For the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

The Mineral Kermes—No. III.

PERSONAL profit has been obſerved to prevail often in every age, over the general intereſt of ſuffering humanity. The kermes was originally a ſecret—It was bought at a great price by the duke of Orleans, regent of the kingdom of France; about a century ago, it always ſucceded in the diſorders of the breaſt, and its ſucceſſes had acquired it great fame; if it has loſt a great part of it ſince, it does not deſerve it the leſs, and if the kermes does not ſucceed as in the beginning, it is not perhaps the remedy which prevents, but the method of preparing and of giving it. It appears that all the conſtituent parts of this remedy have not been known, that is to ſay, thoſe which are truly curatives; it has not been ſuſpected that it contained an inviſible ſubſtance, a mineral gas, and that this ſubtle agent joined to the fixed alkali, was the true ſpecific, and that the other parts, the regulus, the phlogiſton, were not only uſeleſs, but perhaps hurtful. By the method of preparing it now a days, a great part both of the gas and the alkali vaniſhes, and by that means the remedy is too often ineffectual, and in adminiſtering it, acids are generally mixed with it, which ought to be abſolutely guarded againſt, becauſe they deſtroy the effect of the remedy, and the diſorder inſtead of abating, paſſes through its periods and is prolonged ſo as to terminate oftentimes in a fatal manner. What has been advanced, will be confirmed, if in inflammatory diſorders the mineral gas with the fixed alkali, be uſed inſtead of the kermes. The vetrified antimony contains a great deal of it, and it is obtained by putting five or ſix grains of this remedy well powdered in a pot of the drink proper for the patient, and care muſt be taken to mix it while it is hot: the gas will ſeparate from the powder to combine with the liquid, and the powder will ſettle at the bottom of the pot: one or two ſpoonsfull of vegetal alkaline water, which has already been ſpoken of, is to be added with it. This remedy given in the beginning of the diſorder, will quickly operate an advantageous change, which will both abridge and cauſe the diſorder to abate.

Tranſlated for the AMERICAN.

An extract from a circular addreſſed to all the conſtituted authorities, and to the whole French people.

Citizens, you are placed in new circumſtances; your republican ſentiments and patriotic exertions ought to take a new flight.

The continental powers are either become friends or allies of France. The Engliſh muſt be attacked for violating the treaty of Amiens. England being our eternal enemy, it is neceſſary we ſhould humble her; for this purpoſe, a grand expedition muſt be fitted out againſt her.—The national will precipitates this armament. Every Frenchman, whatever his ſtation may be, muſt aſſiſt the views of their government; all the French republic muſt fight the Engliſh.

At this important criſis you cannot nor ought not to remain inactive. On the contrary you ought to take a real intereſt for the ſucceſs of that enterprize; you know that the diplomatic power, which is ſo terrible in the hands of the Engliſh miniſtry, has for a long time lingered dull in our own. The government wiſh to give this department its proper luſtre and vigor. The continental peace is to put the laſt hand to it, and you all ought to participate.

At the preſent, citizens, each of you undoubtedly form a juſt idea of the grandeur and ſtrength of the French republic. Every foreigner knows it well enough, and it is uſeleſs to remind you of it; that you repreſent the firſt people of Europe, a nation compoſed of thirty-three millions of of men, and nothing on this continent can reſiſt them.

How then can England, inferior in power, either in means or forces, even in the time of monarchy, reſiſt as ſhe has done for more than a century, contradict and even in every reſpect humiliate France? Its inſular ſituation, and thoughts of liberty of which they boaſt, have not alone contributed to that aſtoniſhing conſequence, but it has been effected by the diplomatic ſyſtem: nay even that power and ſtrength are fictitious, of this it is eaſy to convince any perſon ever ſo little converſant in the hiſtory of England ſince they have involved themſelves in the aflairs of Europe.

