

BOSTON,  
FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1813.

## Treaty of Utrecht.

The repose which followed the peace of *Ryswick* in 1697, was of short duration. The sudden death of a number of the French princes; (children and grand children of Louis XIV.) had rendered it highly probable, that the monarchies of France and Spain would be united in the same person. Negotiations took place upon this subject, in which the king of England, (William III.) the king of France, (Louis XIV.) and the states of Holland were parties. A treaty of partition was formed with a view to the balance of power in Europe. The death of the *Elector of Bavaria* rendered a second treaty of partition necessary, which was made between the same parties. Notwithstanding the engagements which the French King entered into in these treaties, he caused his grandson, the Duke of Anjou, on the death of Charles the II, to be crowned king of Spain, under the name of Philip Vth. A confederacy was therefore formed in 1701, between the king of England, the Emperor of Germany, and the states of Holland, to prevent the union of the monarchies of France and Spain, and to place the Arch Duke Charles on the Spanish throne, under the name of Charles III. In 1703, this confederacy, together with Peter II, of Portugal, commenced a long and bloody war against Louis XIV, and Philip V. In this war were fought the famous battles of *Blenheim* and *Ramillies*, in which *Marlborough* and *Eugene* commanded the allies. Louis having been so unsuccessful, that the allies might, at one time, have marched to Paris, proposed a Congress for settling the differences of Europe. The proposal was accepted, and a congress was held at *Utrecht*, a city in one of the United provinces. On the thirty first of March, 1713, several treaties were then entered into among the powers, who had been engaged in the war, the general objects of which were to prevent the union of the French and Spanish monarchies; to secure a protestant succession to the Crown of England; to balance power in Europe, and to settle the rights of the European powers as to their American possessions. In 1703 a treaty of commerce between Anne Queen of England, and Peter King of Portugal, had been concluded at Lisbon, by which the importation of British woollen goods into Portugal was permitted; and the wines of Portugal were to be admitted into England, on payment of a duty, one third less than what should be demanded for French wines. Besides the treaties entered into for a general peace at *Utrecht*, as above mentioned, a treaty of navigation and commerce was, at the same time, made, between Louis XIV, and Queen Anne. This treaty contains many articles for the regulation of the trade between the two countries: and it would seem from the minuteness of the treaty, that the parties intended a long and harmonious intercourse. Among the articles of this treaty of navigation and commerce, were the following, viz.

ART. XVII.—It shall be lawful for all and singular the subjects of the Queen of Great Britain, and of the most Christian King, to sail with their ships, with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made, who are the proprietors of the merchandizes laden thereon, from any port to the places of those who are now, or shall be hereafter at enmity with the Queen of Great Britain, or the most Christian King; it shall likewise be lawful for the subjects and inhabitants aforesaid, to sail with the ships and merchandizes aforesaid, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports and havens of those who are enemies of both, or of either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy aforesaid to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy, to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of the same prince, or under several. And as it is now stipulated concerning ships and goods, that free ships shall also give a freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed to be free and exempt, which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the subjects of either of the confederates, although the whole lading, or any part thereof, should appertain to the enemies of either of their majesties, contraband goods being always excepted, on the discovery whereof matters shall be managed according to the sense of the subsequent articles. It is also agreed in like manner, that the

same liberty be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, with this effect, that although they be enemies to both, or to either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ship, unless they are soldiers, and in actual service of the enemies.

XVIII.—This liberty of navigation and commerce shall extend to all kinds of merchandizes, excepting those only which follow in the next article, and which are signified by the name of contraband.

XIX.—Under this name of contraband, or prohibited goods, shall be comprehended arms, great guns, bombs, with their fuses, and other things belonging to them; fire-balls, gunpowder, match, cannon ball, pikes, swords, lances, spears, halberds, mortars, petards, grenades, saltpetre, muskets, must ket ball, helmets, head-pieces, breast-plates, coats of mail, and the like kinds of arms, proper for arming soldiers, musket rests, belts, horses with their furniture, and all other warlike instruments whatever.

XX.—These merchandizes which follow shall not be reckoned among prohibited goods, that is to say, all sorts of clothes, and all other manufactures woven of any wool, flax, silk, cotton, or any other materials whatever; all kinds of clothes and wearing apparel, together with the species whereof they are used to be made; gold and silver, as well coined as uncoined, tin, iron, lead, copper, brass, coals; as also wheat and barley, and any other kind of corn and pulse; tobacco, and likewise all manner of spices, salted and smoked flesh, salted fish, cheese and butter, beer, mils, wines, sugars, and all sorts of salt, and, in general, all provisions which serve for the nourishment of mankind, and the sustenance of life.—Furthermore, all kinds of cotton, hemp, flax, tar, pitch, ropes, cables, sails, sailcloths, anchors, and any parts of anchors; also ship masts, planks, boards, and beams of what trees soever; and all other things proper either for building or repairing ships; and all other goods whatever, which have not been worked into the form of any instrument, or thing prepared for war, by land or by sea, shall not be reputed contraband, much less such as have been already wrought and made up for any other use; all which shall wholly be reckoned among free goods, as likewise all other merchandizes and things which are not comprehended, and particularly mentioned in the preceding articles, so that they may be transported and carried in the freest manner by the subjects of both confederates, even to places belonging to an enemy, such towns or places being only excepted, as are at that time besieged, blocked up round about, or invested.

XXI.—To the end that all manner of dissensions and quarrels may be avoided and prevented on one side, and the other, it is agreed, that in case either of their royal majesties, who are allied, should be engaged in war, the ships and vessels belonging to the subjects of the other ally, must be furnished with sea letters or passports, expressing the name, property, and bulk of the ship, as also the name and place of habitation of the master or commander of the said ship, that it may appear thereby, that the ship really and truly belongs to the subjects of one of the princes; which passports shall be made out and granted, according to the form annexed to this treaty; they shall likewise be recalled every year, that is, if the ship happens to return home within the space of a year.—It is likewise agreed, that such ships being laden, are to be provided, not only with passports, as above mentioned, but also with certificates containing the several particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ship sailed, and whether she is bound, that so it may be known, whether any forbidden or contraband goods, as are enumerated in the 19th article of this treaty, be on board the same, which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship set sail, in the accustomed form.—And if any one shall think it fit, or advisable, to express in the said certificates, the person to whom they belong, he may freely do so.

XXII.—The ships of the subjects and inhabitants of both their most serene and royal majesties, coming to any of the seacoasts within the dominions of either of the confederates, but not willing to enter into port, or being entered, yet not being willing to shew or to sell the cargoes of their ships, shall not be obliged to give an account of their lading, unless they are suspected upon sure evidence, of carrying to the enemies of the other confederate prohibited goods called contraband.

XXIII.—And in case of the said manifest suspicion, the said subjects and inhabitants of the dominions of both their most serene royal majesties, shall be obliged to exhibit in the ports their passports and certificates, in the manner before specified.

XXIV.—But in case the ships of the subjects and inhabitants of both their most serene royal majesties, either on the seacoast, or on the high seas, shall meet with the men of war of the other, or with privateers, the said men of war and privateers, for preventing any inconveniences, are to remain out of cannon shot, and to send a boat to the merchant ship, which has been met with, and shall enter her with two or three men only, to whom the master or commander of such ship or vessel shall shew his

passport, concerning the property thereof, made out according to the form annexed to this present treaty; and the ship which shall exhibit one, shall have free passage, and it shall be wholly unlawful any way to molest her, search, or compel her to quit her intended course.

