IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, June 3.

Mr. Patton rose to make his promised motion of censure to ministers. He reviewed the whole of their conduct, and said that it warranted him in the conclusion that they had proved their incapacity for the administration of public affairs. He moved two resolutions, the first purporting that the conduct of the French government had been a series of aggressions towards us, and the latter blaming ministers for not having resented those aggressions, nor communicated them to the house.

A very long debate ensued, in the course of which colonel Bastard, earl Temple, Mr. Fonblanque, Mr. T. Grenville, the chancellor of the exchequer, and several other gentlemen spoke, without contributing much of novelty on subjects so often discussed.

At length Mr. Pitt rose, and in a short speech declared he felt incapable of deciding the question either way. He did not think ministers had given a clear and satisfactory justification of their conduct, yet he was not inclined to vote for so severe a charge against them. In this dilemma, he should move that the other orders of the day be read.

Lord Hawkesbury rose with evident marks of agitation. He expressed great astonishment at the language and conduct of the right honorable gentleman, and declared he could not accept a mean compromise, nor continue to hold the situations with which his majesty had honored him, longer than he could do it with honor to himself.

Mr. Canning declared his feelings on this occasion to be most awful, since he came to the house with his mind so fully made up to vote for the question, that he should, for the first time in his life, divide against his right honorable friend. But this was a time in which feeling must yield to duty: the conduct of ministers justified his vote; and he should deem it necessary to follow up that vote with an address for the removal of ministers.

Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Ashton, the masters of the rolls, secretary at war, colonel Eyre, and Mr. G. Vansittart, defended the conduct of ministers.

Sir Robert Peel was for the adjournment.

Mr. J. C. Beresford, lord Dunlow, Mr. Lee, Mr. Dent, and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, each delivered their sentiments. At half past three this morning, the question was called for, and the house divided upon Mr. Pitt's motion. For it 56—Against it 333; majority 277.

Though strangers were not re-admitted into the gallery after the first division, we understand, that upon the original question,

Mr. Fox said, that it was not his intention to vote for the resolutions, though at the same time it was impossible for him to approve of the conduct of his majesty's ministers. He had expressed his opinion upon a former occasion, and he conceived that the time was past for moving a vote of censure upon their conduct on the present subject. Yet he hoped that what had occurred would be a warning to them how they kept the house in future in the dark to the last moment. Mr. Fox concluded by paying some warm compliments to Mr. T. Grenville upon his masterly speech, and by saying that he could not agree to a vote of censure, because he did not know but that the successors of the present ministry might be more objectionable to him than the present.

Mr. Wilberforce said a few words.—After which the house called loudly for the question; and at four o'clock this morning a division took place upon the original motion of colonel Patton.

For it 34—Against it 275.

Mr. Fox and several of his friends retired without dividing.

Adjourned at a quarter past four o'clock this morning to Monday.

Monday, June 6.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the supply to be granted to his majesty.

The secretary of war then rose to lay before the house

The Army Estimates.

He said that in proposing the estimates for the army, the subject divided itself into two parts: one of them an addition to that offered by him in December; the second part relating to some augmentation of the regular forces embodied, the militia, supplementary militia, &c. The royal military college was the first article he alluded to, and which he said, would exceed the expences of last year, by about 3000l. so that the expence of this year for that establishment would be 8000l. His next was the royal military asylum, for which he requested 37000l. of which 21,000 was necessary to complete the building.

The second part related to the forces. The army complete, as voted in December, amounted to 130,000 men. The augmentation intended at present was in the cavalry; ten men in each company remained on foot; it was now proposed to remount these, & replace them by recruits, to bring every company of foot guards to the full war complement. The next augmentation arose from the alteration of the establishments of the different regiments, owing to the abolition of the practice of field officers having companies. It was now proposed to add three captains in cavalry and infantry, each of which was to raise a certain number of men. That every lieutenant should raise 30 men for his rank, and every ensign ten. The expence of this measure would be upwards of 35,000l. He then enumerated the several items for the pay, cloathing, &c. of the army, militia, &c. the total of which, for

Great-Britain, amounted to	2,540,000l.
For Ireland, to	570,000l.
Making a total of	3,110,000

He then moved the first resolution, which being read by the chairman,

Mr. Pitt begged leave to ask his majesty's ministers, if what is opened this day be all the force that is meant to be called forth to answer the present emergency; if he found the present forces were to be all that it was intended to call for, it would fill him with apprehension, and infinite regret.

