From the Sun, of the 10th of March, received at this office.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, March 9.

HIS MAJESTY's MESSAGE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the order of the day for taking into consideration his majesty's most gracious message, be now read; which being done, and the message read by the speaker, he moved, "That this message be now taken into consideration." Ordered.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then rose, to propose an address in consequence of his majesty's most gracious message, which the house had just heard read from the chair, and he felt perfectly confident that the appeal which his majesty had thereby made to the wisdom, the public spirit, the liberality, and the fortitude of his parliament, had not been made in vain. There were two points to which his majesty's message referred: that of military preparations on the coasts of France and Holland; and the other, the discussion now subsisting between his majesty and the government of France: either of those points, separately considered, would have required a great degree of vigilance and circumspection, on the part of his majesty's government; but both combined, required still more of that vigilance and attention. It had been stated to the house by his majesty, that the preparations in the ports of France and Holland are avowedly directed for the purpose of colonial services. That, Mr. Addington said, it was possible, and he hoped, probable, was the purpose of these armaments; but on the authority of his majesty, it was also stated, there were discussions of great importance still subsisting, the result of which must, as it was obvious to the house, be uncertain; his majesty had therefore made his gracious communication to the house, for the house must be aware, that however inoffensive these armaments might avowedly be towards us, yet they might, under circumstances, be applied to another purpose, and which it was of the utmost importance to our interests to counteract. With respect to the discussion referred to in his majesty's message, he trusted the house would not expect that he should enter into the nature, still less the detail of that discussion; but he had the satisfaction of thinking that the result of that discussion might be consonant to the true interests of this country; if, however, unfortunately, such should not be the result, his majesty, conscious of the goodness of the cause, had expressed a determination to refer to the great resources of the country, the wisdom of the councils, and the pride of the nation, in support of the honor of his crown, and the essential interests of his people. If that unfortunately should be the result, the house might be assured they should be possessed of every topic which could cast light on every subject which might be desired to come under discussion, on the conduct of his majesty's government from the moment of the ratification of the treaty of Amiens to the present moment. With regard to the nature of the measures to be adopted in consequence of the present state of things, he was not disposed to enter, at present into that subject, but it would readily occur to the house, that there should be some augmentation of his majesty's naval force, and probably some increase to our internal security, for the latter part of which he had reason to imagine that an intimation would be made by his majesty to his parliament, that he had resorted for that purpose to the constitutional force, by embodying the militia. It would indeed be matter of regret, that those who had employed themselves during a long war, and had already done so much, should now be called to make additional sacrifices, but he had no doubt, if requested on such an occasion, they were sacrifices which would be cheerfully made; but here he begged it to be understood, that all which was stated in his majesty's message had reference to a system of defence, and was only matter of precaution. He was sanguine enough to hope, that, on this day, the house would give proof of an unanimous determination to enable his majesty to adopt such measures as were essential to the true interests of the country. He should not propose to convey the sentiments of the house in terms by which any individual should be pledged or committed, to any future measure, or by which the discretion of parliament should be pre-engaged; but he trusted, that whatever gentlemen's sentiments might be on some of the measures of government, either on the terms of the peace, or the supposed advantages of a state of war, yet that all would concur in supporting the motion he should have the honor of submitting to the house, the substance of which was to assure his majesty, that he may rely on his parliament in supporting his majesty in such measures as may be necessary for the honor of his crown and the essential interests of his people. He then moved an address to the following substance,—"That an humble address be presented to his majesty, to thank his majesty for his most gracious message; to assure his majesty, that his faithful commons are impressed with a full sense of this fresh proof of his majesty's unceasing attention to the welfare of his people; that under the present circumstances, they could not hesitate to concur with his majesty in thinking it expedient to adopt additional measures of precaution for the security of his dominions; that though the preparations to which his majesty referred were avowedly directed to colonial service, yet as discussions of great importance were still subsisting between his majesty and the French government, the result of which might be uncertain, that they partake of his earnest and unvarying solicitude for the continuance of peace, and that his majesty might rely with confidence on their exertions to enable his majesty to adopt such measures as circumstances might require, for supporting the honor of his crown and the essential interests of his people."

