

AMERICAN CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1810.
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This day the President communicated the following Message to both Houses:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives,
THE Act authorizing a detachment of one hundred thousand men from the Militia, will expire on the 30th of March next. Its early revival is recommended in order that timely steps may be taken for arrangements such as that act contemplated.

Without interfering with the modification rendered necessary by the defects or the inefficacy of the laws restrictive of commerce and navigation, or with the policy of disallowing to foreign armed vessels the use of our waters, it falls within my duty to recommend also, that in addition to the precautionary measures authorized by that act, and to the regular troops for completing the legal establishment of which enlistments are renewed, every necessary provision may be made for a volunteer force of twenty thousand men, to be enlisted for a short period, to be held in a state of organization and readiness for actual service, at the shortest warning.

I submit to the consideration of Congress, moreover, the expediency of such a classification and organization of the militia, as will best insure prompt and successful aids from that source adequate to emergencies which may call for them.

It will rest with them, also, to determine how far further provision may be expedient, for putting into actual service, if necessary, any part of the naval armament not now employed.

At a period presenting features in the conduct of foreign powers towards the United States, which impose on them the necessity of precautionary measures involving expense, it is a happy consideration that such is the solid state of public credit, that reliance may justly be placed on any legal provision that may be made for resorting to it, in a convenient form, and to an adequate amount.

January 3, 1810.

JAMES MADISON.

Referred to the Committee on the Naval and Military Establishments of the United States, and to the Committee of Ways and Means.

BOSTON, JANUARY 10.
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The anxiously-looked for and loudly bruited "War" Message of the President to Congress, was delivered on Wednesday last, and received in town yesterday.—It turns out to be a call on Congress to revive the Law for placing in requisition the 100,000 conscripts, which will expire in March; and that in addition, provision be made for enlisting 20,000 Volunteer minute-men;—a suggestion of the necessity of the classification and organization of the Militia;—of putting in commission the Naval Force now in ordinary; and (what appears to be the burthen of the song) suggesting that a LOAN of Money, adequate to the discharge of all the expense of precautionary measures, may be obtained on reasonable terms. Additional restrictions on commerce are, however, alluded to.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

"New-York, January 6, 1810.

"Oral and other accounts from Washington say, it is the expectation of Administration that as soon as the news of the dismissal of Mr. JACKSON is known in England; its government will take decided and hostile measures against the United States; and that the measures recommended to Congress are preparatory for an event of the kind. Other accounts say, that the alarm is a necessary precursor of a new loan."

In New-York the War message is considered as mere froth; and that instead of "to your tents, O! Israel;" it is to be the prologue of a call of "to your Chefs, O! money lenders;" and that a loan, which is variously stated from four to eighteen millions of dollars, will be negotiated. The Editor of the *New-York Evening Post* says, "Don't be alarmed, fellow-citizens, you will have no use for your fire-arms this year. The purse of the nation is very low, and the Administration are only trying to 'raise the wind.'"

London papers to Nov. 18th, (four days later) have been received in New-York.—They contain a report that General Armstrong had visited the Emperor Napoleon; had been received graciously, and had received the project of a Treaty of Alliance between France, Russia, Sweden, Denmark and America, for the complete "emancipation of the seas;"—That General Armstrong had lent a favorable ear to the project; and that, in consequence, the French decrees were to be revoked. Though we consider this as London verbiage, there are others who think it to be a fact.

It is now known, that the writer of the pamphlet, which was published in Paris, in October last; and in which the writer declared, that the American Government had declared its desire to approximate towards France, and the policy of NAPOLEON; that in evidence of it, they had sent a Minister to Russia, who had arrived at Copenhagen; and that the United States' government HAD rejected the British Minister, Mr. JACKSON—is no other than Le Comte FRANCOIS DE NEUFCHATEAU, one of the oldest members of the French Conservative Senate!

Extract of a letter from Washington, January 10.

"It is now confidently said by the friends of administration, that there will be a settlement with France.—None can doubt but that the Emperor will promise us any terms, if we will 'take side' with him, and go to war with the only nation which can protect our liberties from the grasp of this Tyrant.

"The party in Congress are not yet united in this plan of administration, but they are committed step by step, and if the late vote in favor of Mr. MADISON, on GILES' Resolutions, should provoke England to declare war on us, the work is done.

"The eyes of all are now open to the cause of the late rupture.

"It is known to have arisen from a predetermination not to come to any terms with England; and when it was found, that Mr. JACKSON would draw them to a settlement if

they once entered on the discussion, or else that they must break off on points wherein the people would not support them, the resolution was taken to break with him.

