part of the officers of the Papal Court, will accompany his holiness, who will set out for Paris on the 26th of September.

LEGHORN, August 20.

Yesterday arrived here from Paris, a Courier to the French General, who immediately gave orders to take an account of all the ships belonging to Russia, Sweden, and another Power, that were in this harbour. There were several Russian ships but only 2 Swedish! This morning the Etrurian Gen. La Rilletto, issued orders that no ship belonging to the above powers should be suffered to sail. The French General has likewise placed a French privateer at the entrance of the harbour, and French soldiers in guard boats which lies in the middle harbour.—Etrurian soldiers are ordered on board the ships, which, however, may unload without any interruption. There are no Prussian ships here at present.

VENICE, August 24.

We have just learned the contents of the dispatches which the French Ambassador at Rome lately received. Ancona and Civita Vecchia will again be occupied by French troops.—Similar demands appear to have been made in Naples.—The reinforcements of Foreign troops, which have arrived in the Republic of the Seven Islands, appear to have given rise to these measures.

August 28.

"We have just received the important news that the Emperor of Austria has given orders to the Generals who command in this country to march all their disposable troops into Albania. A number of vessels have already been detained to convey these troops by sea. From the first advice of the occupation of Corfu by the Russians, all enlightened politicians considered it as one of the most sensible blows that could be aimed at Austria. That Court no longer dissembles its extreme discontent on this subject. A hundred long and cruel wars have been waged for less important causes.

VIENNA, August 25.

As our Court has acknowledged the Hereditary Imperial dignity in the family of the First Consul of France, this measure is a certain pledge of its pacific intentions. It is consequently determined that it will not take any part in the rupture which it is apprehended will soon be realised between France and Russia, since it is not probable that the former will yield to the remonstrances made by the latter, and particularly in regard to its last ultimatum, nor that it will withdraw its troops from Hanover. However, as the war between England and France has been the cause of that likely to take place between the latter and Russia, it is unfortunately too possible that the flames may extend even on the Continent: our Court, therefore, is taking measures of precaution, being persuaded that a respectable situation is the best means of preserving peace.—The soldiers, who receive leave of absence at the summer reviews, are immediately replaced by new recruits, and the different corps are kept at the full compliment. Frequent Couriers pass between the Courts of Vienna, Petersburgh, London, and Paris. We wish to flatter ourselves with the hope of some arrangement; but the shocks which Europe has experienced since the French Revolution, have not permitted it to recover its equilibrium, and consequently to resume a stable and permanent position:—as long as this position is not established, there will be no solid and durable peace.

GOTTENBURG, Sept. 14.

"A war between Sweden and France seems unavoidable, for in consequence of the severe observations contained in the Moniteur of the 14th ult. upon the King of Sweden's Notes delivered at the Diet of Ratisbon, the latter has prohibited all French papers from being circulated in Sweden; and by the post from Stockholm of the 10th inst. we learn, that a courier from the King arrived there on Saturday last, the 8th inst. when a Council was immediately summoned at which it was determined to prohibit all the French papers, and to forbid, upon pain of dismission, all the civil and military officers from holding any communication with the French Charge d'Affaires, who in consequence left Stocholm on the 10th inst.

"The reason of the above-mentioned proceedings seems to be sufficiently explained by a fact stated in private letters, received by the last Hamburgh mail.—These letters state, that Bonaparte's emissaries in Sweden are busily employed in distributing translations in the Swedish language of his late official libel in the Moniteur against the king of Sweden."

Orders were received on Friday at Plymouth for all the frigates to get ready for sea as soon as possible.

A letter from an officer of one of our in-shore cruizers off Flushing, states, that on Tuesday last, at 11 A. M. turning up towards Flushing, they saw seventeen sail of schooners and luggers running down under Dutch colours; at 9 A. M. they anchored in Ostend Roads, from whence they were joined by ten other schooners and forty sail of schuyts with troops on board. Seven sail of schooners remained in Ostend Roads, the rest ran for Dunkirk. On Thursday they all went into Dunkirk harbour, where they judged there might be about one hundred sail of the same sort of vessels, and three praams. The cutter boarded three neutral vessels which came out of Ostend; they informed him, that there had been an embargo there for two months, but that it was taken off when the flotilla had sailed, and that only one frigate was left behind at Flushing to serve as a guard ship, &c. all the rest of the flotilla had sailed of every description. The troops are represented to be discontented with their state of inactivity; they had hoped before this to have shared the wealth of this "proud island of shop-keepers."

