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Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, DECEMBER 21.

We mentioned yesterday that an order of council had been issued for laying an embargo upon all Spanish vessels in our harbours. The following is a copy of the order, which was sent by last night's post to the proper officers at all the out-ports, and to the Vice Admirals of the Maritime counties. The issuing of letters of Marque is, we believe, only prevented by the non-arrival of Mr. Frere.

"At the court at the Queen's Palace, the 19th December, 1804, present, the King's most excellent Majesty in council.

"Whereas information has been received that an Embargo has been ordered to be laid upon all British ships in the ports of the kingdom of Spain: it is this day ordered by his Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy council, that no ships or vessels belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports of Spain, until further order: and his Majesty is further pleased to order that a general embargo or stop be made of all Spanish ships and vessels whatsoever, now within, or which hereafter shall come into any of the Ports, Harbours, or Roads, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, together with all persons and effects on board the said ships and vessels; but that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships, so that no damage or embezzlement whatever be sustained.

"S. COTTRELL."

KING OF ENGLAND's SPEECH.

His Majesty's Most Gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday, January 15th, 1805.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Since the end of the last session, the preparations of the enemy for the invasion of this Kingdom have been continued with incessant activity; but no attempt has been to carry their repeated menaces into effect.

The skill and intrepidity of my navy, the respectable and formidable state of my army and militia, the unabated zeal and improved discipline of a numerous volunteer force, and the general ardor manifested by all classes of my subjects, have indeed been sufficient to deter them from so presumptuous and desperate an enterprize. While this spirit continues to animate the country, and its voluntary exertions for its own defence subsist in their full vigor, we need not fear the consequences of the utmost powerful efforts on the part of the enemy; but let us never forget that our security has arisen from the resolution with which we have met and provided against the danger, and that it can be preserved only by steady perseverance and unremitting activity.

The conduct of the court of Spain, evidently under the predominant influence and controul of France, compelled me to take prompt and decisive measures to guard against the effects of hostility. I have at the same time endeavored, as long as it was possible, to prevent the necessity of a rupture; but, in consequence of the refusal of a satisfactory explanation, my minister quitted Madrid, and war has since been declared by Spain against this country.

I have directed a copy of the Manifesto, which I have caused to be prepared on this occasion, to be laid before you, together with such papers as are necessary to explain the discussions which have taken place between me and the court of Madrid. You will, I trust, be convinced by them, that my forbearance has been carried to the utmost extent which the interests of my dominions would admit; and, while I lament the situation of Spain, involved in hostilities contrary to its true interests, I rely with confidence on your vigorous support in a contest which can be attributed only to the unfortunate prevalence of French Counsels.

The general conduct of the French government on the continent of Europe has been marked by the utmost violence and outrage, and has shewn a wanton defiance of the rights of neutral territories, of the acknowledged privileges of accredited ministers, and of the established principles of the law of Nations.

Notwithstanding these transactions, so repugnant to every sentiment of moderation and justice, I have recently received a communication from the French government containing professions of a pacific disposition. I have in consequence expressed my earnest desire to embrace the first opportunity of restoring the blessings of peace on such grounds as may be consistent with the permanent safety and interests of my dominions; but I am confident you will agree with me, that those objects are closely connected with the general security of Europe; I have therefore not thought it right to enter into any more particular explanation without previous communication with those powers on the continent, with whom I am engaged in confidential intercourse and connection; with a view to that important object, and especially with the Emperor of Russia, who has given the strongest proofs of the wise and dignified sentiments with which he is animated, and of the warm interest he takes in the safety and independence of Europe.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed the estimates for the public service to be laid before you.—I regret the necessity of any additional burdens being imposed on my people; but I am sure you will be sensible how much their future safety and happiness depend on the vigour of our exertions, and that in the mode of raising the supplies, you will continue to shew your anxiety for the support of public credit, and for restraining as much as possible the accumulation of the national debt.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In considering the great efforts and sacrifices which the nature of the contest requires, it is a peculiar satisfaction to me to observe the many proofs of the internal wealth and prosperity of the country. It will, I am sure, be your great object to maintain and improve these advantages, and at the same time to take all such measures, as, by enabling me to prosecute the war with vigour, may afford the best prospect of bringing it to a safe and honorable termination.

JANUARY 14.

The Gazette of Saturday night contains an order in council granting general reprisals and letters of marque against Spain. This being the usual form of declaring war, some of our contemporaries entertained an expectation that it would be accompanied with a specification of all the reasons. The order in council contains one that is as good as ten thousand, it states, that Spain has declared war against us—among the signatures to this order is that of Viscount Sidmouth. This is the first public act of his Lordship in his new capacity.

Letters of Marque and Reprisals.