It was Cromwell, who firſt gave the lead to their diplomatic ſcience, calling to his aſſiſtance the vigorous and once republican pen of the celebrated Milton—Cromwell dared to ſpeak to all the courts that haughty language, which the miniſtry of St. James's have ſince that period uniformly adopted; and which being in its origin but the inſolent ſurlineſs of a too happy uſurper, appeared from what followed, to be only the energetic accent of a people who ſtyled themſelves freemen engaged in wars, the long ſeries of which began and ended in the reign of Louis XIV. The governments of Europe thought thoſe extremely powerful, who proclaimed themſelves as ſuch, they were aſtoniſhed, and ceded to the demands of any court which exacted with threats, without examining the merits of their pretenſions.

Soon after France having been delivered from an infenſible prince to corrupt miniſters, weakened at once by uſeleſs victories and by alliances contrary to her true intereſt, was reduced to the moſt deplorable ſituation—France ſaw herſelf ſo much degraded that ſhe even trembled before the fictitious genius of the cabinet of London:—England ſtrengthened by that illuſion more than by any real power, figured at the end of every great war with eclat in the pacifications of Nimeguen, Ryſwick, Utrecht, Aix la Chappelle, in the treaty of Paris, at the conferences of Pilnitz and in every ſubſequent criſis of our revolution.

This is the illuſion, citizens, which it is our duty to deſtroy; it is that white clay-footed Coloſſus which we muſt this time annihilate.

You muſt then, citizens, on your part attack with courage the Engliſh power in its federative force, whilſt our armies ruſhing violently into their territories ſhall expoſe the ſecret of her weakneſs to the governments of Europe who are the dupes of her impoſition. You muſt then purſue that plan. Put your conduct in a direct oppoſition to that of the deputies of the cabinet of London; attach yourſelves to that rule which cannot miſlead you. They defend the cauſe of tyranny, mercantile avidity, criminal and diſgraceful machiaveliſm; all their views demonſtrate the impoſing ſtamp of their vicious origin.

England could imitate Carthage, which by an exceſs of ambition, which degrades human nature, prohibited under pain of death, ſurrounding nations to ſow, plant and cultivate their fields, or traffic, with a view to make them more dependent on herſelf. Prohibitions the remembrance of which, excites execration. Is not this the very butt which the maritime deſpotiſm of Great-Britain indirectly aims at? Does ſhe not pretend to appropriate excluſively the commerce of the world? where is the court in Europe ſo blind as not to feel that it is the intereſt of all the continental powers to fight and extirpate ſuch horrible monopolizers, and to confine within their own iſland thoſe pretended deſpots, who ſhould not concern themſelves about the affairs of our continent?

As for you, citizens, the cauſe you defend is that of liberty, philanthropy, glory and virtue. The eclat of ſuch a grand conteſt ought to redound to you and illume your actions. France has fought on land for her independence and natural limits. She is going to fight at ſea, not only for ſelf, but for the purpoſe of enfranchiſing the ocean, and to emancipate all nations that are equally victims of the covetouſneſs of England.

London has been compared to Carthage. It would be more proper to compare the French to the ancient Romans; the Romans were ignorant of the arts, and had no commerce, their minds were bent on conquering the world. They waged war againſt Carthage as a rival ſtate, but not as a commercial nation. How many more reſpectable motives have the French people. It is not only for the purpoſe of avenging the injuries of many ages that ſhe will now unſheath the ſword againſt England, to be avenged on the Britiſh government, but it is the intereſt of Europe and of humanity, that the liberty of the ſeas ſhould be re-eſtabliſhed. Hiſtory cannot produce a caſe parrallel to our ſituation, conſequently men of all countries ſhould invoke the throne of grace for the ſucceſs of our arms. The more her agents of London will be overbearing, fraudulent and intriguing, the more you are to ſhew righteouſneſs, fidelity and moderation, which are the true characteriſtic ſtamps of real power.

Watch all their manœuvres, prevent them from plotting againſt the republic. May they always find you at your poſt! purſue them inceſſantly to their cloſets! know how to meet them in their laſt entrenchments! Be careful to diſcover, and ardent to diſappoint their infernal conſpiracies, their calumnies, intrigues, perfidious ſeductions and dreadful projects which their ſecret agency endeavors to conceal.