It is supposed, from the frequent observations which have been made by Lord Keith and Sir Home Popham, on the state of the enemy's fortifications on the opposite coast, that an attempt is to be made to destroy the flotillas collected in the harbours of Calais and Boulogne.—The latter is so perfectly protected by the commanding heights which form the harbour, as to render any enterprize of the kind on the sea side absolutely impracticable. The same advantages secure it against bombardment.

Extract of a letter from the Mediterranean, brought by the Agincourt.——

"There are 11 sail of the line off Toulon, with Lord Nelson; and the French have 8 sail of the line, in perfect readiness for sea, which occasionally come out, when our ships are at a distance off the shore. The infirm state of his Lordship's health, it is confidently believed in the fleet, will cause him to return to England immediately, in the Medusa frigate, Captain Gore. The Russians, it is suspected, intend to send a force into Naples.—Genoa is so closely blockaded by the English, that no vessel can come out without being captured. We keep a ship of the line in Naples Bay to watch the movements of the French, who are not far distant from that neighbourhood. The straits of Messina and that coast, are guarded by five frigates, under the command of Captain Calcraft of the Anson, to prevent the French taking possession of Sicily."

According to letters which are stated to have been received from our blockading squadron off the Texel, the Batavian squadron in that port lately have indicated something of a disposition to put to sea. For nearly ten days all the officers were strictly commanded to ship on board their respective ships, and expected to sail as soon as an opportunity presented itself. The Dutch ships were represented by the captain of a Prussian ship, who was spoken by our cruizers, as being victualled for 6 months; and hence an idea was entertained that they were to proceed on some distant expedition. The number of ships ready for sea, the same captain stated, to be six ships of the line, four frigates, and a few smaller vessels. The land troops on board were not more than 5000 men. These stories have, however, been so often repeated, that little credit can be attached to them.

A Glasgow gentleman on his arrival at Frankfort, 1st September, 1804, writes home to his correspondents:—"On my journey through Hanover I met with several regiments marching towards the Elbe. As far as I could learn, it is supposed that their intention is to block up the passage of British goods from Hamburg and Lubeck, into the interior of Germany, and some even go so far as to say, that they are to take possession of Mecklenburg, by which, if they succeed, a final stop will be put to the expediting of goods from these quarters."

September 26.

We become more and more convinced that the invasion will shortly be attempted. Our last advices from Brest left the fleet of 21 sail of the line in the outer harbour, with orders to sail the 1st favourable wind.

Corfu, July 12.

The greatest confusion prevails along the whole Venetian shore, in consequence of the open violation of the convention, concluded in the year 1800, and guaranteed by the allied powers, by virtue of which the towns Barga, Preveza, Batnimo, and Vahissa, were to receive particular privileges. In defiance of this convention, the restless Ali Pacha has taken possession of the territory of these towns, which has occasioned a general alarm; the inhabitants have applied to the plenipotentiary, count Mosceniga, but he declines taking any measure which may have the slightest appearance of hostilities against the Porte, with which Russia wishes to maintain the most perfect good understanding. His whole interference in this affair is confined to an application to the Divan in behalf of the oppressed towns. In the mean time we enjoy here perfect tranquility under the protection of our new constitution, thanks to the presence of the Russian troops, who, besides the advantages they diffuse by the money they expend, are a restraint on the turbulent and factious. We hope that the anarchical principles that have been scattered among us, to excite the flames of discord, will gradually be entirely extirpated.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The Hamburg mail which arrived this day, has brought information of some facts not known before.

The assumption of the title of Emperor of the French by Bonaparte, has been notified to the Sublime Porte. It was received with some complimentary expressions; but to the demand that it should be acknowledged by that power, an answer was given, purporting, that it would be time enough to do so when the two great powers of Europe, England and Russia, should have set the example! This shews pretty plainly that the Porte, remembering the instance of Gallic perfidy manifested in the invasion of Egypt, has more reliance on that very power, against which France endeavors to excite its jealousy, than it has on the cabinet of St. Cloud.

France has expressed great uneasiness at the number of Russian ships with troops, which have passed through the Bosphorus. Every artifice which could be devised has been resorted to, to induce the Turks to prevent any more from passing. It is now, however, pretty obvious, that its efforts in this respect will prove fruitless; and that, in fact, these very troops are sent there for the protection of the Turkish Greek provinces, against any attempt that may be made by France in that quarter.

