equipage, and finally a crown and hereditary succession. Let us, sir, establish tranquillity and good order at home, and wealth, strength and national dignity will be the infallible result. The aggregate of dignity will be the same, whether it be divided amongst all or centred in one. And whom, sir, do we mean to gratify? Is it our present President? Certainly, if we expect to please him we shall be greatly disappointed. He has a real dignity of character, and is above such little vanities. We shall give him infinite pain; we shall do him an essential injury; we shall place him in a most delicate and disagreeable situation; we shall reduce him to the necessity of evincing to the world his disapprobation of our measures, or of risking some diminution of that high reputation for disinterested patriotism which he has so justly acquired. If it is not for his gratification, for whose then are we to do this? Where is the man amongst us who has the presumption and vanity to expect it? Who is it that shall say; for my aggrandizement three millions of people have entered into a calamitous war, they have persevered in it for [illegible] long years, they have sacrificed their property, they have spilt their blood, they have rendered thousands of families wretched by the loss of their only protectors and means of support? This spirit of imitation, sir, this spirit of mimickry and apery will be the ruin of our country. Instead of giving us dignity in the eyes of foreigners, it will expose us to be laughed at as apes. They gave us credit for our exertions in effecting the Revolution, but they will say that we want independence of spirit to render it a blessing to us. I hope, sir, that we shall not appoint a committee—I thought it improper before, and I still think that we cannot be justified in doing it.

Mr. Burke

"Hoped the House would express their decided disapprobation of bestowing titles in any shape whatever, it would be an indignity in the House to countenance any measures of this nature; perhaps some gentlemen might think the subject was a matter of indifference, but it did not appear to him in that light, the introduction of two words which he could mention, into the title of these officers, would alter the constitution itself, but he would forbear to say any thing farther, as he had a well grounded expectation that the House would take no further notice of the business."

Mr. Madison.

"I may be well disposed to concur in opinion with gentlemen that we ought not to recede from our former vote on this subject, yet at the same time I may wish to proceed with due respect to the Senate and give dignity and weight to our own opinion so far as it contradicts theirs by the deliberate and decent manner in which we decide. For my part, Mr. Speaker, I do not conceive titles to be so pregnant with danger as some gentlemen apprehend. I believe a President of the United States clothed with all the powers given in the constitution would not be a dangerous person to the liberties of America, if you were to load him with all the titles of Europe or Asia. We have seen superb and august titles given without conferring power and influence or without even obtaining respect; one of the most impotent sovereigns in Europe has assumed a title as high as human invention can devise, for example, what words can imply a greater magnitude of power and strength than that of high mightiness; this title seems to border almost upon impiety; it is assuming the pre-eminence and omnipotency of the deity, yet this title and many others cast in the same mould have obtained a long time in Europe, but have they conferred power? Does experience sanctify such opinion, look at the republic I have alluded to and say if their present state warrants the idea.

"I am not afraid of titles because I fear the danger of any power they could confer, but I am against them because they are not very reconcilable with the nature of our government, or the genius of the people; even if they were proper in themselves, they are not so at this juncture of time. But my strongest objection is founded in principle, instead of encreasing they diminish the true dignity and importance of a republic, and would in particular, on this occasion, diminish the true dignity of the first magistrate himself. If we give titles we must either borrow or invent them—if we have recourse to the fertile fields of luxuriant fancy, and deck out an airy being of our own creation, it is a great chance but its fantastic properties renders the empty fanthom ridiculous and absurd. If we borrow, the servile imitation will be odious, not to say ridiculous also—we must copy from the pompous sovereigns of the east, or follow the inferior potentates of Europe; in either case, the splendid tinsel or gorgeous robe would disgrace the manly shoulders of our chief. The more truly honorable shall we be, by shewing a total neglect and disregard to things of this nature; the more simple, the more republican we are in our manners, the more rational dignity we acquire; therefore I am better pleased with the report adopted by the House, than I should have been with any other whatsoever.

"The Senate, no doubt, entertain different sentiments on this subject. I would wish therefore to treat their opinion with respect and attention, I would desire to justify the reasonable and republican decision of this House to the other branch of Congress, in order to prevent a misunderstanding. But that the motion of my worthy colleague, (Mr. Parker) has possession of the house, I would move a more temperate proposition, and I think it deserves some pains to bring about that good will and urbanity, which for the dispatch of public business, ought to be kept up between the two Houses. I do not think it would be a sacrifice of dignity to appoint a committee of conference, but imagine it would tend to cement that harmony which has hitherto been preserved between the Senate and this House—therefore, while I concur with the gentlemen who express in such decided terms, their disapprobation of bestowing titles, I concur also, with those who are for the appointment of a committee of conference, not apprehending they will depart from the principles adopted and acted upon by the House."