This agency is to be found every where. Among our faithful allies in Italy and in Spain, in the Batavian republic, in the United States, perhaps ſtill more in the heart of ſhame! ceaſe not to counteract their baneful influence, not by little tricks but by prudent and ſeaſonable arguments.

It will be your part to cauſe the republican language to be heard by the miniſters of courſe in its pure dignity and manly pride, without waiſting thoſe means which ought always to be ſtriking and deciſive; but above all let me know what infernal ſchemes the cabinet of London has in contemplation.

In what reſpects yourſelves, citizens, endeavor to be beloved, appreciated and reſpected; injure not the morals, cuſtoms or prejudices of the people among whom you live; by preſerving the conveniencies you muſt keep the morals and cuſtoms of republicans; to the excluſion of a vague etiquette, ſubſtitute ſweetneſs of manners and French politeneſs; which are excellencies flowing from a virtuous ſoul; ſuch ſentiments of grandeur being the offſpring of liberty.

Above all keep clear of that fault ſo often imputed to us now-a-days; I mean that iraſcible and buſtling energy which in a diplomatic man will never be regarded as an happy quality. Weigh your actions and never forget that fury is not force.

Frenchmen! the Engliſh have done you much wrong; their councils have raiſed internal commotions; they have raiſed Europe againſt you; they armed you againſt one another: it is now time to turn your arms againſt them—unite yourſelves—march to London—there you will end your woes, and you will find in London both peace and the end of all your misfortunes. Having no more enemies to conquer, you will only have to ſupport the republic in ſecurity and happineſs.

You have been obliged to fight for your independence: you have conquered Belgium; Belgium has been diſputed. You have conquered Lombardy, and by defending Lombardy, you have ſecured to France the limits of the Rhine. The war began with you within forty leagues of Paris; you have finiſhed it at the very gates of Vienna, every obſtacle thrown in the way to prevent peace, has proved ſo many ſignals to new victories.

The French government deſires peace, it wants peace for the happineſs of Europe; but about the ſpace of one year or ſo, a faithleſs enemy has been in perpetual motion; it has deceived with a vain humming; calling loudly for peace, but ſecretly wiſhing for war; he pretends with one hand to extinguiſh the torch, that he lights with the other. That enemy you perfectly know; and your indignation will declare it is the Engliſh cabinet.

It is not only againſt the French republic that that government directs its conſpiracies; it embraces the whole globe. Ah! that perfidious cabinet has this long time troubled, ſubjected, and deſolated all parts of the world. Speak, Americans, ſay who directly or indirectly domineers over you! Unhappy Indians, ſay, by what deteſtable arts has that government founded its tyranny amongſt you? and you, Europeans, ſtill more unhappy, innocent inhabitants of Franconia, and of the Norwick Alps, innumerable victims of the ſcourge of combats; ſay, who have been the moſt ardent inſtigators of that deſtructive war, in which more than a million of inhabitants have been murdered, where treaſures of immenſe value have been ſwallowed up, where even at this time the eyes of peace can ſee nothing on the camps of victory, but general deſpair, vaſt miſery, and univerſal mourning! Well, the cabinet of St. James's reſpecting theſe circumſtances declares to deſolated Europe, that they did not conſent to theſe dreadful diſaſters. Hear this diſcourſe coming from the throne. "Our revenues, ſaid the king, begin to ameliorate, our national induſtry has taken rapid ſtrides; our commerce has exceeded its ancient limits." O ye powers of Europe! if the king of England has ſpoken the truth, what a terrible leſſen it is to you! where then is that government which is intereſted in your troubles, which collects the fruits thereof, which lives upon your calamities, flouriſhes by your miſfortunes, accumulates into its treaſury the tears and blood of nations, and fattens on their ſpoils!

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

June 3.

MOTION FOR CENSURING MINISTERS.

