

exit:—NATURE AND THE CONSTITUTION. Should this house undertake to declare, that this atmosphere should no longer surround us, that water should cease to flow, that gravity should not hereafter operate, that the needle should not vibrate to the pole, I do suppose, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I mean no disrespect to the authority of the house, I know the high notions some gentlemen entertain on this subject;—I do suppose—Sir, I hope I shall not offend;—I think I may venture to affirm, that such a law to the contrary notwithstanding, the air would continue to circulate, the Mississippi, the Hudson and the Potomac would hurl their floods to the ocean, heavy bodies continue to descend, and the mysterious magnet hold on its course to its celestial eyefore.

Just as utterly absurd and contrary to nature is it, to attempt to prohibit the people of New-England, for any considerable length of time from the ocean. Commerce is not only associated with all the feelings, the habits, the interests and relations of that people, but the nature of our soil, and of our coasts, the state of our population and its mode of distribution over our territory, renders it indispensable.—We have five hundred miles of sea coast; all furnished with harbours, bays, creeks, rivers, inlets, basons, with every variety of invitation to the sea, with every species of facility to violate such laws as these—our people are not scattered over an immense surface, at a solemn distance from each other, in lordly retirement, in the midst of extended plantations and intervening wastes. They are collected on the margin of the ocean, by the sides of rivers, at the heads of bays, looking into the water or the surface of it for the incitement and the reward of their industry. Among a people thus situated, thus educated, thus numerous, laws prohibiting them from the exercise of their natural rights will have a binding effect not one moment longer than the public sentiment supports them. Gentlemen talk of twelve revenue cutters additional to enforce the Embargo laws.—Multiply the number by twelve, multiply it by an hundred; join all your ships of war, all your gun-boats, and all your militia, in despite of them all, such laws as these are of no avail when they become odious to public sentiment. Continue these laws any considerable time longer, and it is very doubtful if you will have officers to execute, juries to convict, or purchasers to bid for your confiscations. Cases have begun to occur. Ask your revenue officers, and they will tell you, that already at public sales in your cities, under these laws, the owner has bought his property at less than four per cent upon their real value. Public opinion begins to look with such a jealous and hateful eye upon these laws, that even self interest will not co-operate to enforce their penalties.

But where is our love of order?—Where our respect for the laws? Let legislators beware, lest by the very nature of their laws, they weaken that sentiment of respect for them, so important to be inspired, and so difficult to be reinfused when it has once been driven from the mind.—Regulate not the multitude to their ruin. Disgust not men of virtue by the tendency of your laws, lest when they cannot yield them the sanction of their approbation, the enterprising and the necessitous find a principal check upon their fears of violating them removed. It is not enough for men in place to exclaim, "the worthless part of society."—Words cannot alter the nature of things. You cannot identify the violator of such laws as these, in our part of the country, for any great length of time, with the common smuggler, nor bring the former down to the level of the latter. The reason is obvious. You bring the duties the citizen owes to society in competition, not only with the strongest interests, but which is more, with the most sacred private obligations. When you present to the choice of a citizens bankruptcy, a total loss of the accumulated wealth of his whole life, or a violation of a positive law, restrictive of the exercise of the most common rights, it presents to him a most critical alternative. I will not say how sublime casualties may decide. But it is easy to foretel that nature will plead too strong in the bosom to make obedience long possible. I state no imaginary case. Thousands in New-England fee in the continuance of this Embargo and in obedience to it irremediable ruin to themselves and families.—But where is our patriotism? Sir, you call upon patriotism, for sacrifices, to which it is unequal; and it requires its operation in a way, in which that passion cannot long subsist. Patriotism is a great comfort to men in the interior, to the farmer and planter, who are denied a market by your laws, whose local situation is such that they can neither sell their produce, nor scarcely give it away, and who are made to believe that these privations will ultimately redound to the benefit of the country. But on the seaboard, where men feel not only their annual profit, but their whole capital perishing, where they know the utter inefficiency of your laws to coerce foreign nations, and their utter futility as a means of saving our own property; to such laws in such a situation, patriotism is to say the least, a very inactive assistant. You cannot lay a man upon the rack and crack his muscles, by a slow torment, and call patriotism to soothe the sufferer. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

Latest European Intelligence.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

A new Decree has been passed in Holland, by which all exportation is suspended until further orders, and the total shutting of the Dutch ports commanded. This decree is said to have been determined upon at Erfurth, and to have received the approbation of the Emperor ALEXANDER, who is to adopt the same policy in his ports, which are to be shut to all foreign commerce.

NEW DUTCH DECREE.

1. The exportation is suspended until fresh orders.
2. The Superintendence of the Coasts is to be divided into three great districts:—
 1. From the Helder to Walcheren—DUMONCEAU.
 2. From the Helder to Harlingen—DE WINTER.
 3. From Harlingen to Jahde—CARTENET.
3. The General Commanders shall be personally responsible for the execution of the existing decrees respecting the complete closure of the different ports of the kingdom, and

the exclusion of all communication with the enemy, and likewise for the execution of what may hereafter be ordained.