The secretary of war said that the plan of his majesty's ministers was to bring forth such a force as should be deemed, on the most mature deliberation, fully adequate to the defence of the kingdom in every part. We have now, he said, a much greater force on foot than we ever had at the commencement of any former war; but he did not say that was sufficient; he did not say that all our energies ought not to be called forth. It was the intention of his majesty's servants to call forth such a number of supplementary forces, as should be not only sufficient for defence, but such as would leave us a disposeable force also, whenever occasion might induce us to use it. The probability of invasion, therefore, however much as it was to be deprecated, ought not to throw us into a panic, nor lead us to suppose, that if attempted, it will not ultimately tend to the discomfiture and disgrace of the enemy; and he believed, if it be ever atttempted, very few of those who formed part of the expedition, if ever they should effect a landing, would get back to France to tell the tale of the rash enterprize in which they had been engaged.

Mr. Pitt said, he was greatly relieved in mind from what had just fallen from the right honorable gentleman, and extremely happy to hear that more forces were meant to be added to those which had now been laid before the house, and that a system of vigor, activity and energy was intended to be pursued, on a scale proportioned to the important occasion which so loudly and forcibly calls for it.

General Tarleton approved the measures adopted by ministers, and congratulated the house on the spirit and determination shewn by the people to defend their country.

The first resolution was then read and agreed to, as follows:

"That it is the opinion of this house, that a sum, not exceeding 29,337l. be granted to his majesty, for the pay of supernumerary officers from the 25th day of December last, to the 25th day of December next.

The other resolutions were then severally read and agreed to.

LONDON, June 4.

From Lubeck we have the important intelligence, that the whole Russian fleet has been ordered to be fitted out with the greatest dispatch. Every ship at Revel and Cronstadt is preparing for sea with the utmost activity, so that a strong Russian squadron is expected to appear very soon in the Baltic. It is added, that in certain cases a considerable body of troops will be embarked on board it. Accoring to the report of a captain of a ship which arrived at Lubeck on the 23d ult. in eight days from Revel, thirteen ships of 40 guns and upwards, were even then lying ready to sail, in the road of Revel

It is generally believed in the first circles, that the Russian ambassador at Paris, the count de Markoff, has been insulted by the first consul in the most gross and indecent manner. It is stated that the ambassador having presented a remonstrance to Bonaparte, in consequence of the unjust imprisonment of the English in France, the consul replied in the most outrageous terms. It is even said that he employed manual violence. At all events the general circumstance is by no means improbable.

June 6.

Mr. Pitt's abandonment of the present ministry is no longer doubtful. Yet the manner in which it was announced was not bold. He did not chuse to go the length of a direct censure of his majesty's ministers in his vote; but that unwillingness to enter into any minute examination or discussion of their conduct; an unwillingness from which an inference was perhaps wished to be drawn, that such a discussion would only serve to drag into broader day the errors of their conduct; that remnant of a feeling of former friendship declared to be struggling, but struggling unnecessarily with a sense of public duty, was a more cruel censure upon their conduct than a positive vote in favor of colonel Patton'sr resolutions. The house, we believe, felt that Mr. Pitt's conduct was uncandid, for we did not hear him cheered once during his speech. Lord Hawkesbury, on the contrary, affected every one who heard him, by the mixed manliness and feeling with which he disdained to accept the compromise offered by Mr. Pitt. He bore the defection as a man, but he also felt it as a man. Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and the whole house cheered him repeatedly. It may seem rather a strange assertion; but we confess that we think the event of Friday's debate, so far from weakening, will strengthen Mr. Addington's administration. In that fluctuating state of politics and parties which has prevailed for some time, men hovered in doubt & uncertainty between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Addington. They saw Mr. Pitt support the peace with all the powers of his eloquence, and they heard of a negociation for bringing him again into power. That state of uncertainty is now past. Mr. Pitt is in opposition; and though at first he may not be directly, decisively and actively against administration, yet it cannot be expected that he will long remain passive and quiescent. *C'est le premier pas qui coute*—the great difficulty was in making the first declarrtion of his defection.

For some days there have been rumours of further changes in the administration. Mr. Bragge, who has made way for Mr. Tierney, is to be chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, in the place of the earl of Liverpool. It has been asserted in a *ci-devant* ministerial paper, that earl Moira, Mr. Grey, and Mr. Sheridan, are to join Mr. Addington. It would not, we should think, be incompatible with the principles of any of those gentlemen to accept places in the present administration, but we do not attach credit to the rumor.—Mr. Sheridan, it has been reported, we believe without any foundation, is to be secretary at war. Surely such a man as Mr. Sheridan might claim a seat in the cabinet. With respect to lord Moira and Mr. Grey, we know not that the rumor rests upon stronger grounds.