A declaration of war may be hourly looked for between Russia and France; the subsidy is completed on the part of England, and the first Russian squadron, consisting of three sail of the line, three frigates, and a cutter, which have been cruising in the North Seas, are daily expected to rendezvous off Yarmouth, where the necessary preparations are made for their re-victualling, &c. On this fact our readers may rely. We have heard from another quarter, that a number of transports, filled with Russian troops d'elue were ready to sail on the first notice, in order to pass the Sound before the commencement of the winter season.

Answer of the Sublime Porte to the last Note of the French Ambassador.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUGUST 9.

"The Sublime Porte has received and considered the note delivered to it by its friend, the French ambassador. It imports that Napoleon Bonaparte, First Consul, has been appointed Emperor of the French; that the representatives of the French empire at foreign courts, as also these of powers in France, until they shall have received their new credentials, will abstain from all reciprocal official communication, though without neglecting the pressing occurrences of the time. The Sublime Porte, according to its usual sincerity, participates with the most intimate satisfaction in every increase of the dignity, honor and glory of every power with which it has friendly connections; it is consequently notified to the said ambassador, our friend, that since the reputed bands of friendship and concord between the two powers have been renewed, the Sublime Porte has received with the most sincere joy the intelligence of the late occurrences in France, which, since they lay a foundation for the wellfare and tranquility of that empire, must have a beneficial effect on the general tranquility and security. With respect to the communications, it is admitted that the correspondence on any business that may occur shall be carried on by no non-official communications till the necessary changes shall be made in the credentials on either side. The Sublime Porte will always avail itself with pleasure of every opportunity still more to strengthen and confirm the friendship so happily subsisting between it and France."

August 31.

The violation of treaties allowed by our government, in permitting a free passage of the Bosphorus to the Russian troops—the troops which that nation has successively sent into the late Venetian islands, and the movements which have taken place in the Morea, are not the only circumstances that excite our anxiety.

Profiting by the ascendancy which she has gradually acquired, Russia has torn from us almost all our commerce and our vessels (the Turkish) now navigate the Black sea under the Russian flag. We see it, and can afford no remedy. The situation of the province of Wallachia and Moldavia is not less the object of our solicitude.

The province of Moldavia & Wallachia, which by the contiguity of their territory, the conformity of their government, and particularly by the close union of their two princes, must be considered as one country, for the last thirty years, have acquired a great importance in the politics of the eastern parts of Europe.

Since the division of Poland, that country has become the principal frontier of the Ottoman empire, on the side of Russia, as she had before been on the side of Austria—The invasion of the Crimea and of the Turkish provinces bordering upon the Black sea, and the uncertain state of Egypt, render its agricultural produce indispensible to the supply of Constantinople. Thus their loss would compromise the existence of the Ottoman power by the two fold danger of invasion and revolt. However, if we consider on one side the political history of these provinces, and upon the other, the present state of their internal government, we cannot mistake that their invasion is meditated, and prepared that it may be carried into effect by the slightest crisis.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 10.

The Porte has signified to the French ambassador its wish, that before it acknowledges the French imperial dignity, the same may be acknowledged by the Russian and English courts.

August 16.

It is reported that the Pacha of Gredda has obtained a victory over Abdul Wechab.

FULDA, September 9.

The Russian counsellors of legation Baykoff Lanskoi and Lowensteen, have left Paris with the charge d'affaires of their nation.

On the 7th instant the Russian courier, Zimianoff, passed through this place for St. Petersburg. He was dispatched two days before by the Russian charge d'affaires d'Oubril, at Mentz.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 21.

GENERAL THURIOT, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of France, has arrived at this place.

Massachusett's Election.

The prints of Boston no longer consider the issue of this election doubtful. Two hundred and eighty two towns give the following votes to the electoral ticket.

Republican	23,883
Federal	20,675
Majority	3,208

It is probable that ten of the new representatives are republican—Mr. Cutts is certainly re elected.

New Hampshire seems to have yielded to the same impulse of patriotism with Massachusetts, her associate in revolutionary whiggism.

Thirty-eight towns give the electoral ticket the following votes.

Republican	2,438
Federal	2,345
Republican majority	93

At the August election the votes were

Federal	2,930
Republican	2,539
Federal Majority	391

Constituting a republican gain of 484 votes.

The Senate of the state of New-York have concurred in the appointment of Samuel L. Mitchill, Senator of the United States in the room of Gen. Armstrong.