At the court at the Queen's palace, the 11th of January 1805, present the king's most excellent majesty in council:

Whereas his majesty has received information that the king of Spain has issued a declaration of war against his majesty, his subjects and people: his majesty, therefore, being determined to take such measures as are necessary for vindicating the honor of his crown and for the vigorous prosecution of the war in which he finds himself engaged, is pleased by and with the advice of his Privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of the King of Spain, so that as well as his majesty's fleets and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned, by letters of marque or general reprisals, or otherwise, by his majesty's commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the king of Spain, or his subjects, or others inhabiting within the territories of the king of Spain, and bring the same to judgment in any of the courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominions; and, to that end, his majesty's advocate general, with the advocates of the admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission, and present the same to his majesty at this board, authorising the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, or any person or persons by them empowered and appointed, to issue forth and grant letters of marque and reprisals to any of his majesty's subjects or others whom the said commissioners shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf for the apprehending, seizing and taking the ships, vessels, and goods belonging to Spain, and the vassals and subjects of the king of Spain, or any inhabitants within his countries, territories, or dominions; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission, as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; and his majesty's said advocate general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission, and present the same to his majesty at this board, authorising the said commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, to will and require the high court of admiralty of Great Britain, and the lieut. and judge of the said court, his surrogate or surrogates, as also the several courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships and goods that are or shall be taken, and to hear or determine the same; and according to the course of admiralty, and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods as shall belong to Spain, or the vassals and subjects of the king of Spain, or to any others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, and dominions: and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; and they are likewise to prepare and lay before his majesty at this board a draft of such instructions as may be proper to be sent to the court of admiralty in his majesty's foreign government and plantations for their guidance herein; as also another draft of instructions for such ships as shall be commissioned for the purposes aforementioned.

Eldon C. Hawkesbury,
Montrose, Ellenborough,
Cambden, W. Pitt,
Melville, W. Grant,
Sidmouth, Charles Morgan,
Castlereagh, Evan Nepean,
Malgrave,

Whatever was the object of his mission, the French messenger is returned to France in the Immortalite.

BONAPARTE opened the session of the two legislative bodies on the 27th of December, with all the forms of royalty. He was seated on his throne, and the two branches of the legislature summoned to attend him. His speech was short, and the following are the material passages:

If the throne on which Providence and the wishes of the nation have placed me, be at all dear to my heart, it is only because it gives me the power of protecting and preserving the most sacred interests of the French people. Without a strong and paternal government, France would have had to dread the return of all the miseries which it has formerly endured. Imbecility in the supreme power is the greatest calamity that can befal a nation. Soldier or first consul I had only one sentiment; as emperor I retain the same—and it is my wish for the prosperity of the French people. I have been fortunate enough to contribute to this object by my victories, to consolidate it by treaties, to stem the torrent of civil discord, and to pave the way for the restoration of manners, society and religion. If I am not cut off by death in the midst of my labours, I hope to be able to leave to posterity a recollection which will either serve for the example or the reproach of my successors.

My ministers for the interior will lay before you a view of the state of the empire. The orators of my council of state will lay before you the different objects on which your deliberations are to be employed. I have given orders for presenting papers relative to the conduct of the ministers in the various departments. I congratulate you on the prosperous state of our finances. Great as the expences are, they are covered by the receipts. Vast as the preparations for the prosecution of the war in which we are engaged have been, I shall demand no new sacrifice of my people.

It would have been sweet to me at so solemn an epoch, to look to the empire of peace throughout the world, but the political principles of our enemies, and their recent conduct towards Spain, shew sufficiently, with how much difficulty this can be attained. I have no wish further to extend the territories of France. I am only desirous of maintaining their integrity. I have no wish to exercise a domineering influence over Europe, but am not at all disposed to give up that which I have already acquired. No states shall be incorporated with the empire, but I shall not sacrifice my rights, or the ties which attach me to the states which I have created.

In elevating me to a throne, my people have engaged to make every effort which circumstances may require for the preservation of their prosperity and glory as well as mine. I am impressed with the fullest confidence in the national energy, and the affection with which the people regard me. Their dearest interests are the objects of my constant solicitude."

Congressional Register.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied with sundry statements marked A. B. C. D. and E. prepared in obedience to the act, entitled "An act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the U. States together with a letter from the Comptroller of the Treasury relative thereto, which were read and ordered to lie on the table.

An engrossed bill further to alter and establish certain post roads was read the third time and passed.

An engrossed bill for the relief of Richard Taylor was read the third time and passed.

The bill from the Senate further to provide for the government of the territory of Orleans, together with the amendment agreed to yesterday, were read the third time and passed.

Mr. *Dana* from the committee of claims, made a report on the memorial of Nancy Flinn, which was read and referred to a committee of the whole House this day.

The bill from the Senate for freeing from postage all letters and packets to and from Aaron Burr was read the first and second time and committed to a committee of the whole House on the first Monday in December next.

The House proceeded to consider the amendments of the Senate to the bill to amend the charter of George Town—Whereupon,

Resolved, That the House do agree thereto.

