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LONDON, June 13.

A Russian gentleman arrived in town on Saturday from Petersburg, via France, and immediately waited on Count Woronzo, the Imperial ambassador. He is reported to have been the bearer of important dispatches from the emperor, his master, relative to the recent proceedings of the French government. Upon this subject, we understand the remonstrances of the Imperial Alexander to Bonaparte are of the most spirited description. Napoleon deems it insolent and presumptuous, and a private letter from Holland says, that Talleyrand's private secretary has written to a friend at Amsterdam, informing him "that a terrible answer is preparing to the haughty remonstrance of Russia." It was indeed reported yesterday, that war against that power had been declared by France but we are well assured, that no such intelligence has been received either by our government or the Russian ambassador.

June 14.

Mr. Drake is to embark at a Danish port for England. The Elector of Saxony would not permit him to remain in his territory, alledging (according to the Paris Papers,) "that his principles did not permit him to harbour a man ordered to quit Munich, for having dishonoured the first and most sacred of characters."

June 15.

The German Electors and Princes have sent new credentials to their ministers at the Court of France. The Elector Arch-Chancellor of the Empire has written to the Emperor of the French to compliment him upon his elevation. As his Electorial Highness would not act without the concurrence of Austria, we may be sure that the new government will be acknowledged by the court of Vienna.

All the English at Leghorn have been arrested & conveyed to the new fortress: seals were put by the French upon all their papers, warehouses, and effects. From this measure only such Englishmen were exempted as have lived there for 15 years as Tuscan subjects.

A letter from Vienna, dated May 23 inst. "There is a talk now of an important change in the political state of Europe. The principal item of this report is, that, as Napoleon Bonaparte receives the Imperial Crown of France, Poland will, by the intervention of Russia, and with the consent of Austria and Prussia, receive a King in the person of Louis XVIII.

"Men of consequence assert, that the French Emperor has proposed to the Courts of Vienna, Petersburg, and Berlin, the following new partitions: Austria to have the Ion quarter (without prejudice to Bavaria); the Arch-Duke Charles, as Grand Master of the Teutonic Oorder, to have the title of Elector, and all the possessions of the Order, of Malta, in Germany, (which is to be entirely suppressed, as the English are masters of the Island of Malta,) besides the two Prussian Principalities in Franconia, of Anspach and Bareuth, Prussia is to have Hanover; and the city of Erfort, with its district, is to be ceded by Prussia to Saxe Weimar, along with the Eichsfeld.

"On the other hand, we learn from the Banks of the Maine, that a private arrangement has been made between the Court of Petersburgh, and the French government, consisting of the following heads:

1. The French troops are to evacuate the Electorate of Hanover.
2. They are to quit the territory of the King of Naples.
3. The King of Sardinia is to receive a sufficient indemnity.
4. The Elector of Baden shall receive a sanction for the inroad of the French troops into his territory.
5. The concerns of the Grand Empire shall henceforth be conducted at Vienna."

The case of Robert Astlet has not yet been reported to His Majesty, and fifteen other prisoners are in the same condition.

June 19.

Last night a very long debate took place on the defence bill; and at five o'clock in the morning a division took place.

For the bill	265
Against it	223
Majority	42

Thus, after efforts almost unexampled the minister only has a majority of forty. Mr. Pitt took occasion to state repeatedly, that he would not retire whatever might be the fate of the bill. The tone and manner of this bravado most evidently disgusted the sober and reflecting men of all sides. We think it not only disgusting but alarming, after the strange revolution which Europe has lately exhibited, and France has seen consummated.

While Mr. Pitt's friends were in the lobby, he intimated that the third reading of the bill was intended for this day. He at the same time stated, that as the debate had been so long protracted, an early division might be expected. He cannot detain any longer the Generals, Admirals and Captains, that have been sent for.

June 20.