"A new proof on this point is lately mentioned in the following fact—that Mr. JACKSON had an interview with Mr. PINKNEY in London, and disclosed his plan for a settlement with this country.

"Mr. P. assured him he could not but succeed; and on this opinion Mr. JACKSON concluded to bring his family, and to calculate on a permanent residence here. There is every reason to suppose he was ready to have closed with almost any offer which might have been made by our government, and it is certain that he was perfectly astonished at the result of his mission, which he had every reason to suppose would have been a successful one.

"You may depend on it, that our peace and our liberties are greatly in danger, and nothing but the firmness of New-England can save the nation."

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

Bonaparte, it is said, was to remove from Fontainebleau to Paris on the 16th inst.

Fontainebleau, however, will previously see within its walls, a strange mixture of legitimate sovereigns and usurpers. There will be Bonaparte and most of the members of his family—the Kings of Saxony and Bavaria—the Princess of Saxony, and the King and Queen of Westphalia—the King and Queen of Naples—the Viceroy of Italy and his wife the Princess of Bavaria, the Queen of Holland, never suffered, for reasons best known to Bonaparte, to live with her husband; the Duke of Baden, and other princes of minor note.

The peace with France, we can easily see by an article from Vienna, is not generally popular in the Austrian capital. Great part of the French army is to remain in Germany, and the head quarters are to be at Passau. It was not to be supposed that Prussia, reduced as she is, would be permitted to remain in statu quo; she is to cede Memel to Russia, in exchange, as it is said, for something else which we may be sure will be of less, perhaps of no value. One of the Rhenish Princes who has displayed the greatest attachment to France, is to be rewarded with part of Hanover. Is this the Grand Duke of Wurtemberg? or the King of Wirtemberg? Most probable the latter. Bonaparte would feel gratified by making the husband of the King of England's daughter accept part of the hereditary dominions of her father.

After he has opened the Senate on the 1st of next month, and exhibited and danced his puppets of Kings before the eyes of the gaping Parisians, he will set out for Spain, where preparations have already been made for his reception.

Switzerland, we infer, is to be made to feel his yoke.—He has expressed his displeasure at the conduct of some of the inhabitants of that country toward the Tyrolese, and he has demanded prompt and ample satisfaction.

Two events are announced in these French papers, which we should be glad to find incorrect. The capture of Inspruck by the Bavarians, and the defeat of Gen. Blake by Suchet. The latter had 25,000 men, and his loss is stated to have been nearly a third part of his army.

NOVEMBER 23.

An account is said to have been received from Cadiz, that Marquis Wellesley had prevailed upon the Supreme Junta to allow Ceuta to be garrisoned by a British force, Ceuta is a seaport promontory, on the coast of Africa, opposite Gibraltar, from which it is not distant above five leagues.

Yesterday his Majesty, in council, was pleased to order the parliament to be summoned to meet for the dispatch of business, on Tuesday, the 23d day of January.

It appears to be still uncertain whether our troops will evacuate Walcheren.

It is reported that 10,000 additional troops are to be immediately embarked for Portugal.

NOVEMBER 25.

Yesterday the Africane frigate, arrived at Portsmouth, from America, having on board, as passenger, the Hon. DAVID ERSKINE, late Minister to the United States.

It is reported, that Sir RICHARD STRACHAN yesterday left town to superintend the evacuation of Walcheren.

Large quantities of military clothing are shipping for Corunna, for the use of the Spaniards; as are also all kinds of stores for our army in Portugal.

SAINT JOHN, February 12, 1810.

Friday, arrived the Speedy Packet from St. Andrews—the brings papers from the Westward to the 27th ult. we have extracted from them London dates to 25th Nov. and accounts from Washington to the 13th ult. containing the late War Message of President MADISON, which will be found in the preceding columns of this day's Gazette.

We are sorry to learn that the Junon frigate, Capt. Shortland, fell in with four French frigates, and a Corvette, full of troops, (since captured and sent into Antigua) engaged them three hours, and having lost 70 men, was obliged to strike; she was such a complete wreck when taken possession of, that they were obliged to sink her. Capt Shortland fell in the action.

The MANAGERS are induced by the absence of several Subscribers to postpone the next Assembly from Wednesday the 14th, to Tuesday the 20th inst.

