the district of Columbia, the constitution gives them the power of exclusive legislation.

Mr. J. Clay would vote for striking out with a view to add a new section in its stead.

On the question to strike out the ninth section, the House agreed thereto without a division, and

Mr. J. Clay moved a new section declaring that the existence of the court should terminate with the war, and that the President should make proclamation of that event.

This section was agreed to, 51 being in favor of it, and 45 against it.

No other amendments being made, the committee rose and reported, and the bill took the course mentioned in the minutes of proceedings in Congress.

From the [LONDON] MORNING CHRONICLE, *of Sept.* 27.

The general opinion yesterday in the city seemed to be, that a war with Spain was inevitable; though some still thought the Spanish would still give such explanation of its pacific views and even of its determination to abstain from active interference in the present contest as must leave ministers little apology for going to war, at least as far as the hostile disposition and means of Spain are to be taken into the account. No man seriously thinks that the Spanish court or nation, is at present inclined to go to war with us. They may be compelled, indeed, to make enemies of their friends: but the extent of the hostility which Bonaparte exercises over us through Spain is known, and there is nothing in it that hurts our honor—unless honor commands us to revenge the injuries of the strong on the weak. Bonaparte is the real enemy; let ministers combat him; let them attack and reduce his power, and Spain will cease to be an enemy. But they will never conquer France through Spain, let the British be assured of that. What are we to conquer then? Is it the Havannah, or the Manillas, or while we are kept in an eternal uproar by the Colonel of the Cinque Port Volunteers, lest the enemy should catch us sleeping in our beds in London, are we to send troops to seek new vents for our merchandise in the Western World, and to pillage the mines of Potosi? Or are we to go to war with Spain in order to increase that strenuous inertness which now keeps us moving, and that defensive system so pregnant with glory?

The truth is, Mr. Pitt is ashamed of the ridiculous state of the war after his vapouring speeches. But does he expect to put the change upon us, and make the nation believe that to pluck a feather from the dying bird is to conquer the living lion? It is Bonaparte and France that are the enemies of England, not Spain. We cannot improve our situation by going to war with Spain. Hardly any thing but self defence should induce us to make the situation of that country more deplorable than it is. It is not true courage. It is not true policy—for we gain nothing in this war by Trans-Atlantic conquests, even if we could make them. But where are the men to conquer these visionary treasures? All the men raised in England by Mr. Pitt's grand defence bill would hardly form a picket guard, and now the warrior thinks of nothing less than the conquering both Old and New Spain!

Further than the charge of supplying France with sums of money we have heard of no breach of neutrality committed by Spain; and how far we ought to resent that is solely a question of policy. Spain is not a nation to go to war with which we should seek out the *raisons justificatifs* from books of public law.—Nothing but real self defence should lead us to punish Spain, for an evil which the French government has already inflicted on her in the influence exercised over her conduct. Much as Mr. Pitt has spoken of the deliverance of Europe, let him deliver Spain instead of wasting and destroying, in conjunction with the enemy, the poor remains of its strength! Ministers expect that a Spanish war, will be popular, as the rabble of this country have generally delighted in a Spanish war, but they will be mistaken. It will turn out on this, as in former wars with Spain, that rapacity has been disappointed. Bonaparte will obtain an ally, active as far as her means will extend, and we shall have an enemy to distract our forces, when they should be directed against our rich enemy only, Bonaparte.

Some of the papers of yesterday affect to give the appearance of a deputation of remonstrance to the Gentlemen which on Tuesday met lord Harrowby by his desire. The fact is, that the meeting made no complaint, and demanded no redress from lord Harrowby. They know better than to expect redress from ministers; and they did not state their grievances in any manner as grounds of war. They have, indeed complaints against the Spanish government, for the slowness with which the stipulations in the treaty of Amiens have been executed as to their property, debts, &c. in Spain; but they neither asked nor expected, that the nation should go to war on their account, far less do they think that the war will add to the value of their claims. But the trick is very palpable.

The consultation with the merchants, indeed, in the manner in which it was conducted, very much resembled Sir Brook Watson's patriotic conferences with the coach makers. Ministers are about to do a thing, of the policy of which they are doubtful; & like foolish people that have done, or are about to do an absurd thing, they consult and advise, not with a view to wise conduct, but merely to add the solemnity of deliberation to what is resolved, and the countenance of approbation to what is past remedy. If there be something in our relations with Spain which, as statesmen acting for their country, they tho't should be instantly cleared up, what was the use of the meeting of merchants?—That class are in general the very worst people to consult with on high matters of state; and their interests, though they are undoubtedly at all times to be protected, are but of secondary importance, when compared with grand questions of national policy, dignity, or honor. We believe the mode of proceeding of Tuesday very unusual when nothing decisive was to be communicated. But the motives are perfectly obvious. It was in our view cowardice in ministers, who wished to divide the responsibility of war with the merchants. In the next place it was mean—for it was below the dignity of government to hold such free and equal conferences of state and policy with committees from the city. On matters of detail the merchants might have been consulted; when any thing was decided it was fit to give them the earliest information, but it was wholly new to erect a deputation of merchants into the assessors of his majesty's secretary of state for foreign affairs, to assist him through this difficult and critical negociation with Spain, in which it seems we are now beginning, and which too, if we may believe the hints in the Ministerial Papers, turns almost wholly on points of honor!