The Gazette of Saturday announces that Mr. Tierney, treasurer of the navy, is appointed a member of the privy council.

It is said, that lord Elgin, late ambassador from the court of London, at the Porte, is among the English prisoners pursuant to the decree of government.—There are eight hundred of them in the city of Paris alone. They have all been sent to Fontainbleau, as well as those who were at Versailles. There will, however, be some exceptions in favor of such as shall assign lawful motives to authorise their residence in either of those cities.

June 7.

Price of Stocks,

3 per cent. consols shut – do. for acc. 59.
3 per cent. reduced 57 3-8 – omn. —.

This morning we received a series of the Moniteur from the 25th ult. to the 4th instant inclusively.

The French funds are 48 1-4. They had been lower.

Our Yarmouth letter mentions, that a Dutch East Indiaman sent into that port by the Lapwing frigate, is from China.

Among the passengers taken on board the Francaise frigate, is a French general in chief from St. Domingo. He is said to be Berthier's brother-in-law.

A mail from Hamburg arrived last night

The French papers were wrong in asserting that the French troops entered Hanover, on the 20th ult. but they were in full march thither.

The chancellor of the exchequer gave notice yesterday, of his intention to meet the parties disposed to contract for the ensuing loan on Friday next. We understand that the sum to be borrowed will not exceed ten millions, of which from two to three millions are to be for the service of Ireland, and the remaining seven or seven and a half millions for Great-Britain.

We understand advices have been received from Lisbon, of the French ambassador having either actually left that city, or being on the point of leaving it, in consequence of the Portuguese refusing to shut their ports against the English.

We yesterday heard of the resignation of the right honorable William Dundas, one of the commissioners of the board of control.

Letters from Cadiz, by the last mail, state, that all the ships of the line, and frigates in that harbor, are equipping with the utmost dispatch.

We understand that in consequence of the dissentions which have prevailed amongst the commissioners for Trinidad, orders have been sent out to recall both general Picton and colonel Fullarton.

On the 26th ult. the French entered the county of Bentheim, and in the town of Bentheim made prisoners of the Hanoverian garrison consisting of 36 men and an officer. A deputation was sent to the French general, from the town of Osnaburg, requesting good treatment for the town, from whence the Hanoverian garrison marched away on the 28th for Diepenau. On the same day the French troops passed the Ems, near Mippen, and a part of the infantry marched to Haselune. On the 29th they continued their march, and a part of the troops, amounting to 10,000 men, entered the principalty of Osnaburg. Preparations for defence were making on the side of the Weser. Prussia does not appear to have made any objection to the admission of the French into the North of Germany; and Russia has either not interfered, or interfered without effect.

The decree for the arrest of the English is to extend over the whole of Italy.

One measure adopted by the French will cause some embarrassment to commercial men. The Bremen mails of the 24th ult. both going from and coming to London, have been intercepted and sent to Paris.

Extract of a letter from our correspondent at Hamburg, dated May 31, 1803.

"I have just time to inform you, that about an hour ago two estafettes reached this place from Berlin; the one addressed to the Prussian minister, the other to the senate of Hamburg. The contents of the dispatches are authentically stated to be, that a convention has been concluded between the mediating ministers, having for object the security of the Hanseatic cities, Lubec, Bremen, and the rest of the north of Germany, from all hostile invasion. The electorate of Hanover seems to be left to its own fate. The French minister Laforet was present at this important negociation at Magdeburg; and the Prussian army, which is to protect the north of Germany, is now under review, and encamped about Magdeburg and its environs. Its force amounts to 30,000 men, who will be put under the command of general Beucher. The king of Prussia has positively declared to France, that the shutting of the Wefer and Elbe would give an entire death-blow to the maritime commerce of his dominions; and that if matters should even come to such extremity, his majesty is determined if garrisons are to be placed in the Hanseatic cities, to suffer none but Prussians. [TRAVELLER.]

PLYMOUTH, June 4.