This address being read, and the question put.

Mr. Fox said, that no vote had ever been given on any occasion, and particularly by him, in such compleat and utter darkness as that which was now proposed. To thank his majesty for his gracious communication—to concur with him in the support of the honor of his crown, and the essential interests of his people, were propositions which it was morally impossible to oppose. The message stated two grounds: first, the ground of the armament in France and Holland: this was matter of fact capable of proof, and therefore must be supposed to be correctly stated. The next was the ground of discussion; and here he was entitled to avail himself of what had been said by the right honorable gentleman in the opening of this subject to the house, which was, that the address did not pledge the house to any thing. His majesty stated there were subjects of discussion. He did not give to the house the remotest hint what they might be, whether in Europe, Asia, Africa or America; upon no part of which did he give any opinion whatever. He must assume, that whatever he stated to be of importance was of importance; but he had no means of forming his opinion upon it; he was left in a state of entire darkness. That he was ready to thank his majesty for his gracious communication, and was ready to join in any measures which might be necessary to support the dignity of the crown, and promote the welfare of the people, were propositions in this address to which he gave his assent most readily; but not further, without some information. Having said this, he would add, that any one who would carefully examine the present state of the British empire, would feel there never was a period in which it was so essential to this country to avoid the calamities of war as the present, and, therefore, if we were involved in war by any fault of ministers, they would be more guilty than any other advisers or counsellors of this or any other country.

Lord Hawkesbury said it would not be necessary for him to trouble the house long upon the present occasion, he should therefore say but a very few words. In one part of his speech, the honorable gentleman who spoke last had rather misapprehended his right honorable friend. He meant, in the two objects he had stated, that of the preparations of armaments in the ports of France and Holland, and the discussion remaining between his majesty and the government of France. The honorable gentleman seemed to think his right honorable friend had stated, that one of these grounds was only fit ground for this address, whereas what his right honorable friend had said was this, that one of these grounds was sufficient for the circumspection and vigilance of government, but that both combined, that was, the preparations and the discussion, called for something more, and required that ministers should advise his majesty to send the present message to the house, and to secure that caution and that vigilance. As to what the honorable gentleman had said upon the address, in the latter part of his speech, he agreed with him, that the address did not pledge or commit the house to any thing. As to the subject of discussion which might at present be subsisting between his majesty and the French government, he would repeat what his right honorable friend had already stated: If this discussion should lead to war, it would be the duty of government to lay before the house all the information it could, as to the causes of the war and the conduct of ministers; he would go further and say, it would be right, under the present circumstances, not to confine it to objects immediately depending, but he should wish most anxiously, that the whole conduct of government since the conclusion of the definitive treaty, to the present moment, should be fairly laid before the house and the country. He was satisfied on a review of that conduct, his majesty's ministers would have no reason to repent of it; and when that came before the house, he should be ready to enter into the discussion of the whole or any part of that conduct which any gentleman in the house might think proper to require—Under the present circumstances, however, he thought no advantages could arise by entering into the measure of negociation at present, or events that antecedently took place; that would answer at present no useful purpose—The address, if it pledged the house to any thing upon it, might embarrass the house. The address pledged the house to nothing but that to which the house was ready to assent at all times, namely, to support his majesty in maintaining the dignity of the crown and the essential interests of the country.