XXV.—But that merchant ship of the other party, which intends to go to a port at enmity with the other confederate, or concerning whose voyage, and the sort of goods on board, there may be just suspicion, shall be obliged to exhibit, either on the high seas, or in the ports and havens, not only her passports, but her certificates, expressing, that they are not of the kind of goods prohibited; which are specified in the 19th article.

XXVI.—But if one party, on the exhibiting the above said certificates, mentioning the particulars of the things on board, should discover any goods of that kind which are declared contraband or prohibited by the 19th article of this treaty, designed for a port subject to the enemy of the other, it shall be unlawful to break up the hatches of that ship, wherein the same shall happen to be found, whether she belongs to the subjects of Great Britain, or of France, to open the chests, packs, or casks therein, or to remove even the smallest parcel of the goods, unless the lading be brought on shore, in the presence of the officers of the court of admiralty, and an inventory thereof made; but there shall be no allowance to sell, exchange, or allocate the same in any manner, unless after that due and lawful process shall have been had against such prohibited goods, and the judges of the admiralty respectively shall, by a sentence pronounced, have confiscated the same, saving always as well the ship itself, as the other goods found therein, which by this treaty are to be esteemed free; neither may they be detained on pretence of their being, as it were, infected by the prohibited goods, much less shall they be confiscated as lawful prize: but if not the whole cargo, but only part thereof, shall consist of prohibited or contraband goods, and the commander of the ship shall be ready and willing to deliver them to the captor, who has discovered them, in such case, the captor having received those goods, shall forthwith discharge the ship, and not hinder her, by any means, freely to prosecute the voyage on which she was bound.

XXVII.—On the contrary it is agreed, that whatever shall be found to be laden by the subjects and inhabitants of either party, on any ship belonging to the enemy of the other, and his subjects, the whole, altho' it be not of the sort of prohibited goods, may be confiscated, in the same manner as if it belonged to the enemy himself; except those goods and merchandizes as were put on board such ship before the declaration of war, or even after such declaration, if so be it were done within the time and limits following; that is to say, if they were put on board such ship, in any port and place within the space of six weeks after such declaration, within the bounds called the *Naze* in Norway, and the Soundings; of two months from the Soundings to the city of Gibraltar; of ten weeks in the Mediterranean sea; and of eight months in any other country or place in the world; so that the goods of the subjects of either prince, whether they be of the nature of such goods as are prohibited, or otherwise, which, as is aforesaid, were put on board any ship belonging to an enemy before the war, or after the declaration of the same, within the time and limits aforesaid, shall notways be liable to confiscation, but shall well and truly be restored, without delay, to the proprietors demanding the same; but so as that if the said merchandizes be contraband, it shall not be anyways lawful to carry them afterwards to the ports belonging to the enemy.

The principles contained in these articles, although adopted at the time of the general pacification at *Utrecht*, were nothing more than a convention for commercial purposes, between France and England. These principles did not then, nor do they now, constitute any part of the law of nations. The treaties entered into at *Utrecht* were very unsatisfactory to the people of England.—They complained loudly that proposals for peace ought not to have been listened to at a moment, when the allies might have humbled Louis XIV. and made him no longer formidable to the repose of Europe. But greater complaints were made as to the operation of the commercial treaty with France,\* so far as it affected the trade with Portugal; and a very spirited opposition was made in parliament. It was said that the effect would be to deprive England of a trade which annually produced a million sterling in her favor; and that great benefits would result to France.—[See, as a work most generally accessible to our readers, Russell's *Modern Europe*, vol. 4, 391.]

\* By the 8th and 9th articles, "Great Britain and France should mutually enjoy all the privileges in trading with each other, which either granted to the most favored nation."

## Mr. Mull's Oration.

We very much regret that we are obliged to omit the greater part of the extracts which we had marked for insertion this week. The passage now presented to our readers was selected not on account of any superior merit in its style to the rest of the oration, but for the *manliness of its spirit*—because the author has dared to be just to an enemy, has disregarded the murmurs of prejudice, and has despised the falsehood and the rage of a ferocious faction.

## THE EXTRACTS.

"I have endeavored to shew, that by a wise and liberal policy, by observing the principles of justice and an honest neutrality, and by refraining from those commercial restrictions, intended to annoy Great Britain alone, without impairing the resources, or injuring the continental system of her enemy, although our trade might have been subjected to some embarrassments, we might still have enjoyed a lucrative commerce, and maintained the relations of peace, with both the belligerents. If, however, by the mutual violence of the contending parties, we found ourselves obliged to resort to arms, for the maintenance of our rights, our enemy should have been selected, with a due regard to our own honor, our interest and independence. Were our administration guided by this maxim in their declaration of war against Great Britain? The injuries received from France were first in order, greater in number, more outrageous in principle, and accompanied with circumstances of aggravation and insult which demanded a more prompt and vigorous opposition. Why then was Great Britain selected?"

"If regard be had to the means of annoyance possessed by the two powers, this selection will appear equally extraordinary.—With her thousand ships of war, she could ravage our defenceless sea coast, destroy our towns and cities, and sweep our commerce from the ocean. While from France, gigantic as is her power on the continent, in consequence of the immense naval superiority of her enemy, a superiority to which we are indebted for that portion of our commerce which escaped the rapacity of French cruisers, we were as unassailable, as if separated by a wall of adamant. Why then was Great Britain selected?"

"If regard be had to the moral and political character of the two nations, and their governments, and the justice of the cause in which they are engaged, this selection must strike the mind of every friend to civil and religious freedom, of every patriot and christian, with horror and dismay. England, the birth place of our ancestors, distinguished for every thing which adorns, ennobles, and elevates society, for her literature and science, her customs and laws, her humane and liberal establishments, the source from which we derive our most valuable institutions, the only refuge for civil liberty in Europe, the "bulwark of the protestant faith," and the "world's last hope," contending for her altars and laws, for the cause of freedom and oppressed humanity, and for her very existence, against a world in arms. On the other side, we see the most blood thirsty and ferocious tyrant that ever the Almighty, in his wrath, permitted to desolate the earth, restrained by no laws, human or divine, "bound by no tie but interest," and feeling no attachment but for congenial guilt, whose despotism, more relentless and cruel than death, is founded on ruined kingdoms and prostrate republics, pursuing his projects of aggrandisement, unmindful of the tears and groans of a suffering world, and wading to universal dominion, through seas of blood. Why then, let me again ask, is Great Britain selected for our enemy; and why are we leagued in amity, with this modern Attila, "this scourge of God?" Did our rulers expect to soothe his resentment or secure his favor by a base compliance with his will? Ask Spain, and Portugal, and Prussia, and Sweden, what sacrifices will appease his wrath. Let Holland and Switzerland testify his love of liberty. Enquire of Austria, and his vassal states in Germany and Italy, the value of his protection. They will tell you, his enmity is less dangerous, than his friendship. Look at the map of the world; while you see the constant and avowed enemies of the tyrant enjoy their independence, his allies are groaning beneath the rod of his oppression. Yet, fellow citizens! at the very moment when the oppressed nations of Europe are rising in the majesty of their strength "in a glorious and magnanimous effort, against this common enemy of free states, we alone, the only republic on earth which has escaped the langs of this fell destroyer, are voluntarily co-operating with the oppressor, to bind other nations in his chains," and not content with diverting the forces of Great Britain from the mighty conflict, we have fallen without the shadow of a apology upon the defenceless territories of Spain, long the victim of his oppression, "now struggling for existence beneath his iron grasp."