[*Continued from this Gazette of Saturday laſt.*]

Colonel Graham begged the indulgence of the houſe while he addreſſed to them a few obſervations on the ſubject of the iſland of Malta. He was perfectly aware that he was incorrect in thus treſpaſſing upon the order and regularity of the debate; but this was the only opportunity he could have for the remainder of the ſeſſion. A paper had been moved for by an honorable gentleman under the gallery, relative to Malta, as connected with our taking poſſeſſion of that iſland; and as he underſtood it would, when produced, be found to be to the ſame purport as that which he held in his hand, he ſhould beg leave to offer a few words upon its nature and tendency. He had been charged by general Pigott to ſay, that it contained groſs and unfounded miſrepreſentations on his character. The paper, among other matters, ſtated, that the garriſon being reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs, had offered to capitulate, and leave behind property and effects of very conſiderable value, taken from the churches and raiſed by forced loans. In that ſtatement there was not one ſyllable of truth. The circumſtances alluded to had all taken place when Bonaparte was at Malta. The honorable gentleman was about to proceed, when he was called to order by

General Gaſcoigne, who thought there was no queſtion before the houſe upon the paper in the honorable gentleman's hand, which they did not know to be authentic. [Here a very general diſpoſition was manifeſted to hear colonel Graham, and he was allowed to continue his explanations.]

He accordingly proceeded, and read a part of the papers, which ſtated that gen. Pigott had offered a capitulation to the French, by which they were enabled to plunder the town once more; and that the Britiſh troops had made the Malteſe lay down their arms upon the glacis. The ſtatement was partly true and partly falſe; for the capitulation was certainly offered, under the idea that a ſhip or two with ſupplies might get into the port notwithſtanding the utmoſt vigilance of our cruizers, and thus procraſtinate the ſiege. That ſuch had been the caſe was undeniable; for two veſſels had actually made the harbor in the month of June, and one of them entered it even during the time of full moon. General Pigott, therefore, wiſhed to have the capitulation ſigned the night it was propoſed, in order to prevent the poſſibility of holding out any longer. One of the articles was, that the French were to carry off their effects; but the honor of general Vaubois, the commander in chief, had been given, that private property only ſhould be taken away. If any plunder had taken place, general Pigott was not anſwerable for it.

Mr. Canning begged to be heard to order. He thought it extremely irregular, that the honorable colonel ſhould be allowed to proceed, at the very beginning of a debate, in which hardly an alluſion had been made to Malta; and although the honorable gentleman could have no other opportunity for the remainder of the ſeſſion, he certainly might have many in the courſe of that evening's diſcuſſion.

The ſpeaker obſerved, that he underſtood it to be the general wiſh of the houſe to indulge the honorable gentleman which he wiſhed to give, but according to the order of the houſe, he was undoubtedly irregular.

Col. Graham then continued, and ſaid, there was nothing to juſtify the ſtatement that the Britiſh troops had made the Malteſe lay down their arms on the glacis; and that with reſpect to the confiding of every thing to the Britiſh government to the inhabitants, the idea was abſurd, becauſe the inhabitants could have no ſtipulations to make, ſince the town was reduced by a blockade by ſea.

Lord Temple, having obſerved that the main queſtion had ſuffered by the unexpected digreſſion which had occurred, moved that the reſolutions be once more read. They were accordingly read from the chair.