Mr. Windham assured the house he had no intention to claim its attention long. He agreed with an honorable gentleman who spoke before him that the house was put into rather an hard situation, because it was called upon to act in the dark; he did not think it was sufficient for the house to be told that hereafter they shall be in possession of the ground on which the present proceeding was proposed. The house ought to be in a situation where it might have some knowledge of events, in a crisis so considerable; the house ought to know something upon this subject, instead of proceeding upon a nullity of information; for upon this matter which now occupied its most serious attention, the house knew literally nothing; it was told only in general terms, that exertions are necessary. The house indeed knew that very considerable armaments had been made, and a great change made in the system of what was called peace. He must therefore enter a species of protest against the mode now adopted, the necessity, being in his opinion, such as to call for it, and requiring exertion: that the force proposed to be used, should be used merely as defence; now all species of force might be so used, especially in the first instance, but it was here of the last importance, when great force was necessary, to know what that force was, because prudence might require force of different sorts in different circumstances: there was some that was in its nature defensive, and defensive only; that must be the case of the militia; but for the interpretation of the present vote, nothing more need be said, than that the house concurred in it. They pledged themselves to nothing but that which had been already stated, and in that no man could have any difficulty. Here he should have ended, if it had not been for some observations made on the other side of the house. It was said, on a former occasion, by an honorable gentleman (Mr. Fox) that peace was his policy and first wish, said Mr. Windham, and that war was mine. "I am, at present, in no state to say, I can be in no state to say, whether war would be expedient or not; if it were necessary to come to an opinion, no conclusion could be drawn from the conduct of those who were the most vehement opposers of the peace, what their opinion would be now. That they should be supposed to be glad of what was now proposed, that they exulted in it, would catch with impatience at any prospect at the renewal of the war, would be a conclusion as false in reasoning, as unfounded in fact." The very reverse was the fact; he who was a vehement opposer of the peace of Amiens, who had no reason now to alter the opinion he gave then, but abundant reason to adhere to it, might nevertheless not conclude now that war could be made with advantage: he might think otherwise, in proportion to the conviction of his mind at the time he did oppose the peace. He might be the less ready to catch at war now than he was then, because he might be of opinion that we had lost the oportunity which might have been then afforded, and therefore persons entertaining the opinions which he did, would consider this as a very serious matter. An honorable gentleman (Mr. Fox) had often said, that no evils could be stated which were equal to the evils of war. He believed that it now began to be suspected, perhaps felt, that there were dangers in peace as well as in war, and they might go on as rapidly too in that state as the evils of war, and might lead a country into that state in which no war could stop them. Now he would beg leave to observe to the noble lord who spoke last, that there was a double responsibility attached to a minister, that of making an improper peace, and also that of making an improper war; the danger of the one might in some cases, be equal to the danger of the other. Consigning this, as he did, completely to his majesty's ministers, he could only remind them of their responsibility, and that it applied to either side, the alternative of peace or war.

[*Debate to be continued.*]

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

BOSTON, April 27.

Arrived, the brig Three Brothers, captain Ellery, 48 days from Salou. Left no American vessels.—Spoke nothing—nothing new of a commercial nature.

Same day, the brig Bellisarius, (of Wiscasset) captain Tibetts, in 37 days from Greenock. Sailed in company the Mary Ann, Inglee, for Charleston, and the Exchange, Thorndike, of Salem, for Copenhagen. Left, the Susanna, Walker, for Charleston; and the Draper, Taylor, for New-York. Spoke, in lat. 46, long. 41, a brig from Norfolk, for Greenock, could not learn her name.

Same day, the brig Sally, captain Ingersol, in 30 days from Bordeaux. Left the ship America, Crowninshield, of Salem, to sail next day; the Polly, of Salem.

Same day, the schooner Federalist, captain Ingraham, in 43 days from Kingston, April 28.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the Sally, captain Ingersoll, arrived here yesterday, in 30 days from Bordeaux, we have received a regular series of Paris papers from the 20th February to the 21st March last, inclusive. These papers do not, however, contain a single article indicative of war. They mention the preparatory proceedings in England, which have been detailed here; but they do it with perfect *non chalance*. In short, the Paris papers are now as nearly barren of political news as the Madrid Gazette. They are filled up with projects of the laws which are to form the civil code; and articles respecting the internal economy of the republic. One might as soon expect to find an opinion or observation on the affairs of the government in an Algerine gazette, as in a Paris newspaper. The government takes its measures, and pursues them without troubling the people to think of any thing, but yielding obedience thereto.—Thus far of the Paris papers.

The intelligence, however, which the following letters, received by this arrival, convey, is highly interesting.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Bordeaux, to a gentleman in this town, dated March 26.

"There has been for a few days past, serious appearances of an immediate war, between this country and England. How the business will terminate is not yet known. It is however worthy of note, that Bonaparte observed lately to Mr. Livingston, that if such an event should take place, the peace of America would not be disturbed on the part of France. This is reported, and I believe upon good authority."