A daily report shall be made to the Ministers, or directly to the King. An account shall also be rendered of the neglect or inattention of the different agents in the execution of these orders.

4. Every fishing vessel shall be bound to return to the very same port from which it sailed, nor shall it be admitted elsewhere, even on the plea of weather or damages; and whenever it shall appear that it has had any communication whatsoever with the enemy, such as foreigners among the crew, the smallest parcel of merchandize of whatever nation, letters, or Gazettes, the vessel shall become the property of the civil or military authorities that have co-operated in stopping it, after a formal decision on the validity of the seizure by the Judge, who is definitively to pronounce sentence upon it within the term of fifteen days at the utmost.

5. Every trading vessel, whether national or foreign, that shall offer to enter any of our ports or harbours, shall be warned by the guard-ships to withdraw, and in case of disobedience, shall be fired upon.

OCTOBER 31.

Mr. Shaw, the Messenger, who was sent with the answers of our Government to the dispatches from Erfurth, embarked on board a vessel at Dover, at twelve o'clock on Saturday. He was landed at Calais, and, we understand, was extremely well received. He proceeds to Paris.

Spanish papers arrived this morning to the 26th.

Our troops began to disembark at Corunna on the 24th, and were immediately to set out on their march.

Accounts from Catalonia are rare, and they seldom are of a recent date.—On the 30th of last month the French were attacked and routed between Belos and Barcelona.

Extract of a letter, dated Madrid, October 15:—"Yesterday some very serious disturbances took place in this city, which originated in the purest patriotism. It had transpired that some persons, supposed to be Frenchmen, had uttered expressions disrespectful to the Spanish nation. One in particular had disgusted the people, by drinking the health of "King Joseph," in a public coffee-room, which irritated those who were present to that degree, that they immediately put him and his companion to death, and dragged their bodies through the public streets. A large mob assembled and proceeded to the house of the Russian Ambassador, and required to have delivered to them six Frenchmen, who, it was understood, had taken shelter in his Excellency's house. Matters had risen to such a pitch, that the Government was obliged to interfere, and the measures adopted in consequence soon re-established order and tranquillity in the city.

Several of the transports which sailed from Lisbon, with the second division of the French troops on board, (and which we mentioned in a former paper to have been dispersed in a heavy gale) were forced into Oporto, where they were taken possession of by the Portuguese, who immediately seized the Frenchmen's plunder and baggage, and forced the whole of them to reland: they would doubtless have been massacred, if it had not been for the interference of the English, who are held in such veneration and esteem, that the Portuguese readily acquiesce in every request they make.

Trade is remarkably brisk at Glasgow. The customers or purchasers wait in the warehouses the days they know the carts are coming in with the goods from the printfields and bleachfields; and it is a struggle with every one to seize as many as he can.

The demands for the West-Indies are so great, that all the calenders are kept going day and night, dressing the goods for that market.

The above has been the state of the Glasgow manufactories for these two months past. Cotton yarns, spun at the mills, are up 70 per cent. In the most flourishing period of the American demands, trade never was so good.

NOVEMBER 2.

The conferences at Erfurth are at an end, and the veil which has hitherto covered them will soon be withdrawn. One of their objects we can easily penetrate into, and sorry are we to say that there is no doubt of Bonaparte's having accomplished it. He has persuaded Russia to enter into his views upon Spain; and the Emperor Alexander is the medium through which he has made the Emperor of Austria remain, if not an approving, a tame spectator of that sanguinary warfare with which he is determined to visit Spain.

Bonaparte returned to St. Cloud on the 19th, and immediately assembled his council.

After the lapse of a few days, he was to begin another journey, and to proceed to Bayonne, to direct in person the operations against Spain. It is not improbable that he may have left Paris before the arrival of Mr. Shaw, the Messenger, who would in that case, follow him to Bayonne. The war against Spain is now about to be carried on with all the means which Bonaparte possesses; and when the mind reflects upon the character of the man who is to direct them, it may form some faint idea of the savageness and ferocity with which the war will be waged. He seems to fear nothing from Germany or Russia. The latter he has cajoled, and Austria he has overawed. Gen. Vincent's mission was evidently no mission of defiance, and seeing the intimate alliance between the Emperor Alexander and Bonaparte, the Cabinet of Vienna has given assurances of pacific intentions, and it is even said, consented to disarm and disband her new levies.

Troops are marching to Spain in large bodies, and with all possible speed. Between the 20th and 30th of last month, 100,000 men were to reach Bayonne. Other divisions are marching to Toulouse as to a common centre from which they may branch off either to the East or West. A large force will proceed to Catalonia, and the operations against that Province will commence about the same time with the operations in Biscay and Navarre. Joseph Bonaparte is described in the Dutch papers to the 26th, which arrived last night, as busily employed at Vittoria in making regulations and passing decrees for the good government of his kingdom?

Some of the articles from Erfurth would persuade us that the Conferences had, among other things, the restoration of a general peace in view, and the securing the tranquillity of

Germany. To effect these objects no conferences were necessary. Peace and tranquillity were both in the power of Bonaparte—he had but to show that his ambition had limits, and that he really desired peace, and the sword might instantly have been returned into its sheath.