It seems to rain prizes on the Plymouth cruizers, who deserve their good luck by their prompt activity. Since Thursday arrived a fine French brig from the straits, and a Dutch sloop from do. Also a French corvette, from Gorec, with gum, ivory, &c. all brought in by the Niade and Doris, of 36 guns each. Yesterday came in a French brig, two Dutch galliots, and a large Dutch West-Indiamen, deeply laden with a valuable cargo. She was from Surinam, for Amsterdam, taken by the Jamaica frigate, and Lord Nelson letter of marque. The lord Nelson escorted them into Catwater, amidst great acclamations, took fresh beef, water, &c. and sailed again directly. Since the above captures came in, prize also to the Jamaica frigate a fine French brig from the West-Indies, deeply laden with colonial produce. Came in also, same day, two large French ships, deeply laden, and two Dutch ships, prizes to the Niade and Doris; the Niade escorted them in safe. This morning came in the Atlantic of 16 guns, with prisoners from the fleet. Came in one of the Revenue cutters, with a large Swede, from Barcelona for Dunkirk, and a large French ship, deeply laden, prize to the Revenue cutter. A sloop of war is coming in sight, with a Dutch galliot, but 'tis so hazy cant make them out. A large ship is also standing in from the southward, supposed to be a prize. The French national corvette, taken by the Doris and Niade, on her passage home, captured and brought in a French sloop deeply laden, and could have taken two Dutch galliots, but was forced to let them pass for want of hands to put on board them.

Extract of another letter.

The following are the names of the ships captured and detained:

1 Swedish ship Neretraliter
2. French ship Mentor
3. Dutch galliot Jonge Barend
4. French brig la Jeune Carolie
5. French brig corvette l'Impatiente, of 16 guns
6. Dutch sloop Jan Jacob
7. Dutch dogger Endraught
8. French ship la Prudence
9. French ship Double Alliance
10 Dutch ship Sarah Maria
11. French brig la Mere de Famille
12. Swedish ship Patrioten
13. Dutch ship Coffer Broom
14. Dutch ship Meysorg
15. Dutch ship Johan and Maula
16. Brig Venus of Fowey
17. French ship la Prudence
18. Dutch galliot Morning Star
19. Dutch galliot Jonge Bake
20. Dutch ship Jan Frederick
21. French brig, name unknown
22. A French cutter privateer of 40 tons.

The greater number of the foregoing are large ships, and their cargoes of great value.

June 5.

Last evening the Tonant, of 84 guns, capt. sir E. Pellew, Spartiate, of 74, captain Manley, and the Mars of 74, captain Sutton, fully equipped with stores and provisions for six months, and well manned, sailed to join admiral Cornwallis and the channel fleet.

The Doris, of 36 guns, captain Pearson, captured last Sunday, a Dutch galliot in the channel, laden with saffron and oil; she sent her with a prize master and some men for this port, but she could not weather the Bolt, and being lost, bore away and arrived safe at Salcombe. The Diligence, cutter of St. Mary's, Scilly, has carried into there a large French ship from St. Domingo, but on her coming into St Mary's Road, her cable being rotten, she parted and bilged—hopes are entertained of her being got off. The Batavian East-Indiaman, bro't in by the Boadicea of 44 guns, captain Maitland, last Monday, per her manifest, is said to be worth 60,000l. The Bordicea has had blue Peter flying since, and sailed last night to the westward. Went up the harbor to the lower moorings, the French national frigate La Francaise, of 44 guns; she is a very fine frigate of her class, and one of those in the late war which so enriched her officers and crew by British captures.

June 7.

Came in from the fleet, the Ranger cutter, captain Frazier, with a French general and family from St. Domingo, and 60 prisoners. Also two French brigs and a Dutch brig, prizes to a revenue cutter, and a fine French East-Indiaman, from the Isle of France, worth 100,000l. called Le Chasseur de L'Orient, prize to the Sirius, 36 guns, capt. Prowse, who, previous to this rich capture, with the Nemesis 32, capt. P. Somerville, had taken 5 other valuable prizes, French and Batavian. Came in, the Niade, 38, captain Wallis, with 3 prizes, viz. two French West-Indiamen, and a Batavian from Surinam; the Naiad brings the important account of having captured the last vessel (one of the above) which failed from St. Domingo, and captain Wallis has all her papers, dispatches and paquets.

Sailed for Gibraltar, the Revolutionaire, 44, captain Lock, with dispatches for lieutenant-governor Trigg, and sealed orders not to be opened till past Gibraltar.—Came in, a large Dutch ship, of 600 tons, with sugar, &c. prize to the Minotaur, 74, captain Mansfield. Came into Cawsand Bay, the Minotaur, with 3 large Dutch ships, (she has taken in all 12 sail). Sailed the Acasta 44, (she has taken 14 sail.)—Came into Cawsand Bay, an English brig from the Isle of France, with a French cargo on board; the master gave himself up to the Trent frigate, captain Katon, of course her cargo is a prize to the whole of the fleet; also a large Dutch ship from Surinam, and two Dutch galliots deeply laden.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

BOSTON, August 4.