The contending parties in the House of Commons displayed the utmost exertion of their powers on Monday night. The nation looked to the event as a kind of criterion by which they were to determine on the future government of the country; and according to the result of it, the public mind expected to attain some degree of certainty as to the party to whom the administration of public affairs at this important crisis, would be entrusted. The debate, as might be expected, branched off into a subject of consideration, which naturally enough presented itself to the attention of the House. This was the late change in his majesty's ministers. The subject was introduced in a manner not altogether expected. Mr. Canning assumed a degree of importance which required, as it received, the chastening hand of Mr. Sheridan. It has been said that Mr. Pitt would, with all the influence of his authority, find it a matter of no small difficulty to keep his lesser colleagues from being indisposed to each other; and this appears from the small degree of consideration with which Lord Hawkesbury is treated by Mr. Canning. Indeed, after the the opinion given of the noble Lord by that gentleman, we cannot very well reconcile the probability of their remaining in office together. The minister had considerable difficulties to encounter. It must indeed, be acknowledged that the period when he re-assumed the helm of power is pregnant with them. The Opposition possesses a formidable character, both as to talents and number; nor is it to be supposed that their vigilance will be lulled asleep, or their activity suspended. We may therefore look forward to an occasional scene, at least of parliamentary contest.

Last night the bill was read a third time, and passed without a division.

We are still without authentic intelligence of the issue of Moreau's trial, altho' private accounts from Paris of the 14th instant, state, that the execution of the pretended conspirators would take place in the same clandestine manner as the murders of Pichegru and of the Duke d'Engheim. Rumours were even circulated on that day, that some of them were found dead in their dungeons, and were said to have committed suicides.—These accounts add, that immediately after the closing speech of the imperial attorney-general, Bonaparte convoked a council of state, at which all the great officers of the Empire and the all the ministers were present. He desired their opinion, whether, according to his own inclination, it would be political to pardon most of the pretended conspirators, or to let the law take its course. *His brothers voted for clemency*, but the plurality of the members thought it dangerous to pardon men, who, if shut up in prison, or transported to the most distant colonies, might find opportunity to escape, who were incorrigibly fanatical for the Bourbons, and that therefore the safety of the Emperor and empire required their punishment. Bonaparte with difficulty assented to their opinion, and protested that, without their better judgment, he would have forgiven them all, not excluding even Georges, abhorring to shed human blood. This story the police agents report every where, adding that Bonaparte left the council of state with tears in his eyes!!!

PARIS, May 25.

The situation of the foreign diplomatic corps here is ridiculously awkward—They are all accredited to a chief magistrate, and to a government which does not exist any longer. The removal or change of both was officially announced to them by Talleyrand, on the 20th inst. on which occasion, persons present at Talleyrand's diplomatic levee affirm, that the minister's political gravity, when he pronounced the name of the Emperor Napoleon, was almost surpassed by the diplomatic shyness of Cobentzel, Lucchesini, &c. in talking of the French government. All the independent foreign agents here have ever been unanimous in their determination, not to appear either at the levees of the emperor, or at the routs of the drawing-room of the empress, until they have instructions from their respective courts how to act; and notwithstanding the threats held out to some, and the pecuniary indemnities offered to others, they have continued in a conduct not very flattering to the vanity of Bonaparte, who gave them seven weeks, or from the 27th of Marsh, the day of the assiance of the Senate to its Senatus Consultum of the 18th inst. time, more than sufficient, even for the courts of Constantinople and Petersburgh, to dispatch orders to their agents here on this subject. When I mentioned the unanimity of the foreign diplomatic corps, I meant all those present at the consultation, as the Dutch, Swiss, Italian, and Etrurian ministers, which the Pope's Nuncio, declined attending. It is, however, whispered, that besides these refractory diplomats, the new emperor has the certain promises of Spain and Prussia; and if, therefore, Messrs. Gravina and Lucchesini have not yet officially acknowledged his dignity, they only wait to be joined by Count Cobentzel, to whose Sovereign six couriers have been sent, in one week, on this affair. The promotion of Lasnes to a Field-Marshal makes it almost certain that the court of Lisbon has agreed to every thing, as much as the non-advancement or statu quo of General Hedouville proves that the emperor of Russia has declined, hitherto all fraternity with the emperor of the French. For a courtier like Cobentzel, and for a flatterer like Lucchesini, this diplomatic interregnum is very disagreeable. They take, however, every opportunity to declare their sentiments. At the last opera, Cobentzel bowed repeatedly to the new emperor, whilst the French police agents applauded him; and at a dinner yesterday by a banking Senator, Lucchesini, in announcing himself there, only in his private capacity, repeated his imperial majesty so often, and with such an affection, that it disgusted even the cringing courtier, the Senator Roederer, who was present. A courier, has arrived, via Holland, from Livingston, and the new emperor hopes that his intrigues in England will have complete success, either so as to embroil all parties, that he may command a peace, or that private animosities will lull asleep the public spirit, and make the conquest of England, or at least the change of dynasty, easy.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, March 7.