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant at Bordeaux, dated March 27.

"*War* is the order of the day—*Malta* the ostensible bone of contention—and the general opinion is, that an actual state of hostilities cannot be far distant. My private sentiment however is, that an accommodation will take place. France is *too much exposed in her commerce, and too feeble in her fleets, to take the Bull by the horns.*"

Extract from a well informed American at Bordeaux, March 27, to his friend in Boston.

"Appearances, at this moment, strongly indicate, that Europe is again to be plunged into the horrors of war—and the active preparations making by the government of Great-Britain, induce a belief, that this event is almost certain. The points in controversy between France and Great-Britain, can only be surmised, but it is supposed they relate to a commercial treaty, and a determination, on the part of the latter, to retain or procure some port in the Mediterranean, for its ships of war. From the measures adopted and pursuing by both countries, the commencement of hostilities may speedily be expected; concession on the part of the first consul, can only prevent this, to which his ambitious and proud mind, under existing circumstances, will not submit.

"Since these events, our minister at Paris is treated with more attention and respect; this argues well, so far as it proves that the government of France desires to cultivate the friendship of the United States, and appreciates its consequence in the political world; it is obviously for the interest of Great-Britain to adopt similar measures, which it is hoped will prevent the necessity of our uniting with either nation, and thereby insure to us the great advantages of a neutral commerce.

"Coffee and sugar have advanced here considerably."

Extract of a letter from a mercantile house of the first respectability in Bordeaux, dated March 27, 1803, to a gentleman in this town.

"For ten days past, there have been strong apprehensions of war between this country and Great Britain, which have had great influence on our marks; considerable purchases of West-India produce were made at an advance of from 5 to 10 per cent; and the course of exchange on London experienced a material rise. But this agitation has entirely subsided, in consequence of reports, that harmony is re-established; which, if confirmed, we may reasonably expect affairs will soon revert to their situation previous to the late hostile preparations."

Several letters from Bordeaux, of the same date, corroborate the report of an amicable adjustment of recent differences between the governments of England and France;—none of them, however, so fully as the above; but on the contrary, they express doubts of its correctness, and some of them go so far as to say, that the report had subsided, and a war confidently expected.

In addition to the above intelligence, we have been obligingly furnished with the following note, addressed to captain Ingersoll, and sent on board his vessel on the evening of the 27th March.

"Dear Sir,

"By the mail arrived this day, at 6 o'clock, P. M. it appears, that the hostile preparations in England continue with great activity; and though there were reports yesterday, that all differences were settled between the two governments, the aspect of affairs is at this moment very alarming to the friends of peace. The stocks at Paris fell in one day 8 per cent. and the prevailing opinion there was, THAT THERE WOULD BE A WAR. Letters from London are also in the same stile. Yours, G. T.

"Bordeaux, 27th March."

Captain Ingersoll verbally reports, that the most active exertions were making in all the ports of France to equip and man their navy; and that a heavy impressment of men took place at Bordeaux on the evening previous to his sailing. This circumstance is unusual in France, and indicates something of moment.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.

Arrived, schooner Jefferson, Winslow, Aux-Cayes, 33 days; sloop Susanna, Morgan, New-Orleans, 28 days.

Cleared, ship Canton, Wills, Amsterdam; Hope, Elister, Mediterranean; Amsterdam Packet, Hidelius, Bordeaux; brig Sally, Martin, Guadaloupe; schr. Success, Tice, Norfolk; Tryal, Bash, Alexandria; Betsy, Bradford, St. Andrews; Harmony, Dockenduff, Boston; Amity, Trefethen, Portsmouth, (N. H.)

Sloop ———, of Boston, had sailed for Mobille with Mr. Dinsmore and suite, on a mission from the United States to the Chickasaw nation of Indians.

Off the Capes of Virginia captain M. saw a yellow-sided ship, with a head and poop, with a jury fore and foretop mast up, and a black sided ship with a tier of ports, no head nor gallery, both appeared to stand in for the Delaware.