Colonel Baſtard expreſſed his concern, that the honorable gentleman had given up his original motion for the preſent one, as the farther back the houſe went in their enquiry, they would, he was convinced, find more ſatisfactory reaſons for the juſtification of miniſters. The preſent miniſters were, when they came into office, under peculiar difficulties, and expoſed to unparalleled hardſhips; for they found that great combination of reſources and power, which their predeceſſors ſo fully poſſeſſed, entirely broken and diſſipated. They were in his opinion, completely vindicated by the force of circumſtances in making the treaty of Amiens, and now, ſince the country was compelled to go to war, he truſted we ſhould go through it within unabated ſpirit and vigor. He would not, in his review of the conduct of his majeſty's miniſters, take all their meaſures one by one, but conſider them in the aggregate, and there he felt they had the ſtrongeſt grounds of juſtice on their ſide. With reſpect to the withholding of all communication, with which they had been charged, the ſubjects of aggreſſion were, on the part of France, of notoriety, and cognizable by parliament; for any member might have made them, at any period, the object of a motion. The honorable gentleman has talked of the bench below, as containing all the talents of the country. There was a ſtrange difference of opinion between that honorable gentleman and others, who maintained that the right honorable gentleman only could ſave the country; but then it was ſaid he would not conſent to ſave it, unleſs he were allowed to bring all thoſe connected with him into power. "For my own part," ſaid colonel Baſtard, "I cannot but expreſs my ſurpriſe, when I hear two oppoſite parties accuſing the government of two oppoſite views; the one accuſes the government of being too raſh, the other of being too timed; but they are all looking to the ſame thing [Here a general laugh.] I am, I confeſs, not inclined to take part with either; and as an indifferent ſpectator, I think every juſt hope and reliance are to be placed in miniſters. I think government neither too raſh nor too timid. I hope, ſince the neceſſity of the war is undeniable, that we ſhall not confine ourſelve to a defenſive war, but that we ſhall act with vigor on the offenſive; and that the co-operation of the continental powers may be procured.

Colonel Patten explained.

Mr. H. Brown ſaid, that he thought he really never had heard a ſpeech ſo little adapted to the purpoſes for which it was intended, as the one which had been delivered by the honorable member oppoſite to him, (colonel Patten) at ſuch a critical hour as the preſent. He thought, that much ſtronger parliamentary grounds were abſolutely neceſſary to be laid before the houſe, ere they could poſſibly liſten to ſuch motions or reſolutions as the honorable member had juſt now propoſed. The only point in which he imagined the houſe could agree with him in the courſe of his ſpeech was, in his ſentiments, that at ſuch a time as the preſent, we ought to lay aſide all party ſpirit, and join unanimouſly, in heart and hand, to proſecute the preſent war. It was at thoſe countries alone that were in the enjoyment of any degree of liberty that the French conſul now ſeemed particularly to aim; for he himſelf has really given us to underſtand as much; and it was Great-Britain, in a particular manner, that was now become the principal object of his envy, on account of her enjoying a peculiar degree of liberty, from the excellence of her conſtitution; and ſuch being the caſe, our moſt vigorous efforts were, no doubt, called forth.—For his part, he could not really diſcover what expreſſions the honorable member had alluded to, when making his principal charge againſt miniſters. Was it their having given the country deluſive hopes of peace? If that honorable member had really compared all the parts of the papers which were now before the houſe, he would have diſcovered that miniſters themſelves had as ſtrong and weighty reaſons to expect a further continuance of peace, as thoſe which he accuſed them of erroneouſly giving to the country. He himſelf profeſſed to have watched the conduct and expreſſions of miniſters as narrowly as any member of this houſe had done, and he never had more than a faint hope from their expreſſions, of their being able to avoid war; and ſure he was, that every honorable member had the ſame opportunity of forming ſuch ideas from all the expreſſions which they had uſed in this houſe. Though the continuance of the peace of Amiens was no doubt a very deſirable object, yet miniſters, he thought, would have been very blameable indeed, if they had not conſented at length to a renewal of war. He thought ſuch matters as theſe were in all ſuch critical caſes, better conducted when thus carried on in his majeſty's cabinet, than by parliament. He obſerved, that if miniſters were at all to blame in their conduct during the late negociation, their error, if it could be called ſo, lay on the right ſide. Having argued at ſome length in vindication of the conduct of his majeſty's miniſters, Mr. Brown concluded by aſſenting to one propoſition laid down by the honorable gentleman who opened this debate, namely, in the very prominent neceſſity which exiſted in the preſent moſt arduous criſis, of attaching to the ſupport of his majeſty's government all the wiſdom, all the talents, all the energies of the country; But it was not merely the credit of high-ſounding names, the acrimony of party, or vehemence of common-place clamor and abuſe, that could convince him, or ought to induce the ſlighteſt belief of the incompetence of his majeſty's miniſters to manage the arduous concerns of the empire at the preſent moment. He concluded by voting againſt the reſolutions.