DEBATE on *Georgia Claims.*

In committe of the whole,

Mr. Dawson in the chair, on the bill *providing for the settlement of sundry claims to public lands lying south of the state of Tennessee.*

Continued.

Mr. BOYD hoped the committee would not rise before they had decided on the resolutions one by one, and gentlemen allowed a full opportunity of declaring their opinions. He would say for himself that, in his opinion, Congress did not possess the right of censuring the proceedings or taking away the rights of a state. If they acted wrong, their constituents would put them right.

Mr. ELLIOT. It is certainly unnecessary to reply to the arguments of the gentleman from Virginia. The sense of the House has repeatedly been ascertained upon this subject. I will only observe that the inconsistency which the gentleman believes that he has pointed out in the conduct of those who oppose his resolutions, exists only in his own imagination. We make no decision, we give no opinion, upon either of the acts of the state of Georgia. We carefully avoid that view of the subject, and consider the question as a question of expediency and policy only.

I rejoice to hear, from a gentleman of high political character on this floor, that it is already doubtful whether party spirit any longer exists within these walls. But I cannot consider the opinion as the result of cool reflection. Could I believe that this delightful dream of the imagination is to be realised this day, I would hail it as the most auspicious that has beamed upon our country, since the declaration of independence. Circumstances of a most imperious nature are constantly occurring, which admonish us to sacrifice our party passions and our ancient prejudices, upon the altar of our country. But many distinguished men have believed that parties are useful in republics; and the day of their union in our own is yet very distant.

The gentleman from Virginia has apologised to the committee for that warmth which he so frequently displays, and which we are told is occasioned by the adventitious circumstances of constitution and complection. On this ground, perhaps, the gentleman does not stand alone; and I shall always be as ready as any other member to ask pardon for having injured the feelings of any one. But some of his remarks are very extraordinary. We are told that not only are men of every shade and character of political distinction, united in opposition to these resolutions, but even the furious and ferocious animals of the forest; "the *bear* of the arctic and the *lion* of the torrid zone;" the bear that roams in the cold regions of the north, and the lion that wanders in groves warmed by the beams of a vertical sun. Was this allusion personal or otherwise? It is impossible for me to answer the question. But it will be recollected by those who have read the fables of Æsop, that even the majestic *lion*, when fallen from his former dignity, was abused by a very inferior animal, an animal distinguished as the emblem of stupidity and folly.

I shall conclude with the observation that the minority will have no just reason of complaint against the majority, if the resolutions should be virtually rejected by the rising of the committee. The hon. mover has been indulged on the present occasion, in an elaborate and ingenious argument in support of the resolutions; and other gentlemen who hold the same opinions may claim the same privilege.

Mr. SMILIE did not think it of much utility to be spending time about Lions and Bears. His wish was to consider the subject. When he looked at the resolutions and the quarter from which they came, he was certain they proceeded from the best motives. He believed also it was a respect due to every gentleman to give him an opportunity of supporting any motion he might bring forward; and he should be sorry if this right should be denied. In this instance it had been granted; and the mover of the resolutions had supported them with a degree of ability that did him honor. At the same time, how undoubted soever might be the truth of these remarks, a proposition offered may be of such a nature as to render any expression of opinion by the House improper. It may be improper in point of time, matter or consequences; and under such circumstances a decision may be properly avoided by a motion similar to that before the committee. This then is the simple question, whether it is expedient to decide it at this time on the abstract propositions contained in these resolutions. Those who think it is, will vote against the committee's rising; while those who hold a different opinion will vote differently. Mr. S. concluded by observing that he considered the propositions, generally considered, as true; but he was of opinion, that it was improper at the present time to express any opinion respecting them. He should, therefore, vote for the rising of the committee.

Mr. LUCAS declared himself hostile to any compromise with the claimants.