From the [LONDON] TIMES.

Though on moral principles we sincerely rejoice that this country is not likely to be engaged in a war with Spain, yet we cannot agree with some of our fellow-journalists, that Great Britain could derive no advantage from such an event. The Spanish colonies in America would undoubtedly, at this crisis, fall an easy, perhaps, a willing, prey to the enterprize of Great Britain; and, in *our hands*, would prove an invaluable possession, though they are not equally productive in the hands of their present masters. Connected with a trading country, like ours, a new spring would be given to industry and enterprise. The mines are in reality the *least* valuable part of these colonies, which abound in all the choicest productions of nature, and want only skill and culture to be brought to market under the most advantageous circumstances. Even under a bad and ill-regulated Government, these colonies are still in a thriving state, and, with good management, would become infinitely more so. Then, instead of our manufactures going through a circuitous track, they would proceed in a direct course; they would come cheaper to the consumer, and be in more general request. God forbid, however, that we should be understood to advise or encourage hostilities with that distressed country. Spain does not deserve it at our hands; and such a proceeding would be unworthy of the virtue and generosity of the British nation. There is this further argument too for our refraining from such a step, because while it is impending, it may respite European Spain from the execution of wicked designs which THE SCOURGE OF EUROPE is suspected of entertaining against her.

There is, however, one act of offensive warfare which we wish to see undertaken, and upon which we have understood the late ministry (so falsely called weak and inefficient) have certainly determined, and that is, the reduction of the remaining French colonies in the East and West Indies. They are at present nests of pirates, and every mail brings us the unpleasant information of new depredations committed on our commerce in those quarters. We are satisfied they might be easily subjugated with such a force as we can now spare; and such an undertaking would be of more advantage than any continental expeditions in which we could possibly engage.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The Hamburgh Papers, which we received by yesterday's mail, do not enable us to communicate any intelligence of decided interest.

The most prominent facts to be found in them relate to the arbitrary proceedings of the French commander in the dominions of his Sicilian Majesty, and to the probability that the wretched Batavian Republic will be involved in whatever contest shall take place between France and the Northern powers.

The French rule as despotically in the kingdom of Naples as they do in Holland, Hanover, or Switzerland, or any of those unfortunate countries into which they have found admission, either as friends or enemies. There is something baneful in the Gallic touch.—Whatever Republican or Imperial France comes into contact with, whether in national politics or morals, is infected and deteriorated. Her alliance is as deadly and destructive as her hostility, and inasmuch as a sudden dissolution is preferable to a death of lingering torture, her open enmity is more to be wished for than her pretended protection.

General St. Cyr, who commands the French army in the Neapolitan States, has assumed also, as it appears, the supreme civil command in that kingdom. He has issued his orders for the confiscation (some accounts say for seizing) all such vessels as shall be found conveying provisions to Malta, or to the English ships of war in the Mediterranean sea. His Sicilian Majesty is said to have remonstrated, but without effect, against this tyrannical attempt to supercede his legitimate and Royal authority. If we are to believe the intelligence which has reached us from a most respectable source, he has not only been obliged to acquiesce in the regulation, but has been compelled to impose a considerable tax upon his subjects, for maintaining the allied French army in his country.

According to letters from Porto Ferrajo, says a Paris paper, it looks as if an attack either from the English or Russian forces was expected on that place. The new fortifications are nearly finished, and the greatest activity prevails every where in fortifying different vulnerable points of Isle d'Elba. The place has received a reinforcement of 4000 men, and provisions sufficient to sustain an attack or blockade of fifteen months. The artillery on the ramparts have been augmented with 30 pieces of heavy metal, & twelve new batteries have been erected, containing together fifty 36 pounders. As government has reason to suspect the fidelity of the inhabitants, on account of their known attachment to the English, several of the principal among them have been transported to France, where they will remain confined until a general peace, and serve as hostages for the fidelity of their countrymen. Besides these defensive measures, numerous detachments of French gunners are distributed along the banks of the Ponant, to defend them against any attempts or landing of English privateers swarming all along the coast of Italy.

