

The house, according to the order of the day, again resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, on the report of the committee to whom was referred a message and communication from the president of the United States, of the 6th of December last, and the documents accompanying the same, as also on two resolutions referred to the same committee of the whole house on Friday last; and on one other resolution referred to the same committee on Tuesday last; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Gregg reported, that the committee had, according to order, had the said report and resolutions under consideration, and directed him to report to the house their disagreement to the resolution contained in the report of the