"Under these circumstances, why are we called upon to stifle every generous emotion of the heart, and, in defiance of the danger

which awaits us, of the wrath of heaven, and of the warning voice, from the sepulchres of other republics, why in the name of justice and humanity, has Great Britain been selected for our enemy, and why are we making a common cause with France? But one answer can be given

"We have drunk the cup of sovereignty which the "mighty magician" had mingled for our destruction. Bewildered and inebriated by its "Circean" draught, we have followed, with hesitating pace, the bloody footsteps of the "fiend," to the very verge of that abyss which is whitened with the bones of his former victims."

"In May 1812, when it was well known in France that war was about to be declared against Great Britain, our minister was officially informed, that these hateful decrees were not repealed till April 1811, and then only because we had complied with the condition prescribed by the duke of Cadore, in "causing our rights to be respected" by a resistance to the British orders; and he was further told that the repelling decree was communicated to our former minister at Paris, as well as to their own at Washington, to be made known to our government. Why then was not this repelling decree made public, and by whom was it concealed? If the French Emperor has been guilty of this perfidy and falsehood, why has not the president proclaimed the disgraceful fact to the American people, who have thus been blindly duped and plunged in war. Why has he thus treacherously withheld information, so essential to our safety, and his own honor, and why have his friends in congress for a moment resisted an enquiry, which would go so far towards clearing his reputation, if innocent, from the foul suspicions which rest upon it. Is he so spell bound by the mighty conjurer, that all his faculties are benumbed with terror at his frown; and does he dread his vengeance, more than that of an injured people? Or is he thus feelingly alive, to the honor of a friend, who has branded him with falsehood, in the face of the world? Truth and honor seek for no concealment; and conscious rectitude needs no vote of Congress to drag its conduct to the light."

"But, blessed be God! the danger of French alliance and French subjugation is daily diminishing. The flames in Moscow have illumined the continent of Europe, and are rapidly dissipating the darkness of that night of despotism, which settled upon the nations. The victories of Alexander the deliverer, are the harbingers of hope and joy, to a suffering world. The holy patriotism, the magnanimous self-devotion of Russia afford an example to Europe, worthy of all imitation. It promises to redeem the universe from bondage, and to break the fatal enchantment which has bound the nations, to the service of that monster, who has so long held the world in awe. The zeal and alacrity, with which other nations are co-operating in this mighty conflict, inspire a well grounded confidence, that they will break in pieces the rod of this murderous tyrant, and shake his bloody throne to the centre.—To the sword of the hardy Cossack, therefore, and not to the pen of the wily Genevan, must we look for peace. On the banks of the Elbe, the Vistula, and the Dnieper, the duration of our contest, will be decided. Should the powers combined against the usurper continue their successes, our own country will be rescued from his tremendous yoke; and we too, may join the grand jubilee of nations, for the deliverance of the world."

## Important Foreign News.

[BY THE ARRIVAL AT NEW-YORK OF THE ICE-BARRIER, IN 30 DAYS FROM BORDEAUX.]

## OFFICIAL NEWS FROM THE FRENCH GRAND ARMY.

PARIS, MAY 29, 1813.—H. M. the Emperor Queen and Regent, has received the following accounts of the events which have happened at the army on the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d, and the positions of the army on the 23d.

The Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia, attributed the loss of the battle of Lutzen, to the errors committed in the direction of the combined forces, and above all, to the difficulties attendant on the operations of from 150 to 180,000 men, acting on the offensive. They resolved to take up the position of Bautzen and Hochkreutz, already celebrated in the history of the seven years war; to concentrate there all the reinforcements expected from the Vistula, and other points in the rear; to strengthen his position by every means which art could furnish, and there to encounter the risk of another battle, of which all the probability appeared to be in their favor.

The Duke of Tarentum (Macdonald) commanding the 11th corps, departed from Bischofsweiden on the 15th, and, in the evening of that day, was within cannon shot of Bautzen, where he reconnoitred the enemy's army. He took up a position

From this moment the different corps of the French army were marched upon the camp of Bautzen.

The Emperor left Dresden on the 18th—he slept at Meritz; and on the 19th he arrived, at ten o'clock in the morning, before Bautzen. He employed the whole of the day in reconnoitering the enemy's position.

We learnt that the Russian corps under Barclay de Tolly, de Langeron and de Sassi, and the Prussian corps of Bülow, had formed a junction with the combined army, and that a force might be estimated at from 150 to 160,000 men.

On the evening of the 19th, the enemy's position was as follows:—Their left rested upon mountains, covered with woods, and perpendicular to the course of the Spree, about a league







The British majesty to be invited by both powers in accord to and to guarantee the stipulations contained in the said treaty.

By a subsequent convention, signed at Abo, the 5th of August, 1812, the Russian auxiliary force was to be carried to 35,000 men.

An account of bills of exchange drawn on the bank of commission of his majesty's treasury, and of monies issued under their lordships' warrants, for the service of the Swedish government, in virtue of the treaty of the 31 March, 1813.

There follows a list of the bills drawn in favour of the Swedish government, which amount to £24,992, 5, 94 sterling.

This Treaty excited a very lively debate in both Houses of Parliament; but was finally agreed to by a stout ministerial majority.

**OF HAMBURG.**

The city of Hamburg was retaken by storm the 30th May. The prince of Eckmühl (Duke of Saxe-Weimar) has been the victor. Hamburg (say the French accounts) was lost the last campaign through the pusillanimity of Gen. St. Cyr. It is to the virtue displayed by Gen. Vandamme, that we owe the preservation of Bremen and the recovery of Itzehoe.

LONDON, JUNE 11.—Göteborg and Maha nads arrived this morning, by which we have received the important intelligence that his royal highness the duke of Cumberland had left Stralsund, on the 20th ult. and was proceeding to Strelitz, on his way to join the allies; but it appears that his friend, the crown prince, was left behind, in good health, at Stralsund, and we strongly suspect that *Monsieur Bernadotte* will think it most prudent to remain there—in case we never suspected that he had any serious intention of proceeding much further, until the fate of the campaign was decided; and after receiving nearly half a million of our money in specie, the probability is, that he will renew his friendship with Napoleon.

LONDON, JUNE 9.—The prince of Eckmühl, it seems, as Governor of the City of Hamburg, required a contribution of six millions of marks (800,000).

PRAGUE, JUNE 5.—The prince of Schwarzenberg, with a numerous retinue, has arrived here; and preparations are making here for the reception of persons of high rank. French, Austrian, Prussian, Polish, and Saxon courtiers are continually passing this city.

NUREMBERG, JUNE 6.—The chief command of the combined army has been given to General Count Barclay de Tolly, as senior to Gen. Wittgenstein.