Mr. White

"Did not approve of a committee of conference, because the House had already determined the question, by unanimously adopting the report of the joint committee, he did not think that it was worth while having the subject longer contended; he was satisfied both the spirit of the constitution, and the spirit of the people disapproved of titles."

Mr. Parker

"Wanted to know what was the object of gentlemen in the appointment of a committee of conference; the committee could only say, that the House had refused their consent to annexing any titles whatever to the President and Vice-President; for certainly the committee would not descend into the merits of a question already established by the House; for his part he could not see what purpose was to be answered by the appointment of such a committee—he wished to have done with the subject, because while it remained a question in the House, the people's minds would be much agitated; it was impossible that a true republican spirit could remain unconcerned when a principle was under consideration so repugnant to the principles of equal liberty."

Mr. Jackson

"Wondered what title the Senate had in contemplation to add dignity or lustre to the person that filled the Presidential chair; for his part he could conceive none. Would it add to his fame to be called after the petty and insignificant princes of Europe? Would stiling him His Serene Highness, His Grace, or Mightiness, add one tittle to the solid properties he possessed? He thought it would not;—and therefore conceived the proposition to be trifling with the dignity of the government.—As a difference had taken place between the two Houses, he had no objection to a conference taking place, he hoped it might be productive of good consequences, and the Senate be induced to follow the laudable example of the House."

Mr. Seney

"Intended nothing disrespectful to the Senate, but he conceived, after having adopted the report of the committee, it would derogate from their own dignity to rescind an unanimous resolution; and for what other purpose could a conference be appointed by the house? They must certainly suppose, that there might be ground for changing their opinion: nothing of this kind appeared to him, and therefore he was of opinion, it would be an useless consumption to waste any more time about it."

Mr. Clymer

"Thought there was little occasion to add any title to either the President or Vice-President. He was very well convinced by experience that titles did not confer power; on the contrary, they frequently made their possessors ridiculous. The most impotent potentates, the most insignificant powers, generally assumed the highest and most lofty titles. That they do not indicate power and prerogative is very observable in the English history; for when the chief magistrate of that nation were the simple style of His Grace, or Highness, his prerogatives were much more extensive than since he has become, His Most Sacred Majesty.

"Titular distinctions are said to be unpopular in the United States, yet a person would be led to think otherwise from the vast number of honorable gentlemen we have in America. As soon as a man is selected for the public service, his fellow citizens with liberal hand, shower down titles on him—either excellency or honorable. He would venture to affirm there were more honorable esquires in the United States than all the world beside. He wished to check a propensity so notoriously evidenced in favor of distinctions, and hoped the example of the House might prevail to extinguish what predilection that appeared in favor of titles."

Mr. Page.

"If I thought the motion made by my colleague in the least degree disrespectful, I should not have seconded it. I would be the last man on this floor to treat that worthy body with disrespect; but I believe it cannot be construed to have such a meaning;—if we were to let the resolution lie on the table it would not be disrespectful. But what is the object of the motion?—Simply to inform the Senate that we cannot rescind a resolution adopted in consequence of the report of a joint committee. If the conduct of either House is in the least degree disrespectful (though I do not conceive it is,) the body who declined adopting the report, after knowing the sense of the other to be in its favor, is the most so.

"But on what are a committee to confer? Not upon what title shall be bestowed, because we have no right to enter on the subject; and here I must tell gentlemen I differ from them when they think titles can do no harm. Titles I say, sir, may do harm, and have done harm. If we contend now for a right to confer titles, I apprehend the time will come when we shall form a reservoir for honor, and make our President the fountain of it; in such a case, may not titles do an injury to the Union? They have been the occasion of an eternal faction in the kingdom we were formerly connected with, and may beget like inquietude in America; for I contend, if you give the title, you must follow it with the robe and the diadem, and then the principles of your government are subverted.

Mr. Lee

"Moved the previous question, as the best mode of getting rid of the motion before the House: he was supported by a sufficient number. And on the question, shall the main question be now put? It passed in the negative; and so the motion was lost."

Thus disposed of the proposition of the Senate received its *quietus*. The *unanimous* vote of the Representatives dismissed it, it is to be hoped, forever.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN NEWS

Selected from London papers to the 18th April.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

April 16.

Calumnies of the French Government.