Letters to the 28th ult. were yesterday received from Holland. The late Decree, the substance of which we gave in our paper of Friday, we find has excited universal discontent. On the faith of a former decree, allowing the exportation of certain articles, principally provisions, the produce of Holland, many merchants were induced to purchase largely of these for the purpose of exportation. The rigorous prohibition of all communication with Foreign States has deprived them of the possibility of exporting these articles, and they have consequently sustained very heavy losses. The Dutch merchants have petitioned King Louis to suffer such vessels to sail for their intended destinations as had taken in their loading previous to the publication of the Decree, which has been granted.

All the French and Dutch troops have by this time evacuated the Danish Duchies of Holstein and Schleswick. In the end of September a contingent of Dutch troops escorted about 1000 Spanish officers and soldiers as prisoners of war to the dungeons of Wesel; others are sent to Spandau. Never was treatment so extremely severe. They are locked up in their long and painful marches in churches and old buildings, and bread and water is their fare. The officers are quartered upon the Citizens.

A reverse, we lament to say, has been experienced by our arms. Capri, at the mouth of the Gulph of Naples, which we took about two years ago, was attacked on the morning of the 4th of last month, by a division of 2000 men, from Naples, and taken, with the exception of one fort, into which our commander had thrown himself. Nine hundred British prisoners are said to have been sent to Naples.

The Court of Inquiry into the Transactions in Portugal is to assemble next week. Sir David Dundas is to be President—Earl Moira, Earl of Pembroke, and four or five other Lieutenant-Generals, are to be Members.

NOVEMBER 3.

The Dutch papers to the 30th, furnish one amongst several important articles of intelligence. Count Romanzow, the Russian Minister, instead of returning with the Emperor, passed through Frankfort on the 21st, on his way to Paris. The motive of his journey, it is said, is to learn the result of the proposals that have been made to the English Minister. M. Talleyrand also preceded his Master by some days, in order to be at the French capital to receive the English dispatches. These were expected sometime before they arrived, as Mr. Shaw, the Messenger, could not reach Paris before Tuesday last. The Legislative Body was to be assembled with great pomp, and in this meeting it may be expected, some light will be thrown on the late proceedings in Germany, as well as on the designs of Bonaparte against Spain. The presence of the Russian and French Ministers in Paris, seems to indicate that the Proposals had a tendency to negotiation. These papers are filled with details of regiments going to Spain. Sebastiani, with 15,000 men, is said to be at Bayonne. The second division of the French army at Lisbon has been disembarked in Quiberon Bay. A letter from Vittoria contains a Bulletin published by order of King Joseph at that place, detailing the operations of the French army since the retreat of Bellesheres from Leon. The Bulletin concludes with a menace fulminated against the nobility and clergy of Spain. They are told that they may yet save themselves by submission; but if the Privileged Orders do not yield obedience to King Joseph, they are all threatened with destruction.

The Russian flotilla has quitted the Gulf of Finland, and are gradually making for their own harbours. In this necessary precaution they have been anticipated by their fleet, which was driven into Baltic Port. The blockade had hardly been raised, when it took the advantage of the first favorable wind, and escaped to Cronstadt. This retreat, or flight rather, was conducted with so much precipitation, that one of the frigates belonging to the Squadron got on shore, and was totally wrecked.

Extract from a Letter, dated Stockholm, October 17.

All our politicians are at a loss how to interpret the conduct of the Russian government with regard to Sweden; for we have this day received certain information, that the Empress, the sister of the Queen of Sweden is at the head of affairs in Russia. Some say, it is with the consent of the Emperor; however, when he left St. Petersburg to proceed to the meeting at Erfurth, no such arrangement was made by him. From this circumstance, and the well-known cordiality that reigns between the Swedish and Russian officers (the last of whom I myself have heard speak in terms of the greatest indignation against Bonaparte, and the folly of the Russians and Swedes carrying on a war,) and the positive news of the Russian galley fleet having retired, we entertain very sanguine hopes of a speedy peace between Sweden, England and Russia.

Letters were received this morning from Holland of the 1st. It was reported in consequence that Bonaparte had taken leave of the French Senate, previously to his setting off for Madrid to replace his brother on the throne. He informed the Legislature, it is added, that he had offered Peace to England, and that if it was refused, he should make it a common cause with the Emperor of Russia.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 30.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, December 26.

"The British ship Braganza has just arrived at this port, in 48 days from Liverpool, which she left November 7, and brought London papers to November 5, inclusive. The accounts from Corunna, Spain, are as late as October 27, up to which time no great battle appears to have been fought. The following is an extract from the latest paper:

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

We yesterday announced the return of Mr. SHAW, the Messenger, from France. NAPOLEON had left Rambouillet the Saturday preceding the Monday on which Mr. SHAW reached Paris. His destination was not known. But as he had threatened to put himself at the head of his army, in the event of a failure of a negotiation for peace