VIENNA, JUNE 3.—The departure of the emperor, with the minister of foreign affairs, for Buda, has occasioned the most flattering hopes of peace, and the rise of the funds 19 per cent.

FRANKFURT, JUNE 9.—Numbers of Russian and Prussian troops have passed here. Troops are continually passing this city for Saxony. Besides cavalry, there are several regiments of infantry of the guards, and a number of train of artillery among them.

**Spanish News.**

LIVON, JUNE 6.—Lord Wellington left Salamanca on the 25th, with the bosars; and on the 26th, passed through Miranda, on his way to Corvallen, where Sir T. Graham was. The enemy retired from Zamora at our approach, and had then about 17,000 men at Toro; his principal force lies between Valladolid and Burgos.—We have received the following accounts relative to the Salamanca affair:—

SALAMANCA, MAY 27.—We left Martello yesterday, and on our arrival upon the heights above this place, we fell in with the French videttes, who retired skirmishing, and disputing every yard. The enemy was drawn up behind the town, waiting the return of their cavalry, which we purposely delayed. In the mean time, the light division kept coming upon the left, the Guard d'Amaratille on the centre, and General Hill on the right, they kept in the ravines, to avoid being seen. The first moved on the ford of El Guano, the second on Salamanca, and the third on the ford of St. Martha.—When it was no longer possible to hide the heads of our columns, the enemy found he had no time to lose, and off he went with the utmost celerity. Upon this, we proceeded at full gallop to the ford at St. Martha; on our arrival there we met Beaumont's troops of horse artillery, and Fane's cavalry, and immediately pursued.

In about half an hour we came up with, and charged him, killed 150, and took 150 prisoners, who marched in here last night; the number of wounded left in the outposts is considerable.—The General's coach, full of baggage, fell into our hands. The enemy left this with about 3500 infantry and 600 cavalry. Our loss was unusually small (considering that we received several volleys,) of only two men and five horses wounded.

LIVON, JUNE 7.—Lord Wellington remained two days at Salamanca, then went twenty leagues in two days, and on the 31st reached Carvalles, near Zamora. The army immediately began to cross the Riba on foot; the Riba is a deep and rapid river at this season; 40 French cavalry were taken crossing.

On the 1st of June, Lord Wellington entered Zamora, and at four P. M. on the 2d, Toro, where head quarters were to remain till the 3d, and then to advance upon Valladolid, where the enemy's principal force is said to be.—Gen. Hill was also marching on Toro, and some Spanish divisions were moving on Madrid and Toledo, in both of which places the French had some troops so late as the 24th of May. It would appear that the French are not aware of the great body of our army being northward of the Duero. Lord Wellington's rapid movements have deceived them.

Extract of an official despatch from Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, dated head-quarters Amiel, the 23d May, to his Excellency Don Al. P. Porjaz.

"The troops which formed the left of the army, having made considerable progress in their march upon the right of the Duero, I put in motion the following divisions of infantry of the ad-hoc Anglo-Portuguese Army:—The 2d, the light division, and that under the command of the Comde d'Amaratille. Gen. Muellet's Spanish division, as also the cavalry corps, under General Fane, Long, Victor, Allen, and the brigade of household troops, with the 6th Prussian regiment, and the Spanish corps were likewise moved from Salamanca, on the 23d inst.

The enemy evacuated the troops which he had there towards Salamanca, and I expect the Allies will be tomorrow upon the Tormes.

"The enemy still remained in Madrid, on the 18th inst., and up to that period I have not heard that he had made any alteration in his positions, with the exception that a part of the army of the centre had moved at Valladolid.

"I have just received the following intelligence to which I give credit—that on the 3d inst. a long attack, between Munda de Elbro and Armona, a country commanded by Gen. Reynier, whom he obliged to retire to Munda with considerable loss, particularly in officers."

The two contracting parties engage in consideration the acquisition of Norway as a preliminary military operation in the diversion on the coast of Germany, and the emperor of Russia promises to place for this object at his disposal, and under the immediate orders of the prince royal of Sweden, the corps of Russian troops above stipulated.

The two contracting parties being unwilling, if it can be avoided, to make an enemy of the king of Denmark, will propose to that sovereign to accede to this alliance, and will offer to his majesty to procure for him a complete indemnity for Norway, by a territory more convenient to his German dominions, provided his Danish majesty will cede forever his rights in the kingdom of Norway to the king of Sweden.

In case his Danish majesty shall refuse this offer, and shall have decided to remain in alliance with France, the two contracting parties engage to encounter Denmark as their enemy.

As it has been expressly stipulated that the engagement in this Swedish majesty to operate with troops in Germany in favour of the common cause, shall not take effect until after Norway shall have been acquired by Sweden, either by the cession of the king of Denmark, or in consequence of military operations, his majesty the king of Sweden engages to transport his army into Germany, according to a plan of campaign to be agreed upon, as soon as the above object shall have been attained.

**SWEDISH TREATY.**

Substance of the engagements between the courts of St. Petersburg and Stockholm, signed at St. Petersburg the 24th of March, 1812, in favour of the king of Sweden, signed at Stockholm, on the 5th of March, 1813.

The king of the Emperor of Russia and the king of Sweden, in forming an alliance, is stated to be for the purpose of securing reciprocally their states and possessions against the common enemy.

The French government having by the occupation of Sweden Pomerania, committed an act of hostility against the Swedish government, and by the movement of its army, having possessed the tranquillity of the empire of Russia, the contracting parties engage to make a decision against France and her Allies, with a combined force of 25 or 30,000 Swedes, and of 15 or 20,000 Russians, upon such point of the coast of Germany as may be judged most convenient for that purpose.

As the king of Sweden cannot make his diversion in favour of the common cause consistently with the security of his dominions, so long as he can regard the kingdom of Norway as an enemy, his majesty the emperor of Russia engages either by negotiation or by military co-operation to unite the kingdom of Norway to Sweden. He engages moreover to guarantee the peaceable possession of it to the Swedish majesty.

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As it has been expressly stipulated that the engagement in this Swedish majesty to operate with troops in Germany in favour of the common cause, shall not take effect until after Norway shall have been acquired by Sweden, either by the cession of the king of Denmark, or in consequence of military operations, his majesty the king of Sweden engages to transport his army into Germany, according to a plan of campaign to be agreed upon, as soon as the above object shall have been attained.

**Thirteenth Congress.**

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**WEEKLY MESSENGER, FOR THE COUNTRY.**

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1812

**Mr. Monroe's Report.**

In our last paper we gave a succinct but general view of our ideas in relation to that part of the Report which was designed to raise the fallen credit of Mr. Madison's proclamation. From the extensiveness of the subject, and the narrowness of our limits, we were compelled to touch upon one or two points more slightly than we could have wished.

It is settled that the French decrees are now repealed. Mr. Monroe tells us that this repeal is not to be ascribed to the decree bearing date 28th April, 1811, but to the letter of the Duc de Cadore of the 5th August, 1810—and that the "repeal" of April is in truth of itself no repeal, but operates merely to confirm the validity of the Duke's letter, and to disclaim the right again to put in force the decrees which that letter had revoked. We believe that this position of Mr. Monroe has the merit of entire originality. So far as our knowledge extends, no hint of it has ever been given in all that has been said or written upon a subject which has excited as much discussion as perhaps any political question ever did. It is evidently an afterthought, and brought forward at this late day as the only mode of supporting a proclamation which all parties had long ago agreed to consider as incorrect in point of fact. The argument is so novel, so refined, and, we must add, so untenable, as to surpass the comprehension of the man of plain understanding, to perplex the politician, and to astonish the lawyer.