The votes for two electors in Frederick county, Maryland, were for

Dr. John Tyler,	1523
F. Tilghman,	1521

These gentlemen are both republican.

Congressional Register.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House a letter from Thomas M'Kean Thompson secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, enclosing the resignation of Mr. William Hoge a representative from that state, a proclamation of the governor directing a new election and the return thereof, which was ordered to the committee of Elections.

Gen. Varnum presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Cambridge near Boston, praying for the establishment of a port of delivery at that town; it was accompanied by a recommendation from Benjamin Nichols collector at the port of Boston,

Referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Nelson presented a petition from Samuel Carson, an alien, praying Congress to pass a law to enable him and his heirs to hold a real estate he has purchased in the county of Alexandria in the territory of Columbia.

Referred to a committee of three.

Dr. Mitchill called the attention of the House to a subject he considered of importance to the literary institutions of the United States. Understanding that an application was about to be made to Congress from the college of Princeton for an abatement of the bonded duties due on a recent importation of books and philosophical apparatus, imported for the use of that seminary, he undertook to foretell the fate of the application. The committee would probably report as had been usual—that the prayer of the petition cannot be granted. True, gentlemen felt it a painful task to report negatively, but such had ever been the case. Yet he would advocate a relaxation of that principle: he had himself when applied to on such occasions replied that the United States wanted revenue and of course must seek it from the imports as well of literary institutions as of private individuals; but this reason has now less weight than heretofore—Laying out of the question all that relates to the importance of education, especially in a republican government like that of the United States, he would only remark that the President's message shewed that such was the flourishing state of our affairs generally, particularly of our revenue, that we might now dispense with the collection of duties on these importations. He hereupon moved that the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of exempting from impost all such books and philosophical apparatus as shall be imported on account of colleges and universities for the benefit of these learned institutions, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The motion passed in the affirmative.

On motion of *Mr. J. Clay*, the house agreed to the resolution requesting the President to make to capt. S. Decatur a present of a sword, and the officers and crew of the ketch Intrepid two months pay, as an honorable testimonial of the sense which Congress entertain of their services in destroying the Tripoline frigate of 44 guns in the harbour of Tripoli.

The words at the end of the resolution "late U. S. frigate Philadelphia," on motion of *Mr. R. Griswold*, were struck out.

The Yeas and Nays were demanded by one fifth of the members present, and were Yeas 105, Nays 2, viz. Messrs. Wm. Butler and R. Stanford—Ordered to be enrolled—It was afterwards brought in and passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The report of the committee on the subject of chaplains was agreed to with an amendment; and the Speaker alone has the power to allow chaplains to preach in the chamber of the house of representatives.

The petition of Ann Elliot, presented last session was referred to the committee of claims.

The act of the state of Tennesse, ratifying the act of N. Carolina, enabling the former state to perfect their title to certain lands, reserved by the cession act, was referred to the committee appointed on the 15th instant.

Mr. Stanford moved to discharge the committe of claims, as some embarrassment had arisen in the appointment of their chairman.

A desultory conversation arose on this subject, which terminated in a motion made by Mr. Dawson, directing that the chairman of a committee, shall be in future appointed by a plurality of votes of the members constituting the committee in cases where the chairman has been excused by the house from serving, or shall be absent.

Ordered to lie on the table as a matter of course, it being intended to vary one of the rules of the house.

Mr. Speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, together with a report and estimate of the appropriations necessary for the year 1805, and a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the current year down to the 1st October.

Referred to the committee of ways and means, and ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, November 20.

Mr. J. Clay presented a petition from the Directors of the Library Company of Philadelphia, praying to be exonerated from the payment of 498 dollars and 20 cents duties on the importation of a quantity of books received by that institution as a donation from the Rev. Mr. Preston, of Chetwynd, in the county of Kent, in England—Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Dawson's motion respecting the appointment of chairmen to the standing and select committees of the house, was referred to a committee of three.

Dr. Mitchill, from the committee appointed on that part of the President's message respecting the lead mines in Louisiana, reported a resolution authorising the President to appoint an agent who shall be instructed to collect all the material information respecting the actual condition, occupancy and title of the same, and the agent to make report before the next session of Congress.—The resolution was read a second time and referred to a committee of the whole.

Gen. Varnum in the chair.

Mr. Lucas suggested the propriety of altering the resolution so as to make it general as to all kinds of ore and even