Lord Morpeth rose to say a few words on a subject deeply interesting to the feelings and honor of this country. It was with pain he was compelled to advert to the disagreeable question; but the transactions that had lately taken place in France relative to it, rendered it necessary to rescue the character of the Government and of the country from the infamous charges made by the French government against one of our ministers at a foreign court. To justify the acts of violence which had been committed by the French government, it had been urged, that instructions had been given by our government to that minister to encourage and excite the subjects of France to the commission of the most abominable crimes. As long as the charges against this country had been confined to vehicles of the rancour and malevolence of the French government the noble Lord would have thought it wise to treat them with that scorn and silence such unfounded calumnies merited; but in his opinion the case was now altered. A publication had been circulated, purporting to be the correspondence between our minister at Munich and a Frenchman residing at Paris. By this it appeared that the Frenchman had betrayed his trust, and put the French government in possession of the correspondence. This publication has been communicated to all the Foreign ministers at Paris: and from their replies, it would appear that they had all with the single exception of the Russian minister, prejudged the matter on allegations unproved, and he trusted unprovable. He should not dwell upon the servility with which Europe bowed to the power of France, but he wished to see that servility confined to the continent, and to have it proved to the world, that there was one country at least, which is neither to be awed by its menaces, nor aspersed by its calumnies. As to the charges which had in this instance been made, he thought he had a right to call on his Majesty's ministers to clear up. He thought he had a right to call on them in justice to themselves, in justice to the individual concerned (Mr. Drake) and above all in justice to the character of the country, to refute the atrocious calumnies, and to repel the iniquitous charges so unjustly made upon the honor of the country. He trusted he should be justified in calling on his Majesty's ministers to prove to the world that they had not armed the hand of the assassin, that they had not aimed the dagger in the dark, but on the contrary, conducted their system of hostilities in that fair, open and manly manner, which belongs to legitimate warfare.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*—"I feel myself under the highest obligations to the noble lord, for the opportunity he has afforded me of thus publicly repelling and refuting the most base and unfounded charge that has ever been brought against the government of any civilised country. I am sure that the House will scarcely expect from me any thing more than expressions of the utmost surprise, indignation and abhorrence, against the foul and atrocious calumnies of the most wicked & tyrannical government that ever was established in the midst of a civilized people. The servants of his majesty spurn at such a charge, and will oppose to it their character and their honor. In compliance with the noble lord's request, I now affirm with a clear conscience, and with perfect truth, that *no instructions have been sent by the British government to any of its residents abroad, inconsistent with the rights of nations, of honor and of jurisprudence.* I shall say nothing at present of the construction put upon the supposed correspondence, but I assure the House that no person can be more anxious than I am myself to vindicate the conduct of his majesty's ministers, and to falsify the abominable charge, which is evidently meant as the grossest insult upon the character of the sovereign and his government, and as a means of wounding and degrading, through them, the feelings, the character and the honor of the people of this empire. The government has not yet received any dispatches from the resident at Munich, (Mr. Drake) upon this subject; but as soon as they arrive, I shall think it necessary to make such a communication as will I am convinced, rescue his character as well as ours, from so foul and detestable a slander. I have perfect confidence that the more the particulars of his conduct are enquired into, the more apparent will be the propriety of it, and the vileness and falsehood of that (as I have the best grounds to suppose) most impudent and infamous fabrication.

PARIS, April 7.

The Ex General Charles Pichegru has hanged himself in prison. The following are the particulars of the suicide:

On the repeated requests he made, and on giving his word of honor that he would not make any attempt on his life, Pichegru obtained the dismissal of his guards during the night. Every morning an attendant in waiting came to light his fire with a bundle of wood. Pichegru on one of the preceding mornings had laid aside a part of a faggot, by which he thought he might put an end to his existence. In short, on the 5th inst. Pichegru, after having supped very heartily at eleven o'clock, went to bed about twelve. The attendant in waiting having retired, Pichegru drew from under his pillow, where he had placed it, a black handkerchief, which he tied round his neck; the piece of wood which he had kept in reserve, he then made use of to assist him in the project of suicide; he introduces this piece of wood into the two ends of the handkerchief where it was tied; he turns this little stick close to the glands of the neck as often as he thinks necessary to put a stop to respiration. When on the point of losing respiration he draws the stick behind his ear, and throws himself on the same side of his head, in order to prevent its shifting. Pichegru, naturally fat, full of blood, suffocated by the full meal which he had just taken, and by the great pressure which he made, expires during the night.