It is very clear that however Mr. Monroe may speculate, Napoleon Bonaparte viewed the subject in a very different light. In the repeal of April (printed in the Weekly Messenger of July 10, 1812) which it is pretended was issued merely to support the credit of the Duke of Cadore's letter, there is not the slightest allusion either to that letter, or to a repeal on the 2d November preceding. Suppose that, on account of a limitation of time, or for any other reason, our legislature should wish to extend or confirm an existing law, and should pass an act for that purpose, is it conceivable that in this second law the first should not be mentioned, or in anywise alluded to? The real is even stronger than the supposed case, for the repealing decree of April not only does not profess to be grounded upon any previous act of the French government, but it does profess to be grounded upon an act of our government, viz. the law of 2d March, 1811.

We have before alluded to the difference of opinion between the French emperor and his American annotator, as evinced by the declaration of the former that the anticommercial decrees were the "fundamental laws of his empire," and by his order to the council of prizes to "suspend" decisions on American vessels captured or seized since the 1st November, 1810, and to hold the vessels in "sequestration."

We had intended to have stated a few more thoughts upon this topic, but it would be a waste of the time of such as can understand and will attend to the subject, and to others all reasoning is useless.

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We have just risen from the perusal of a pamphlet, by this remarkable woman, on the continental system of Bonaparte. It is in the nature of a manifesto on the part of Sweden, and has, from its subject and reasoning and style, little in common with the multitude of small publications which daily issue from the press. It will be useful to those who desire to obtain information on the course and tendency of events in Europe during the last ten years, and is the only succinct and fair account which we have found of that system which would build a Chinese wall from Archangel to Gibraltar, and from Gibraltar to Constantinople, for the purpose of excluding "lances and muslins and coffee and sugar" from the inhabitants of one quarter of the globe.

After a rapid and interesting sketch of the history of Europe from the year 1795 down to the treaty of Tilsit, Mad. de Stael passes to a consideration of the policy and objects of the ruler of France during the last ten years, and shows that the prostration of the continent on the one hand, and the triumphs of the British navy on the other, had left him only the continental system as a final and desperate resource against his enemy. She then examines and refutes the charges brought against England of being tyrants on the ocean, and the na-

tural and eternal enemies of the continent, and after showing the folly of remaining neutral in a war against humanity, she concludes with a more full development than she had before made of the continental system and the policy of Sweden and the civilized world.

This is an imperfect outline of the contents of this instructive pamphlet. The illustrations and facts by which it is supported, can with difficulty be found any where else—certainly no where in so small a compass and so judiciously arranged.

**News from Spain.**

NEWPORT, JULY 25.—We have received Lisbon papers to the 21st June. The French have evacuated and destroyed the castle of Burgos, and were pursued in their retreat by Gen. Hill, with a strong body of cavalry and artillery, who had a very obstinate skirmish with them; but they succeeded in gaining a bridge, which secured their retreat.

King Joseph had received a letter from his brother, the Emperor, ordering him not to risk a battle, but to retire to the provinces north of the Ebro.

Capt. Myers who has arrived in Newport from Gibraltar, informs that the Emperor of Morocco had declared war against the Dey of Algiers.—No Algerine cruisers had passed the Straights.

**Accounts from the N. W. Frontiers.**

We have many rumors from this quarter, but nothing of a distinct or satisfactory nature.—Scrapes of letters and occasional details make up the history of this campaign.

A letter from Albany of the 25th inst. states, that a number of American boats had made a dash on the St. Lawrence, and succeeded in capturing 13 boats, loaded with provisions and military stores, and one gunboat, carrying a 12 pound cannon, that the same party were afterwards attacked by three gunboats, having 250 men, and finally succeeded in repulsing them.

Maj. Gen. Dearborn has received orders from the Secretary of War, "to retire from the command of the army until his health shall be re-established, and until further orders." On the 15th inst. the general and field officers, to the number of 27, presented him an address, in which they extol his "magnanimous services" and his "political candour and virtue," and although "far from desiring their own safety," they request him not to relinquish the command. The general in reply, said, that "were he permitted to consult his own feelings, no consideration could induce him to quit the army at this important crisis," but he must obey his orders. As he left Fort



## Rural Economy.

GILBERT'S METHOD OF SCOURING  
MERINO WOOL.

The oily moisture, which exudes from the sheep's pelt, and matts the filaments of wool, prevents their drying, and the rain from penetrating. This yolk, as it is called, is much more abundant and glutinous in fine than in coarse wool; the yolk easily separates from the coarse wool in lukewarm water, or even in water warmed only by the heat of the atmosphere, while the fine wool, after being thus washed, will remain almost as greasy as before.

The difficulty of completely scouring Merino wool has induced the growers to sell it in the grease to many persons, who have taken undue advantage of this circumstance, either because they were ignorant of the precise waste likely to be sustained in washing, or, knowing that, have exaggerated it to the grower, in order to purchase his wool at an inferior price.

It is obviously of consequence to the progress of improvement, that so fatal a circumstance should be removed, by teaching growers of Merino wool the most proper means of separating it from the grease, and other extraneous substances with which it is soiled. There are few methods which I have not tried, and I have found the following the most effectual. Though the success of this method essentially depends on the perfect execution of a number of operations; experience will show, that they are simple, easy, and cheap. They are all useful, and some indispensable, and consist of beating the wool, opening, picking, soaking, and putting into hot water, washing, draining, and drying.

The perfection of the washing greatly depends on the period of the year when it is performed: the best time is from the day of shearing to the latter end of September; if later, the water will be too cold to detach the yolk, the drying of the wool will with difficulty be effected, and require so much time and labor, that the expense will be increased, and the whiteness of the wool diminished.

On the evening previously to the day of washing, the fleeces should be opened, and laid one after the other on a large hurdle supported by tressels: they should then be gently beaten with two little sticks tied together, and shaken so as to discharge all dust and other small particles; an operation which is always very imperfectly performed. Those parts of the wool which are loaded with the dung of the animal should be pulled off, and laid aside for a separate washing; when any portion of the fleece is found so matted, that it is supposed the hot water will with difficulty penetrate, it should be opened with the fingers; or, should these be insufficiently powerful, an iron fork with curved prongs will be found effectual. Three or four minutes at most will suffice for a tolerable workman to perform all these operations.

The fleece should then be thrown into a tub proportioned to the quantity of wool intended to be washed; when one tub is not large enough, more must be used; old casks, or any other vessels of large dimensions, will answer the purpose. These should be filled with wool well stamped down, to save a useless waste of vessels, and water heated to 35 or 40 degrees thrown into them; were the water heated to 50 degrees, it would have no other consequence than a useless waste of fuel.

As much water should be poured in as will fill the vessels to the brims, and the wool soaked till the next morning. This soaking should last eight or ten hours, but it may be prolonged to twenty-four without inconvenience, which is a great advantage whenever the intertemperature of the atmosphere renders it necessary to delay the washing.