Lord Kenſington called the attention of the houſe to an aſſertion which had fallen from the honorable member who had juſt ſat down, namely, that any conceſſion to which his majeſty's miniſters were forced, had been owing to the ſituation in which the country had been left by their predeceſſors, and that it was entirely owing to their own exertions that the country was enabled to conclude a peace. But he deſired to appeal to the recollection of the country, and to the knowledge of every man who heard him, whether, againſt the alarming confederacy of the north, at the cloſe of the late adminiſtration, that force was not prepared, and that expedition planned, under the direction of his majeſty's late miniſters, by the application of which that confederacy was effectually broken up? He would appeal to the ſame recollection and the ſame knowledge, whether the glorious triumphs of our arms in Egypt, for which the preſent adminiſtration took ſo much credit, was not effected by thoſe very armies prepared, and that very expedition projected, by their predeceſſors? This being the caſe, he thought it rather hard, that the conduct of his majeſty's late miniſters ſhould be irregularly and irrelevantly introduced for the purpoſe of cenſure, when no queſtion as to them was before the houſe. The honorable member, who juſt ſat down, had ſaid, the reſolution now propoſed carried a too ſtrong, becauſe an unfounded, cenſure on miniſters: but if he would only advert to the ſpecific language of his majeſty's late manifeſto, he would there find the words of the reſolution, almoſt *verbatim* inſerted. That declaration emphatically ſtated the conduct of the French government, from the moment of the ſignature of the treaty of Amiens, to that of the recall of the Britiſh ambaſſador, to be one continued ſeries of aggreſſion and inſult. This, then, being avowedly the caſe, would it now be contended, that the conduct of his majeſty's miniſters was ſuch as became their duty, in maintaining the rights, the honor, and the dignity of this nation, or of his majeſty's crown? or would it be contended, that their final reſolution to break off the negociation, and to reſume hoſtilities, was induced by the occurrence of any new aggreſſion, or the knowledge of any fact of which they were not in poſſeſſion for months before? The honorable member had deſired to know the date on which the firſt diſcuſſion reſpecting Malta took place in that houſe. He would now inform him it was on the 14th of May, 1802, that the debate took place in that houſe upon the treaty of peace, which included the diſcuſſion on the ſtipulations reſpecting Malta. His majeſty's miniſters then knew that the Spaniſh *langue* had been aboliſhed in Malta, and its revenues withdrawn: they even knew this to have been the caſe previouſly to their ſigning the definitive reaty, of which it was a breach; and yet they ſigned that treaty, knowing that it could not be carried into effect. Nor did they, in the courſe of the diſcuſſion which took place on that treaty, think fit to give parliament any intimation of the circumſtance. Under all the accumulated ſeries of aggreſſions upon the part of France, ſtill did his majeſty's miniſters continue uniformly to amuſe the houſe with aſſurances of their perfect reliance upon the permanence of peace, and their firm conviction that no apprehenſions of hoſtility were to be entertained; an intimation was at length given in his majeſty's meſſage at the beginning of the preſent ſeſſion, that ſome affairs had occurred on the continent which he did not like, and that it was neceſſary to be prepared for reſults. Still, even then, the right honorable gentleman, in anſwer to the queſtion of an honorable friend of his, declared the ſame pacific ſentiments, and aſſerted there was nothing to warrant the apprehenſion of hoſtilities upon the whole, from the month of November, 1802, until March laſt, not one ſingle jot haſt occurred of novelty in the aggreſſion of France towards this country, except the report of Sebaſtiani. And would his majeſty's miniſters ſay, this developed any thing new of which they were not before apprized? It was, in fact, nothing which could add to the information which miniſters already had, and conſidered of itſelf, ought only to be reſented as an inſult; but as to the cauſes of war, upon this as well as upon every other head of aggreſſion, they were already well known to his majeſty's miniſters; and avowedly, as appeared by the papers on the table, the ſubject of a tame, paſſive, and humiliating negociation, in which, he would not hefitate to ſay, the honor of this country was, in a moſt reprehenſible degree, abandoned.

[*Debate to be continued.*]