Monday, February 12th, 1810.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RETURNS his thanks to the Public for past favors in Business,—he has to inform them he has now on hand

FOR SALE,

20 Kids of Souced SALMON,
30 Boxes Smoked Grand-Manan HERRINGS,
and a few DRY GOODS, which will be sold very cheap for Cash or a Bill of Exchange.

WILLIAM DONALDSON.

St. John, 5th FEBRUARY, 1810.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON, WEDNESDAY, 31st JANUARY, 1810.

Address of His MAJESTY'S Council in answer to the President's Speech:

To the Honorable MARTIN HUNTER, Esquire, President of His MAJESTY'S Council and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.
The Humble Address of His Majesty's Council in General Assembly.

SIR,—Although you had entertained a hope that the continuance of the ordinary Provincial Revenue, with the requisite Appropriations, would be the principal objects to be recommended for the deliberation of the Legislature during the present Session, We yet feel with you the necessity, occasioned by the present aspect of public affairs, of being prepared for every result; and of taking into our serious consideration a renewal, with every practicable improvement, of the Law for regulating and training the Militia of the Province, and for enabling the Executive Government, promptly and effectually, to call into action the force of the Country whenever its defence or safety may require.

We derive peculiar satisfaction from the information which you have been pleased to communicate, from your own observation, of the progress made by the Militia, under the regulations of the Act passed at the last Session of the General Assembly, and we fully participate with you in the confidence which you express in their future zeal, and alacrity, on every service to which they may be called, in discharge of the duties that bind them to their King and Country.

We thank you, Sir, for the measures which you have been pleased to adopt, for the improvement of the Road between Fredericton and St. John, by employing a detachment of His Majesty's Troops under your command in that service, and we shall not fail most cordially to unite in any proposals that may tend to complete that most desirable object, as well as to open and facilitate the communication, by public Roads, where the same be requisite between other parts of the Province, being persuaded that nothing can more essentially promote its best interests.

We shall respectfully receive, and with diligence attend to, any further communications you may be pleased to make to us in the course of the Session, and you may rely, with the fullest confidence, on our utmost endeavors to dispatch the public business in a manner that may best insure the harmony of the several branches of the Legislature and promote the real interests of the Province.

To which His HONOR was pleased to return the following Answer.

GENTLEMEN,—I receive with intire satisfaction, the assurances contained in this Address, being thoroughly convinced that the zeal which you profess for the public welfare, is every way intitled to my fullest confidence.

To His HONOR Major-General MARTIN HUNTER, President of His MAJESTY'S Council and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.
The Humble Address of the House of Assembly.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR!

WE beg leave to express our sincere regret that your Honor has been disappointed in the pleasing hope you entertained of having but little more to submit to the deliberations of the General Assembly than making provision for the ordinary services of the Province.

The recent occurrences, alluded to in your Honor's Speech, are of such a nature, as to command our most serious consideration; and we do pledge ourselves that we will, by all possible means within our power, co-operate with your Honor, in making preparation for every exigence.

The renewal of the Law for regulating the Militia with every practicable improvement, to render it effectual for the great and highly important objects of the defence of the Province, is a measure we deem absolutely necessary, and shall receive our immediate and strict attention.

It is highly gratifying to us that the conduct of the Militia since the rebels has been so acceptable to your Honor as to leave no doubt in your mind of their future zeal and alacrity in the performance of any service to which they may be called in discharge of the duties that bind them to their King and Country. We trust your Honor will not be deceived in the favorable opinion you have formed and it is with heartfelt pleasure we can assure your Honor, that your conduct in the exercise of the power vested in the Commander in Chief has not only given entire satisfaction to the Militia, but has also inspired them with that confidence in your Honor's mild and just Government which promises the most beneficial effects when the safety of the Country may require their active Service.

We beg Sir, you will accept our sincere thanks for the personal exertions used by you, and the wise economy with which we are fully persuaded the money granted towards improving the Road between Fredericton and St. John has been lately expended, we shall always consider the Public Roads as objects which merit very great attention; and we will therefore make the most ample provision for their improvement which the state of the public Funds will admit particularly for completing the Road to St. John.

The Treasurer's Accounts with the documents accompanying the same, which your Honor has been pleased to direct to be laid before us; shall receive our particular attention.

We intreat your Honor to be persuaded that every possible exertion on our part shall be used to promote that mutual harmony in our deliberations, which we consider so necessary for the welfare and prosperity of the Province, and that the Public business shall be dispatched with zeal and diligence.

To which His HONOR was pleased to return the following Answer.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for this Address, and with much pleasure anticipate a result of your proceedings equally repugnant to yourselves and conducive to the public welfare.