When the tubs can be placed near the lavatory, the trouble of carrying the wool, and the water in which it is soaked, is avoided; the wool is carried in baskets or panniers, like linen washed in ley; the water in close vessels. The grease, mixed with the water, is the most material ingredient in the scouring of wool, therefore great care should be taken that as little as possible be left in the wool, when put into the baskets or panniers. One copper or more, as may be required by the quantity of wool to be washed, should be placed over furnaces near the lavatory, and about three parts filled with greasy water, which should be heated to 50 or 60 degrees of the thermometer of Reaumur: the precise heat is of no consequence, but, if less than 50 degrees, it will be insufficient to detach the yolk, and above 60, it will proportionally fix it, crisp the wool, and render it hard and brittle. The most proper degree of heat can easily be ascertained without a thermometer, viz. when the water is so hot that the hand can just bear it.

A quarter or half a fleece, according to its weight, or the size of the copper, should be thrown into the water thus heated, and the smaller the quantity of wool put into the copper at a time, the more complete will be the process of scouring: it should then be stirred with a very smooth stick, or rather with a wooden fork perfectly rounded. The wool should be continually raised up and down only, to open and render it more easily penetrable by the water. Should the wool be stirred in all directions, it would be matted, its scouring prevented, and the subsequent operations of the manufacturer injured.

In this state it should be left in the copper three or four minutes, then taken out with the hands, the heat not being

too great to bear, or with the fork, put into a basket and held suspended for a moment over the copper, so that none of the greasy water is lost, then carried to the cold water and finally cleansed.

As the water in the copper decreases, the deficiency should be repaired by a supply of fresh greasy water at every removal of wool, so that the temperature may not be altered by too great a quantity of cold water poured in at once: when the water in the copper becomes muddy from too great an accumulation of sediment, it should be taken out and the process renewed.

The quantity of the water employed in the washing is immaterial—that certainly is preferable which washes linen, boils vegetables well, and dissolves soap. Running streams have great advantages over stagnant ponds, which may however be rendered current by placing the washing baskets under an artificial fall. The worst of all waters is that drawn from wells, but when compelled to use it, let it be first exposed to the air for some days, and it will answer the purpose much better, but would be still preferable if boiled, where fuel is cheap.

The wool should be washed in large open baskets, made of upright wands, so that all extraneous substances, separated from the wool by the water, may easily and rapidly pass away with the current. Two baskets should be fixed near each other at the bottom of a running stream; their form should be a parallelogram, and should reach some inches above the surface of the water, so that the wool be not carried away by the current. The wool should be first washed in the lower basket, and afterwards put into the upper, where it cleanses and purifies itself of all the extraneous matter which escaped the former washing.

Nothing contributes more to render the scouring perfect than the manner of doing it: the wool should never be rubbed, for that would twist and even felt it; it is sufficient to move it rapidly in running water, opening it as much as possible, and to do this effectually, both hands should be used.—Where the operation is performed on a large scale, the wool should be continually drawn from one end of the basket to the other by a rake. When the wool expands itself properly, swims on the surface, extends like a cloud, and the water runs clear from the basket, it should be thrown into another, left some minutes to drain, and then carried away to be dried.

When it is necessary to wash in stagnant water, the bottom should be laid in such a manner that the water cannot be easily muddied, and a much smaller basket with a handle on each side used, by means of which the wool should be repeatedly immersed, until the water passes through the basket perfectly clear.

In Spain, where one hundred thousand fleeces or more are washed in the same lavatory, and the washing conducted upon a plan infinitely more embarrassing and less efficacious than the one I have described, the wool, as it is taken from the water, is thrown upon stone platforms, placed in a sloping direction, to drain. My method is much more expeditious:—I put the wool into a press as it comes from the water; but if there be no press, the water may be squeezed out, but less perfectly, by having the wool extended on a strong linen cloth, and twisted by two powerful men. This method is more expensive and tedious than that of the press, but any other means of compression that occurs may be substituted.

Compression in no degree injures the quality of the wool: I have even observed that, the more it is compressed, the more it opens, and the rapidity, with which the wool afterwards dries, proves the great advantage of this method; for a single fine day is generally sufficient; which spares a great deal of trouble and expense, particularly in the repeated operations of housing and unhousing, which are injurious to the whiteness of the wool, but necessary, unless sheds are used sufficiently enclosed for security.

Should it be necessary, as frequently occurs, to extend the wool upon the ground in order to dry, the most convenient place local circumstances permit should be chosen—such as green sward or meadow; should it be directly after haymaking, a very close mottled harrow ought to be drawn over the ground, or even a broom used if necessary, so that every particle of grass left by the scythe be removed, and not suffered to entangle with the wool, and spoil its purity.

When the wool is well washed and dried, it is generally two fifths lighter than before washing.

In the manufactories where a final scouring is given to Merino wool, which is always imperfectly washed in Spain, to the water in the copper is added from one tenth to one third of urine, according to fancy, or rather according to the custom prevalent in each manufactory; with this is mixed putash, in the proportion of about 1 lb. to 13 gallons of water. I am sure, from a sufficient number of experiments, that the whole of this is unnecessary, and tends to make the wool hard and rough, especially when urine is applied in the proportion of one third; a tenth part may be employed without inconvenience, but at the same time without any perceptible utility. The soaking I have described supplies the place of urine, but urine cannot supply the place of soaking, which preserves all the suppleness of wool, without injuring its elasticity in the smallest degree. I cannot too strongly advise the growers of wool who are employed in introducing the race of Merino sheep, to practise a method which can alone protect them from the bad faith and ignorance of many men, who purchase wool on

the spot where it is grown, in order to sell it at a higher price to the manufacturers.

In the 30th chapter of the "Traité de l'Éducation des Moutons," by M. Chaboud de M., the reader will find many valuable observations on the washing of Merino wool. In the "Dictionnaire Encyclopédique," under the word "Laine," is detailed the method of scouring Merino wool practised by M. de Brabant, which is more simple and expeditious than Gilbert's, but not so effective.—C. G. B.

## Thirtieth Congress.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, JULY 10.  
Mr. John G. Jackson, (of Va.) offered a resolution on Saturday for amending the constitution of the U. States.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all bills for amending the constitution of the U. States, each of which, when ratified by three fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution.

1. Congress shall have power to lay a tax or duty on articles exported from any state.

2. Congress shall have power to make laws in any state, with the consent of the state within which the same shall be made.

3. Congress shall have power to make laws in any state, with the consent of the state within which the same shall be made.

4. Congress shall have power to establish a national bank, with branches therein in any state or territory of the United States.

The bill imposing a carriage tax passed the house by yeas and nays, 99 to 52.

Mr. Benson, from the joint committee, reported the business necessary to be done before the close of the present session, which chiefly related to revenue and army bills, and the bill prohibiting exportation of arms and munitions of foreign countries.

The bill from the Senate for relinquishing to the citizens the claims of the United States to certain property captured by private armed vessels, passed through a committee of the whole, Mr. King of N. C. in the chair, and was reported to the house.

After considerable debate, the house adjourned without deciding on said bill.

MONDAY, JULY 12.  
The unfinished business was resumed, viz. the consideration of the bill for relinquishing the claims of the United States to certain property captured by private armed vessels.