The House proceeded to consider the amendment of the Senate to the bill to authorise the Secretary at War to issue military land warrants—Whereupon,

Resolved, That this House do agree thereto.

The House according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole.

Mr. VARNUM in the chair.

On the bill supplementary to the act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana territory, and after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported the bill with two amendments, which, having been twice read, were concurred in by the House.

Ordered, That the said bill with the amendments, be engrossed for a third reading, this day.

The House, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole.

Mr. GREGG, in the chair.

On the message from the President of the U. States, accompanied with certain treaties lately concluded with the Delaware and Piankeshaw Indians and the tribes known by the name of the Sacs and Foxes; and after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported the following resolution, which was concurred in by the House.

Resolved, That it is expedient to make provision by law for carrying into execution the treaties lately concluded between the U. States and the Delaware, Piankeshaw, Sac and Fox tribes of Indians.

Ordered, That the committee of ways and means do prepare and bring in a bill pursuant to the said resolution.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter signed, "Th: Jefferson" notifying that he will take the oath prescribed by the constitution to the President of the United States, before he enters on the execution of his office, on Monday, the 4th inst. at 12 o'clock, in the Senate chamber.

Read and ordered to lie on the table.

The House, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole,

Mr. TENNY in the chair.

On the report of the joint committee of the two Houses appointed to enquire and report what further measures are necessary for the accommodation of the President of the U. States, for the term, commencing the 4th of March next; and after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported a resolution, which having been twice read, was agreed to by the House, as followeth:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be authorised to cause to be sold such part of the furniture and equipage belonging to his household, as may be decayed and out of repair; and that the further sum of 14,000 dollars, together with the proceeds of such sales, be appropriated for the accommodation of the household of the President of the United States to be laid out at his discretion and under his direction.

Ordered, That Mr. Nicholson, Mr. R. Griswold, and Mr. Bryan be a committee to prepare and bring in a bill pursuant to the said resolution.

Adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M.

FOUR O'CLOCK P. M.

A petition was presented from sundry inhabitants of the town of Granville, in the state of Massachusetts, praying for the establishment of a post road from Hartford thro' Windsor, &c. to Blandford in said state.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A message was received from the Senate, notifying that they have agreed to the amendment of this House to the bill to provide further for the government of the territory of Orleans; that they have passed the bill for the relief of the widow and orphan children of Robert Elliott, and the bill authorising the discharge of John York from his imprisonment.

On motion,

Resolved, That from this day, the hour to which the House shall stand adjourned, be nine o'clock in the forenoon.

Mr. Elliott, to whom were referred the petition of Benjamin Emmons and Barnabas Strong and his associates;—also, the report of a select committee on the said petition, made a report thereon, which was read and considered: Whereupon,

So much of the last clause as recommends the postponement of the consideration of the petition until the next session of Congress, being twice read, was rejected by the House.

A motion was then made and seconded that the House agree to the following resolution;

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

And it was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was received from the Senate, notifying that they have passed a bill further providing for the government of the district of Louisiana; also, a bill authorising the sale of a certain lot of land.

Mr. J. Randolph moved that the House do come to the following resolution,—

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be submitted to the legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified and confirmed by the legislatures of three fourths of the said states, shall be valid and binding as a part of the constitution of the U. States.

The judges of the supreme and all other courts of the U. States shall be removed by the President, on the joint address of both Houses of Congress requesting the same, any thing in the constitution of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding.

A motion was made and seconded, that the said resolution be referred to a committee of the whole House.

And the question being taken thereupon,

It was resolved in the affirmative—Yeas 68—Nays 33—as follows;

YEAS—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Bard, Blackledge, Bowie, Boyd, Brown, Bryan, Butler, Casey, Claiborne, J. Clay, Clinton, Clopton, Conrad, Crowninshield, Cutts, Dawson, Earle, Early, Eppes, Findley, Fowler, Goodwyn, Gregg, Hanna, Hasbrouck, Holland, Holmes, Jackson, Jones, Knight, Leib, Lucas, M'Cord, M'Creery, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Morrow, Nelson, Newton, Nicholson, Olin, Palmer, Phelps, J. Randolph, Rea of Penn. Rhea of Tennessee, Richards, Riker, Rodney, Sammons, Seaver, Sloan, Smilie, Southard, Stanford, Stanton, Stewart, Thomas, Thompson, Van Horne, Varnum, Walton, Whitehill, Wilson, Winn, and Wynns.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Baldwin, Betton, Chamberlin, Chittenden, Clagett, Cutler, Dana, Davenport, Dwight, Elliott, Elmer, Goddard, G. Griswold, R. Griswold, Hastings, Helms, Hoge, Huger, Larned, Lowndes, Mitchell, Root, Stedman, Taggart, Tallmage, Tenney, Thatcher, Tibbits, Van Rensselaer, Wadsworth, L. Williams, and M. Williams.

Another motion was then made and the question being put, that the said re-