The *Journal de Paris*, says—"For nearly 8 weeks the finest timber is daily floating upon the Seine through Paris, said to have been purchased by some of our officers of the navy, in Russia, last year. It ascends the Seine in trains of seventy, eighty and ninety trees each.—This timber is destined for our arsenals and dockyards at Toulon, where it will arrive, partly by water, and partly by land, but mostly by the former way, through the united navigations of the Seine, the Soane and the Rhone. It floats from Paris to Annessi, thence to Chalons and Lyons, and afterwards by Avignon, near to the Durance, from which river it will be carried by land to Toulon. It comes from Antwerp, Ostend, Dunkirk, Havre and Rouen; and if our marine architects are to be believed, what has already, for two months past, floated through Paris, is sufficient to build thirty ships of the line.

The *Gazette de France* says—"The following number of troops are now said to be encamped upon the continent:—in France 300,000 men; in Italy 88,000 men; in Holland 56,000; in Hanover 38,000 men; in Switzerland 12,000; in Austria and Bohemia 180,000 men; in Prussia and Silesia 210,000 men; in Bavaria 40,000 men; in Denmark and Holstein 16,000 men; in Sweden 18,000 men; in Russia 190,000 men; in Servia 30,000 men; in Turkey 60,000 men; and, what is most surprising, thanks to the *moderation* and firmness of *Napoleon the First!* the continent continues in *perfect* peace."

The Journal de Paris states, that the cardinal Maury has written a letter to the archbishop of Paris, expressive of his entire devotion to the new dynasty, as well as the principles of government which the government have adopted. It is even added that he has actually written a letter to the emperor containing similar sentiments.

PARIS, September 5.

The king of Sweden's orders to his charge d'affaires were, that he must leave Paris within six days, and the other Swedes residing here, who are in the king's service, within 14 days.

Mr. Signeul, general agent of commercial relations, will alone remain here to take care of commercial affairs. No change has yet taken place relative to the persons attached to the chapel of the legation.

September 7.

The Pope will be accompanied on his journey to Paris by ten cardinals.——A part of the palace of the Thuilleries will be allotted for his residence. The emperor Napoleon will place the crown on his own head, but the pope will consecrate him. The ceremonial of his Holiness's reception on the French territory is already settled.

The solemn deputation, which will meet the Pope at the frontiers, will consist of four counsellors of state, of prelates, senators, members of the legislative body and tribunate, of high officers of state, and members of the legion of honour.

Although the Russian charge d'affaires has quitted this capital, and all official communications with his court are for the present interrupted, we still hope that the tranquility of the continent will be preserved.

MENTZ, September 8.

The Russian charge d'affaires, M. D'Oubril, is arrived here from Paris, and will stay here provisionally.

FULDA, September 9.

The counsellors of legation, Von Baykoff, Lanskoi, and Von Lowenstern, quitted Paris along with M. D'Oubril.

The Russian courier, Zimianost, has passed through this city for Petersburg. He had been dispatched two days before from Mentz by M. D'Oubril.

AMSTERDAM, September 11.

According to advices received from Cadiz, gen. Moreau was received there with the most marked attention. The greatest honours were shewn him wherever he appeared.

Don Solano, the governor of Cadiz, treats him with particular esteem and cordiality, having served under him in the French army, as a volunteer.

Madame Moreau has not yet been delivered, and their departure for America will not take place till after she has lain in.

CADIZ, August 14.

The rebel, who has established himself near Algiers, has sent two more privateers to cruize against any merchantmen, with the exception of the English; but it is hoped, that a stop will speedily be put to his depredations.

STOCKHOLM, September 11.

The following document from our court chancellor appeared here on the 7th instant:

"His majesty, the king, has been pleased to inform me by his gracious letter of the 26th of August, that for a long time the prevalent tone of most French journals and daily papers has been marked by a want of due respect for kings and princes, and for every lawful government: that this insolence, so worthy of chastisement, has continued to increase, and the consequences thereof have lately appeared in one of the newspapers most generally known, which has dared to insert expressions attacking the king's exalted person, and, consequently, the dignity of the empire; and as this cannot be passed over without animadversion his majesty has been pleased to order:

1. That from the hour when this notification is made public, the importation into the Swedish empire, and the provinces belonging thereto, of French journals, weekly magazines, and daily papers, is strictly prohibited; and that no exception can be granted or demanded.

2. That all importations of books and writings, which may be printed in France in future, is likewise prohibited—those however which have already appeared are not included, provided their contents be not contrary to the ordinance still in force; but with respect to French books, which may be published in future, exceptions may be admitted, if an humble request be made for the purpose thro' the office of the king's court of chancery.