This bill relieves all rights and claims according to the United States under the non-importation laws, to goods, wares or merchandise, the property of British subjects, shipped from British ports since the declaration of war, and which have been captured by private armed vessels in the high seas, have been labelled and claimed in the ports of the United States in all cases where the goods, wares or merchandise, are at present of war, to the benefit of the exporters, &c.

The question pending at the last adjournment, was on a motion for indefinite postponement. This question having been taken, it resulted in the negative.

For the affirmative, 53. Against it, 75.

Messrs. Benson, Ives and Sheffield opposed the passage of the bill, and Messrs. Roberts, Rhea, W. Adams and Wright supported it.

The question on the passage of the bill was carried by the following vote:

For the bill, 79. Against it, 64.

A motion made by Mr. Benson, on Saturday, to direct the joint committee which was heretofore appointed to enquire and report to the time when the House may adjourn, was taken up and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Bibb, the House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the several bills.

After a sitting of two or three hours, the committee rose and reported the progress they had made.

MR. WEBSTER'S CALL.

A message was received from the President of the United States, that Mr. Webster, having been appointed the Secretary of State in reply to the French cabinet for certain information in relation to French affairs.

TUESDAY, JULY 13.  
Mr. Fisk of Vermont, from the committee of elections, made a report on the petition of Benjamin B. Biddeford and Peter A. Jay, contesting the election of Ebenezer Sage and John Lefferts, which was read, and the committee recommended by the committee was concurred in as follows:

Resolved, That the parties be allowed until the first Wednesday in the next session of Congress, to produce testimony relative to said election.

Mr. Callahan, from the committee on Foreign Relations, made the following

REPORT:

The Committee of Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the President's Message of the 12th inst. and the accompanying documents:

That they have examined the message and documents with all the attention their importance demands. Your committee will not indulge themselves in making the various observations which the interesting subjects brought under their consideration naturally suggest.

The delay incident in such a course, connected with the lateness of the season and the advanced season of the year, forbid so wide a range; but they cannot abstain from remarking that, while the message and documents furnish strong additional proof of the justice and necessity of the war, they also present powerful motives for the speedy and vigorous prosecution of it, as the urgent necessity of a safe and honorable peace. It can now no longer be doubted, that it was the pressure of our measures, combined with the determination of Congress to redress our wrongs by arms, and not the repeal of the French decrees, that broke down the order in council of 1807 and 1809; that dangerous system of monopoly by which we were, as to our commerce, in fact re-embodied. Let us then persevere, and make a just peace, and we shall attain final success. The reward is worthy of the end and privation. It is no less than the lasting peace and independence of ourselves and our posterity.

There is another view of the subject which your committee are compelled to present to the House. It is due to justice to consider the message and documents in relation to the conduct of the secretary. The message and documents, it is not a proper for this House to express sentiments of approbation or censure on the conduct of the President, but submit with deference, that as through this body he is responsible to the people for the faithful discharge of his duties, there are cases in which it is not only the right but the duty of this House to express its opinion. Such, in the judgment of your committee, is the present. The language of the resolutions, and the motives avowed by their supporters, leave no alternative. To be silent, would be to condemn. Upon a full investigation of the conduct of the executive in relation to Great Britain and France, as disclosed in the message and documents, your committee are of opinion that, in the judgment of the House, the same number of resolutions, and in an instance has the dignity, honor or interests of the United States been compromised.

Your committee therefore recommended the adoption of the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the conduct of the executive in relation to the various subjects referred to in the resolutions of the 21st of June, 1853, meets with the approbation of this House.

The report having been read, a desultory discussion of some length took place on the proper mode of disposing of the same. It was finally referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Thursday. Five thousand copies were also ordered to be printed, the printing being done under the supervision of the printer of the House.

Mr. Kilgore, from the select committee, reported a bill for the more effectual protection of the North Western frontier, by granting donations of land to actual settlers, and for other purposes; which was twice read and committed.

A bill introduced by Mr. Callahan to print 5000 copies of so much of the message of the 3d of March last, as does not form a part of the communication of yesterday. Negatived, 63 to 63.

The amendments of the Senate to the assessment bill, were referred to the committee of ways and means.

The House then proceeded to consider the amend-

ments of the committee of the whole to the bill laying a duty on salt.

On motion of Mr. Mason, the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14.

Mr. Troup, from the military committee, reported the bill from the Senate, making an appropriation for the further defence of the ports and harbors of the U. States, with amendments committed.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandise.

After the adoption of several unimportant amendments—Mr. Bibb moved to amend the bill as to include in the tax wholesale as well as retail dealers—Agreed to.

The committee of the whole then took up the bill laying a duty on Bank Notes, Notes of Hand, and foreign Bills of Exchange of certain descriptions.

Mr. Bibb explained the grounds on which he supported this measure at the present time.

Mr. Taylor, after some explanatory remarks going to show the difficulty of collecting a revenue on stamped paper, and the great inconvenience of such a tax on the people, made a motion to strike out a part of the first section of the bill for laying a tax on promissory notes, &c. so as to impose a duty on bank notes alone.

Considerable discussion arose on this motion, in which Messrs. Taylor, Wright, and Jackson supported the amendment, and Messrs. Bibb, Roberts, Clay and Seybert opposed it. The question was taken and decided in the negative—Yeas 34—Nays 64.

Mr. (Speaker) Clay then moved so to amend the bill as to confine the tax on notes, &c. to those negotiated at Banks, with a view to except from stamp duties the ordinary country transactions by notes, &c.; the question was taken on Mr. Clay's motion and carried without a division.

The bill having been gone through, and some further amendments made thereto, the committee rose, reported the bill to the House, as amended, and obtained leave to sit again, or the remaining tax bills.

The House proceeded to consider the report of the committee of the whole; and having gone through the first bill and agreed to the amendments reported by the committee, a motion was made to adjourn, and carried—half past 4 o'clock.

THURSDAY, JULY 15.

Mr. Bibb, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported the agreement of that committee to the amendments of the Senate, to the bill for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties, with an amendment; which was read and concurred in by the House.

The following order was moved by Mr. Goldsborough—Ordered, that five thousand copies be printed of the resolution passed by the House on the first day of March last, requesting certain information from the President of the U. States relative to the French decrees; and of the communication made to this House by the President on the third of the same month in consequence of that resolution; and also of the 21st of June last, requesting further information on the same subject. It was decided in the negative.

Yeas 52. Nays 77.

An engrossed bill to regulate the allowance of furlough to officers in the army of the U. States, was read the third time and passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill laying duties on licenses to retailers of wine, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandise. Several amendments were offered which were rejected; the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill from the Senate making an appropriation for the further defence of the ports and harbors of the United States—and after some time spent therein, the committee rose reported the bill without amendment; the bill was read a third time and passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the amendments reported by the committee of the whole to the bill laying duties on bank notes and notes of hand, and foreign bills of exchange of certain descriptions. Several amendments were offered and rejected; the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

At half past three, the House went into secret session and remained so until they adjourned.

FRIDAY, JULY 16.

Mr. Nelson reported a bill supplementary to the act to encourage the destruction of the armed vessels of war of the enemy (appropriating \$3000 to carry it into effect)—which was twice read and committed.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to lay a duty on imported salt.