Captain Morgan, of the Susanna, in 28 days from New-Orleans, came up to town this morning, and informs, that a few days previous to his sailing, general L'Aussat, prefect of Louisiana, arrived at that place. He was received by the Spanish government with every demonstration of respect; amidst discharges of cannon, &c. It was said he would not assume the administration until the arrival of his colleagues, with the troops.

The Marquis de Casa Calvo was expected from the Havanna, to be present at the relinquishment of the colony. The prefect on his arrival, issued a *fraternal* proclamation, a copy of which captain M. informs us is enclosed to us in his bag.

[*Philad. Gazette.*]

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, *May* 3.

By the Venilia, (see marine list) arrived this morning from New Orleans, we learn, without seeing the *secret article* in the Gallo Spanish treaty, the fate of Louisiana. General L'Aussat, the prefect of Bonaparte arrived there on the 28th March, a few days before the Venilia sailed. He was received with all that homage and enthusiastic reverence, which the Grand Nation fails not to expect and receive from her vassal allies. The roaring of cannon spread far and wide the *royal salute*, and in drowning the murmurs of the Mississippi, pronounced the consular resolve, that its banks and its waters should be hereafter tributary to the sovereign of France.

Now let the sweet kisses of the odoriferous Casa give consolation and peace to our "most serene and most philosophic statesman!" But L'Aussat will not take possession of the country till the French troops arrive, which were hourly expected. May that hour never come, and may the present hostile appearance or even war in Europe, break, as we believe it has already weakened, this one link at least, in the chain of universal empire—this rod, which will one day become, as it is designed, the scourge and the curse of the western world!

We further learn by the Venilia, that a number of the most respectable American merchants waited on his excellency a few days after his arrival, and were received in the most *friendly* manner. He assured them, that he came there with the most *friendly* intentions towards the *Americans*. He also told them, that they had *nothing to fear*; that he was certain *every thing* would be made *agreeable* to them in a very short time. [As soon, we presume, as all the troops arrive.]

To the politeness and vigilance of our correspondent at Philadelphia, we are indebted for the following translation of the proclamation of general L'Aussat, which has also been received in the original at Bryden's coffee-house by the arrival this morning.

From the Philadelphia Gazette of yesterday.

By the Susanna, arrived on Saturday from New-Orleans, we received the following ludicrous performance. Our correspondent informs, that although it had not yet been officially promulged, it was privately circulated through the town, and was viewed as the salutatory of the Gallican administration. The novelty of its contents entitles it to a conspicuous exhibition. Let our government now decide who have been the dupes of an artful and insidious policy.

[TRANSLATION.]

PROCLAMATION.

In the name of the French republic. L'Aussat, colonial prefect, to the Louisianians.

Your separation from France marks one of the most shameful epochs of her annals, under an enfeebled and corrupt government, after an ignominious war, and a disgraceful peace.

To that cowardly and unnatural abandonment, you presented the contrast of heroic love, fidelity and courage.

The hearts of all Frenchmen were softened by the spectacle. They never let it slip their remembrance. They then exclaimed, with pride, and have never since ceased to repeat, that *the blood of France runs in your veins.*

As soon as they had regained their dignity and their glory, by the revolution and a train of prodigious triumphs, they turned towards you their affectionate attention. You constituted a part of their first negociation. They wished your retrocession to accompany and signalize their *first* peace.

The time was not yet arrived. It was necessary that A MAN should appear, to whom nothing which is *natural, great, magnanimous and just*, was new or impossible:—who, to the talent of atchieving the most splendid victories, united the more extraordinary one of combining and securing to them the most happy consequences:—who, by the ascendency of his mind commanded at once terror from his enemies and confidence from his allies:—who, by his penetrating genius, discriminated the true interests of his country, and by an irresistable will, gave operation to these interests:—who, in fine *was born* to replace France on her own basis, to establish her in the whole extent of her limits, and to erase all the blemishes of her history.

This man, Louisianians, presides over our destinies. From this moment he is the pledge of your happiness. To secure this, in this fortunate soil, it is only necessary to assist the prodigality of nature. This is the design of the French government.

To cultivate peace and friendship with all your neighbors; to protect your commerce, encourage your agriculture, people your deserts; foster industry, respect pro-