Mr. J. RANDOLPH said he was sorry to be so troublesome; but when he found that he entertained different sentiments from a gentleman whom he highly respected, it became incumbent on him to sustain as well as he could his own opinions. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has stated a proposition which may be true in the abstract; and yet it may not follow that in this instance it is not adviseable for the legislative body to express an opinion. No one would be hardy enough to deny the abstract position laid down by the gentleman, and yet the inference deduced from it may be totally unsustainable. His reasoning amounts to this. Because it is not proper for a legislative body to express an opinion on an abstract proposition having no connection with business before them, therefore it is improper to express an opinion on an abstract proposition having such a connection. If a member should bring forward a proposition that an acid and alkali united produce a neutral salt, the committee could, notwithstanding its truth, throw it out.—But this is not the nature of the propositions before us? Have they no bearing on the subject under consideration? Because we refuse to express an opinion on abstract motions having no relation to business before us, shall we refuse to express an opinion on subjects that have? Certainly not. Mr. R. said he was neither of the opinion that if these propositions had so little bearing as some gentlemen represented, they would not have received so strenuous an opposition. Had he brought forward a proposition that lake Erie was the boundary between Canada and the United States, or that a whole was equal to its parts, the committee would have sneered at its folly and stupidity, and have given it a silent decision. So if these propositions had been considered trifling or harmless they would have been easily passed over. But they are not so considered. They are not said Mr. R. mere abstract truths; but they probe to the very vitals the question before you; they contain facts which give the death blow to the claims of 1795. Are specific proofs of corruption abstract propositions? Facts are not abstract propositions. If gentlemen are disposed to doubt them, let them appoint a committee to examine into their truth. Let them not attempt to get under, over, or around the question; but let them meet it. Mr. R. said he was sorry to be deserted by any of his friends, or to desert them with whom it was his honor on most occasions to act. Nor was there a gentleman on the floor with whom he differed with a livelier regret than the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) not only from a respect for his political character, which he had known long before he knew him; but because he had heretofore acted with him hand in hand.

Mr. SMILIE observed that his remarks had been applied to the propositions only, and not to the bill.

MR. RODNEY said he was willing after the able discussion of his friend from Virginia, with whom it was his pride and pleasure to act, to decline saying any thing on the subject. He only wished to have a vote on the resolutions, and to have an opportunity in the House of recording it.

Dr. ELMER could not conceive that gentlemen could reasonably desire any more than a vote on the result of the abstract principles and facts, which had been already decided on. The facts may be true, and the principles likewise in some senses, but not in others. What can gentlemen 'require' more than the result of facts and principles; and why go into an investigation of facts not necessary to act upon? All that is necessary is so far to decide facts and principles as they are connected with the bill.

The question was then taken on the rising of the committee and carried—Ayes 57—Noes 48—The committee accordingly rose and reported in part their agreement to the bill, with a request to have leave to sit again.

An adjournment was moved and lost—Ayes 57—Noes 57.

On the question of leave being given to the committee to sit again, Mr. J. RANDOLPH said he presumed the question about to be put was dictated rather by a compliance with form than substance. Is it possible, after the House have sent the resolutions to the committee and the committee have refused to act upon them, that they will by a kind of legerdemain give them leave to sit again, thus keeping the resolutions exchanged and preventing the sense of the House from being taken on them. I do not believe, said Mr. R. that the House will consent to countenance such a procedure. If this, however, shall be the course pursued, I shall bow on this, as on all other occasions, to the will of a majority: but my submission will flow not from the heart, but from necessity. But I cannot bring myself to believe that after the committee have refused to act on the resolutions, by declining to do any thing more than report the bill, that the House will keep the resolutions in a state of obeyance till they shall be dismissed by an adjournment.

Mr. NICHOLSON said if the mover of the resolutions did not wish the committee to have leave to sit again, he hoped leave would be refused.

Mr. HOLLAND said he trusted there was no gentleman that could not allow that the resolutions had some bearing on the question before the House. They, in truth, had a very decisive bearing; and Mr. Holland said he believed if they were fully investigated, many gentleman heretofore friendly to the bill would be hostile to it.

Mr. RODNEY hoped the committee would at present receive leave to sit again. If gentlemen should not here-