After some amendments had been made, Mr. Macon moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill to the first Monday in November next.

For the motion 51. Against it 85.

Further amendments were made, among which was one, on motion of Mr. Vanreue, to reduce the duty from twenty to twelve and a half cents, per bushel. On motion of Mr. Barnett, this vote was reconsidered; and the question being taken in agreement to the said proposed amendment, was decided in the negative.

For the amendment 69. Against it 70.

Mr. Wright moved to reduce the duty from twenty to fourteen cents per bushel.

For the motion 53. Against it 74.

The title of the bill was then amended so as to read "A bill laying a duty on imported salt; granting a bounty on pickled fish and shellfish to certain vessels employed in the fisheries;" and the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The engrossed bill laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandise, was read a third time, and passed by the following vote:

For the bill 84. Against it 46.

The engrossed bill laying duties on notes of banks, bankers and certain companies; on notes, bonds and obligations discounted by banks, bankers and certain companies; on bills of exchange of certain descriptions; was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Bibb, the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

The House then went into secret session, and so remained until they adjourned.

SECRET PROCEEDINGS.

The House having yesterday, previous to adjournment, removed the injunction of secrecy as to their proceedings the two past days, it appears they were as follows:

THURSDAY, JULY 15.

Mr. Stewart submitted the following Preamble and Resolution for consideration.

Whereas the seat of the general government, from the unprepared and defenceless state of the district of Columbia, is in imminent danger, if any attack should be made thereon; and whereas the fleet of the enemy is understood to be within a few hours sail of the capital; and whereas the immense value of public property exposed to destruction, the great value of the

public records and other deeply interesting considerations render it peculiarly important that an invasion of the metropolis should be met with vigour, and successfully repelled; whereupon:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, a distribution of such arms as are in the possession of the government within the district should be immediately made to be placed in the hands of all able bodied men within the district willing to be embodied liable to perform military duty, and also in the hands of such members of this House as may be willing to receive them, to act against the enemy in any manner not incompatible with their public duties.

And a question being taken whether the subject matter of the said proposition requires secrecy, it was determined in the affirmative.

A motion was made by Mr. Rhea, that the said proposition do lie on the table.

For the motion 64. Against it 74.

A motion was made by Mr. Chalmers, to strike out the preamble, and carried in the affirmative.

A motion was made by Mr. Birrell, to refer the motion to the military committee.

For the motion 74. Against it 44.

And the doors were then opened.

FRIDAY, JULY 16.

Mr. Troup, from the Military Committee, made the following report:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a resolution of the President, having relation to the present movement of the enemy, reports:

That they have examined into the state of preparation, naval and military, made to receive the enemy, and are satisfied that the preparation is in every respect adequate to the emergency, and that no measures are necessary on the part of the House to make it more complete.

On motion of Mr. Grosvenor, the report was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Bibb, the injunction of secrecy, was removed from the proceedings of yesterday and to-day.

SATURDAY, JULY 17.

Mr. Nelson introduced a resolution instructing the Naval Committee to enquire into the expediency of giving further encouragement in private armed vessels, by diminishing or remitting the duties on prize goods.

Also, a resolution instructing the same committee to enquire into the expediency of allowing a bounty for every officer and seaman of the enemy, which shall be captured by private armed vessels. Some debate ensued. Mr. Patten, of Rhode Island, opposed the first resolution, principally on the ground, that it would be in its operation a virtual repeal of the non-importation law, and he reprobated the idea of an attempt to derive a revenue in this way; that cultivators of the soil would be the consequence of passing a law founded upon the principle of the resolution; that he was against a trading war; he was either for an effectual war, or a peace, and a fair and honorable trade.

Both resolutions were adopted; and Mr. Robert introduced another resolution, instructing the same committee to enquire into the expediency of making alterations in the law respecting fees demandable in the trial of causes of prizes and prize goods in the Courts of Admiralty—agreed to.

The engrossed bill for laying a duty of 20 cents per bushel on imported salt, was read a third time, and the question being, Shall the bill pass? it was carried a very large vote. Messrs. Hanson, Grosvenor and Dickerson spoke against the passage of the bill. As the provision that they should take effect until the first of January, it was meant by the majority to reserve the power to repeal them at the next session of Congress, and which would be the case if certain events entailed upon should take place; and they being limited to the continuance of the war and one year thereafter, it was a deception upon the public credit; and would not be a foundation for the credit of the country. The other gentlemen opposed it on account of the peculiar nature of the tax. A motion was made by Mr. Mather, of North-Carolina, to postpone it till the 1st of December—negatived, by yeas and nays—yeas 62, nays 85.

The question then recurred on its passage—carried—yeas 80, nays 55. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Bibb, acting chairman of the committee of ways and means, said, that a new loan of 5 or 6 millions of dollars would be proposed during the session, and that a gentleman last evening informed him he was instructed to subscribe for the whole sum. Mr. Hanson replied, that he was informed yesterday, by a most respectable merchant, that not one dollar would be obtained, the friends of the war bills being as yet poor.

The Senate have concurred in the bills which have passed the House, for laying duties on sales at auction, no duties, on licenses to wholesale dealers, and retailers, and on carriages for the conveyance of persons, with amendments to each.

We learn, that the Secretary of War has at last given an order for the delivery of 1500 stand of arms, to the Executive of this Commonwealth.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has appointed the first Thursday of August next, to be observed as a day of Fasting, Thanksgiving and Prayer.

THE MARKETS.

Beef, fresh per lb. 6 a 12 cts.  
Pork, do. in hogs, per lb. 8 a 10 cts.  
Veal, do. 8 a 10 cts.  
Mutton, lb. 5 a 9 cts.  
Poultry, lb. 10 a 12 cts.  
Butter, fresh, lb. 18 a 23 cts.  
Eggs, doz. 20 a 22 cts.

PRICES OF MERCHANDISE.

Ashes, pot and pearl, per ton. 110 a 115 cts.  
Butter, 1st & 2d quality, for ship. 14 a 17 cts.  
Beans, white, bush. 20 a 22 cts.  
Cheese, Am. lb. 8 a 13 cts.  
Cider, liquor, bbl. 30 a 35 cts.  
Flax, lb. 14 a 16 cts.  
Floor, sup. 13 cts.  
Rye, Am. live geese, lb. 50 a 55 cts.  
Corn, bush. 160 a 175 cts.  
Rye, do. 175 a 178 cts.  
Oats, do. 95 a 100 cts.  
Hops, 12 cts.  
Hogs Lard, 1st and 2d quality, lb. 14 a 16 cts.

STOCKS.

Six per Cents. 92 1/2 per ct.  
State Notes. 99 a 100

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, 30 days. 44 1/2 per ct. vis.

ALMANAC.

1853.	July.	O.	S.	High Water.	Low Water.
30 Friday.	4 49 7	11	1	56	10 11 10
31 Saturday.	4 50 7	10	2	43	10 11 10
Aug 1 Sunday.	4 51 7	9	3	27	10 11 10
2 Monday.	4 52 7	8	4	14	10 11 10
3 Tuesday.	4 53 7	7	5	54	10 11 10
4 Wednesday.	4 54 7	6	5	37	10 11 10
5 Thursday.	4 55 7	5	6	22	10 11 10

WEEKLY MESSENGER.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

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