Next day in the morning, the attendant came to kindle his fire; he looked towards Pichegru's bed; saw him as he supposed, in a profound sleep, and retired to do his work. About half past seven the attendant again went up, again saw the head of Pichegru quietly resting on his pillow, and again went away, still fearing to interrupt his sleep. At nine o'clock he went up a third time and observed no alteration in the posture of the prisoner, who usually spoke to him when he was awake. The attendant began to be surprised at his sleeping so long, went up to the bed, and sees his face pale and distorted; he then moved the body and found it lifeless, and without motion. He immediately gives information to the Jailor, who went that instant to inform *Thuriot* the judge and solicitor in this important trial. Eight physicians and surgeons were employed to draw up the *process verbal* of the state in which the body was found, and this *process verbal* and the corpse were brought before the Criminal Tribunal on the 6th, about one o'clock in the afternoon.

After the report was concluded, Citizen Gerard Commissary of the Government, spoke to the following purpose, addressing himself to the Magistrates and the Tribunal; "The publicity which you give to every thing connected with the conspiracy, formed against the life of the First Consul, completes the arrangements which you have instituted. These arrangements have been pursued with all the activity and zeal of which we are capable. No effort has been spared to disappoint the success of a scheme of the most abominable nature; though the forms of legal proceeding have not been observed, you will have the most conclusive evidence of the conspiracy itself. One of the principal agents of the projected assassination dispatched himself in a manner contrary to all human laws. The evidence of his guilt, however, must for ever affix a stigma on his memory. His cotemporaries and posterity will say, Pichegru saw no distinction betwixt his guilt and his infamy. He became a suicide. The magistrates appointed to enquire into the evidences of his crime, and to submit them to the proper tribunal, have done their duty. I require that the body of Charles Pichegru be buried in the place usually appointed for the burial of the corpses of persons taken from the Temple, where there have been instances of suicide. His burial is to be made in the presence of a public officer and two servants of the Tribunal, I require further, that the process verbal of the opening of the body and the burial shall be published in every part of the Republic where it may be necessary."

Another account.

April 8.

On the 6th of April, the commissary of government appeared before the criminal and special tribunate of the department of Seine, sitting at the palace of justice in Paris, and reported,

That he had received intelligence from one of the judges of the tribunate, whose office it was to prefer articles of accusation against Georges, Moreau and Pichegru—that the latter had, on the preceding evening, committed suicide in the prison of the temple. He demanded that the tribunate take the subject into their immediate consideration.

A committee was accordingly appointed to investigate and report agreeably to the general usage in such cases; who having visited the prison, and heard the examination of the keeper, ordered,

That the body of the ex-gen. Pichegru be inspected by six of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the department; and that they certify the cause of his death.

Being carried to the temple, and having there taken the oath prescribed by the laws, the said physicians and surgeons unanimously declared, that being conducted by the goaler into the chamber which had been occupied by the ex-general, they found there upon a bed a corpse, which they recognised to be masculine; that the body appeared to be that of a man between 40 and 45 years of age; his height a *metre* and 73 *centri-metres*; his hair a dark brown; arched eye-brows of the same color; forehead large and bald; clear blue grey eyes, long nose, thick, flat at the end, and hollow at the top, &c. That after having minutely examined the said corpse, they remarked a circular impression on the neck about the breadth of two fingers, and much marked on the left side; that the strangulation was effected by the help of a cravat of black silk, which had been twisted so tightly round the neck with a stick, as to produce death; that the face was livid, the jaws locked, and the tongue pressed between the teeth; that the extremities were cold; the muscles of the fingers and hands very much contracted; that in their opinion, the corpse was that of the Ex-general Pichegru; and that he committed suicide by strangling himself.

The person of Pichegru was identified by ten citizens, to whom he was well known in his time, who were severally examined, and made oath of the fact.

The soldiers on guard near the chamber where the suicide was committed, the keepers and turnkeys of the prison were then interrogated as to what they knew of the circumstances attending it; but (excepting one who had heard during his watch, about 3 o'clock in the morning an uncommon coughing as of a person under pressure) they were entirely ignorant. The turnkey who had waited on Pichegru at supper in the evening, and had locked him up at 10 o'clock, deposed that he had kept the key of his chamber in his pocket from that time until 7 in the morning, when he went into the room to light him a fire, and had found him in the situation above described.

LONDON, April 16.

The Hamburgh Mail due on Wednesday, arrived last night. Though it has not brought any news from Paris of so late a date as that we received by the last Moniteur, it has furnished us with some interesting particulars upon the internal state of France. Never during the most sanguinary period of the despotism of Robespierre, was the Police of Paris more tremendously active, its myrmidons pervade all places, swarm