Arrived (via quarantine) sch'r Juno, Derby, Tobago, 17 days; ship Hercules, Donnell, Trinidad, 39; ship Hermoine, Hopkins, Bonavista; sch'r Nabby, Tuck, from St. Thomas, 25 days.

Same day, brig Valerius, Harding, Demerara, 28 days (via quarantine.)

August 5.

Arrived, brig Franklin, Waite, 26 days from Guadaloupe.

Same day (via quarantine) brig Hope, Smith, 25 days from Martinico.

August 6.

Arrived, the sch'r Juno, from Havana, via quarantine.

Performing quarantine, brig Industry, Smith, from Martinico, 20 days; Robert, Thomas, do. 21; sch'r Nabby, Goddard, Guadaloupe, 18.

Arrived, Columbia, Thatcher, St. Marys; Polly, Dillingham, Camden; Yeopin, Jones, Edenton; Lucinda, Loring, Baltimore; Unicorn, Cook, do.

Cleared, Rover, Luce, Richmond; Polly, Bangs, Norfolk; Traveller, Hall, Alexandria; Union, Gage, Richmond; Federal, George, Field, Baltimore; Superb, Hammond, Norfolk; ships Amethyst, Bosquet, South Seas; Hampshire, Newhall, Batavia; Tamerlane, Hastings, Surrinam; brigs Hope, Hewes, Jamaica; Laurel, Brown, Trinidad; schooners Two Sisters, Parry, Yarmouth; Sally & Lowis, ditto; Bellisarius, Rice, Guadaloupe; Adventure, Frost, Cumberland; Mary and Eliza, Harris, West-Indies.

FROM MARTINIQE.

A gentleman who arrived here yesterday from Martinique, which he left the 9th July, informs, that the French were making every preparation to defend the island against an expected attack of the English—that there were at Fort Royal about 1200 troops of the line—that the inhabitants were armed, but the French commander in chief had doubts of their fidelity—that the British did not closely blockade the ports;—they appeared off and on occasionally, and when they found American vessels with provisions going in, they forbad them; but if loaded with lumber, &c. permitted them to continue on. There was no foundation for the report of a number of vessels having been cut out of St. Pierries.

August 8.

The frigate Constitution, commodore Preble, will drop down to President's Road this day, wind permitting; and will proceed to sea in the course of two or three days.

The United States brig Argus, now building in this town, will, we understand, be launched in the course of the next week.

NEW-YORK, August 10.

By captain Thomas, arrived yesterday from St. John's, (N. B.) we are informed, that he went into Holmes's Hole, on the 4th instant, where he spoke ship Juno, of Boston, just arrived from Cape-Francois, having on board general Rochambeau, who had made his escape from the Cape.

This news was obtained from the pilot, who saw Rochambeau.

Arrived yesterday, the brig Susan, in 16 days from St. John's, N. B.

Signal last night for one schooner.

Cleared, sloop Hibernia, Stokes, Newfoundland.

Further Extracts from European prints by the British packet, and the brig Minerva, captain Main, from Bordeaux.

LONDON, June 1.

A letter from the Hague, of the 22d ultimo, says, "On Saturday last Mr. Liston made an offer of neutrality to our government, on the part of England, provided it was rigorously observed, a proposition which was eagerly embraced; but as soon as citizen Semonville got scent of it, he repaired to the members of the governmet of state, and declared, that if they accepted the offers of the English minister, his government would instantly send 100,000 men into the country. They, however then refused; but on some intimations, it seems that we have resolved to expose ourselves to the vengeance of England, rather than that of France; for today orders were issued for laying an embargo on all English ships in the ports of this republic. Mr. Liston has made no preparation for his departure."

June 4.

From the French papers it appears, that as far as is to be learnt from them all parties join cordially in support of the war, and their determination to carry it on with spirit. The orators of the French government are loud in their complaints against Great-Britain. Even Boisy D'Anglas, a man considered as being moderate in views, joined in this violent language. The importance of the retention of Malta is magnified in extravagant terms. The most insidious views are attributed to ministers, for their wish to keep possession of of it. It is contended that it is to be made subservient to our views against the Grand Signior by seizing on Egypt. They talk of our employing it as a means of exercising complete control over Italy, or insulting Spain, or destroying the whole influence of France in the Mediterranean. These and a number of other assertions are repeated in the report made to the tribunate by Daru, and they were loudly applauded. Invasion is threatened with ostentatious parade. Riouffe, in his speech, said. "Let but Heaven give us a fair wind, and these islanders will see what we can do in tinty-