In consequence whereof, I am required to publish this gracious command and ordinance of his majesty the king, that all people may conform themselves thereto. *(Ex Officio.)*

Stockholm, September 7, 1804.

C. B. ZIBET,
A. D. HUMMEL.

BERLIN, September 11.

A French courier, who had passed through this capital, carries, as we are informed, an order to the French charge d'affaires, at Petersburg, to depart from thence immediately, and to quit the Russian territory.

FROM ITALY, August 30.

The French commander in chief, in the territory of Naples, has ordered every vessel to be stopped, without any exception, which may be suspected of conveying provisions to the English ships, or to the island of Malta.

The Pope's journey to Paris will be at the expence of the French government. Many prelates and cardinals will accompany his Holiness. He will not set out before the 26th of September.

A new impost has been laid at Naples of a million of silver ducats. The royal edict says, that this impost is indispensable for the maintenance of the French troops in that kingdom.

RATISBON, Sept. 1.

The following is the opening made by the Baron Albini, Directorial Minister of the Germanic Diet, on the 27th of August, *in circulo* (with the full and entire adhesion of the ministers of his royal and imperial majesty, as well upon the declaration delivered the 25th by the legations of Bohemia and Austria, as upon the last note of the minister of Sweden:

"The declarations which have been communicated to the diet by the dictature, the 25th and 27th of last month, upon the inheritance of the imperial dignity in the house of Austria, are generally known, and there is no doubt but they have been sent to the several courts.

"The directorial minister has every reason to presume, that his highness, the elector arch chancellor, will take a lively interest in every thing that can contribute to the satisfaction of his imperial majesty, as chief of the house of Austria; and that all the states of the empire, according to the assurance given in the pragmatic law delivered to the diet, are equally disposed to manifest their sentiments."

The directorial minister then says, that as "there is now no particular subject of deliberation; and, as to his knowledge, no further instructions were received relative to the imperial Russian note, he should propose to decree the great vacation which had hitherto been retarded, and to prolong it, on account of that delay, until the 11th November."

NEW INSTITUTIONS IN LONDON.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Lettsom, London, to Dr. Fothergill, Philadelphia.

"The Medical Society propose to have a Jennerian annual oration, in honor of their colleague, Dr. Jenner, in imitation of the Harveian oration by the college, with a gold medal to the orator.

"One new society has been established here, and meets with much encouragement—the Horticultural Society, and considering that vegetables constitute a very large portion of *our* diet, it promises great public utility.

"Lectures are given here every evening in rooms illuminated by inflammable gas.—In the process of extracting the gas from coal (which of course is excluded from the air) the gas is conveyed into tubes round the chambers, by which the coal is coaked and answers for fuel again. The acid is separated, and makes Vinegar and Salamoniac. The tar is separated by a cooler as the thinner bodies escape, and forms an article of trade. It is now proposed to light places of amusement in this manner, as well as beacons and light houses; and probably it will be applied as a telegraph by night, the light of which is not extinguished by rain, and scarcely by wind. This was originally the invention of Le Rou, and is likely to be improved by Mr. Winzer, an old patient of mine. By making the stove in the kitchen, every room may be warmed and illuminated, and every article dressed, without dust or smoke.

Aurora.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, inclosing Abstracts made to the said Secretary from the Commissioners to make the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves in the State of South-Carolina. Accompanying a bill to provide for completing the valuation of lands and dwelling-houses, and the enumeration of slaves in South-Carolina; and for other purposes. Presented 10th December, 1804.

Treasury Department,
November 24th, 1804.

SIR,

The commissioners appointed to make the valuations of lands and of dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves in the state of South Carolina, in conformity with the provisions of the act of July 9th, 1798, have transmitted to this department the abstracts of the said enumeration and valuations as revised by them. Those abstracts which were received in August last, are not, however, rendered in such manner as to enable the secretary of the treasury to give the necessary instructions to the supervisor for collecting the tax, and especially to fix the rate per centum which should be assessed on the lands within the state.

The following irregularities, besides several errors probably made in transcribing, appear on the face of the abstracts.

1. Although it is stated that additions, in some cases as high as fifty per cent. have been made by the commissioners to the assessors' valuations of the dwelling houses of twenty-seven assessment districts, yet in those very cases, the same sums are returned as the aggregate of the valuations of dwelling houses made by the assessors and revised by the commissioners. Thus in the assessment district, consisting of York county, the aggregate of the valuations of dwelling houses, as *determined by the principal assessors*, is stated at 9,187 dollars; the rate per centum added as prescribed by the commissioners is stated to be fifty per cent. and yet the aggregate of valuations *as revised and equalized by the Commissioners* is stated at the same sum of 9,187 dollars. It is