IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

June 3.

MOTION FOR CENSURING MINISTERS.

[CONTINUED.]

Lord Temple perfectly coincided with the noble lord who had just spoke upon the subject of the first resolution proposed by the hon. member who opened this debate. It was fully avowed, and acknowledged in his majesty's late declaratory manifesto. There the house had the candid avowel of his majesty's ministers as to what had been the conduct of France. On the part of that government, every principle of hostility was obviously in full force towards this country, from the moment of signing the treaty of Amiens to the present hour; and the implacable malice of that abominable homicide who now presided over that government, who, after ravaging Europe, had insinuated his way into Egypt by the profession of his infidelity, and effected his escape out of it by the cold-blooded murder of his prisoners, and the treacherous poisoning of his own sick and wounded soldiers. But knowing, as his majesty's ministers avowedly did, the uninterrupted insults and hostile aggressions of that man towards this country, now they could, day after day, come to parliament, refusing all communication, asserting a pacific security, and at last come down to the house, avowing their progressive knowledge of all those causes of war, on which they before professed ignorance, was for themselves to explain. On the 23d of November, at the opening of the present session, his majesty's ministers declared to the house, they had no ground to suspect hostility on the part of France; but, notwithstanding this assurance, his lordship would now take upon him to assent, that they were at that moment possessed of the knowledge of every fact which they now stated as justifiable grounds of war, which would be readily proved by adverting a little to dates; which shew that the annexation of Parma to France had taken place on the 23d of October; that the commercial agents, who have since been discovered to be military spies, received their order for this country on the 17th of November; that the violence done to the British ships in the French harbors, by seizure and confiscation, in itself a cause of war, had taken place on the 23d of October; in a word, that every single act, save one, of which the ministers now complain as causes of war, had existed before the commencement of the present session of parliament.—On the 25th of October, the proprietor of the ship George, wrote home to his government, complaining of the unprecedented violence and severity offered to him, by the seizure and confiscation of his ship and cargo, upon no other pretence, than that the knives and forks which he used at his meals in his own cabin, were of English manufacture. The next ground of complaint, on the part of ministers, was the occupation of Holland by French troops: Mr. Liston's first dispatch upon this subject, was dated the 15th of October. A subsequent dispatch, after remonstrance made upon this subject, is dated the 29th of the same month; but did that state that those troops had evacuated Holland? No such thing; it stated only, that they had marched to the frontiers, occupied Bergen-op-Zoom, and some other of the strongest fortresses upon the borders of the Dutch territory. Did it appear that his majesty's ministers had made any effectual remonstrance upon this subject, in itself another infraction of the treaty, and legitimate ground of war? No: But when further explanation is pressed for, a noble lord, upon duly searching, produces a paper from one of the pidgeon holes of his bureau, which states, indeed, that a very able letter had been written to Bonaparte on the subject, and the consequence was, that he had agreed to march his troops from the heart of Holland to the frontiers; that it was not thought expedient by his majesty's ministers to press the matter farther, but to acquiesce in the measure of leaving a French army in possession of the frontier towns of Holland, rather than trespass on the discretion of Bonaparte. With respect to Malta, his majesty's ministers knew that they signed a treaty which was violated on the part of at least one of the guaranteeing powers, even before it was ratified; and which, of course, they knew they could not fulfil. He, however, agreed with the principle pleaded by ministers, that the great change of circumstances on the part of one of the parties to the treaty, namely, France, before the surrender of Malta, amounted to a full justification of the refusal to surrender the place. It was on the 27th of April, 1802, that the king of Spain withdrew the Spanish langue with the revenues attached to it; and ministers knew, before they signed the definitive treaty, that it was impossible to secure the independence of Malta, after those resources were withdrawn, which were to support that independence; yet knowing this, his majesty's ministers were worrying all the courts of Europe with their applications to guarantee the independence of Malta, which they knew could not be ratified, according to the spirit of the treaty. All these circumstances were prior to the 23d of April, 1802.

The next instance of aggrandisement in the conduct of France, was in the case of Switzerland, and every circumstance which could render the interference of this country necessary, if it was necessary at all, had occurred previously to the 23d of November, as then Mr. Moore was negociating at Constance upon circumstances which, if they had been stated at the moment, would prove to have been an inevitable cause for war. Yet still his majesty's ministers gave assurances that no grounds of hostility were to be apprehended. The next was the case of captain d'Auvergne, already too recent in the memory of the house to require comment; and this too, as well as the preceding circumstances, had occurred previously to the 23d of November. But not only at that period, but even so low down as the 23d of February last, ministers continued to give the same pacific assurances, notwithstanding what had since appeared to have occurred in the interim, which rendered the result of war palpably inevitable. On the 9th of February, orders were forwarded to lord Whitworth to make remonstrance on the report of Sebastiani: On the 17th of February he made that remonstrance; and on the 21st of the same month occurred that altercation between lord Whitworth and Bonaparte, in which the latter avowed his designs upon Egypt, upon Turkey, upon our possessions in India; and yet on the 23d of February ministers persisted in their assurances of peace. But on the 8th of March, his majesty's ministers, after so long and so repeatedly refusing all communication to the house, at length threw off the mask, and intimated their apprehensions that the country might be forced into war. The aggression since disclosed, justified, indeed, the adoption of that measure; this insulted country was ready for the war; and every man must feel with indignation the conduct that provoked it; those ministers who so repeatedly called on that house for implicit confidence, and who still continued to assert that there was no danger of hostilities, until the moment they were forced to allow that hostilities were inevitable. The question now to be asked was, not only how far his majesty's ministers were informed of the real situation of the country, whether by their submission to the insults of France they had not drawn this country into a humiliating and degraded situation; but to enquire whether they had done that which was their duty to this great country in making those interferences which they had thought necessary in relation to the affairs of the continent, with that becoming firmness and dignity best calculated to render their interference effectual? On this subject he felt himself warranted to withhold his confidence; and in this doubt he was fully justified, as well by the whole of their conduct, as from the documents now lying on the table. In the whole of those documents he could find but one single paragraph in which the subject of trade was mentioned; and even in the remonstrances stated to have been made by Mr. Merry, respecting the ship George, not even one answer of any sort appeared to have been given. Next came the subject of the commercial agents; or, as they had been more properly termed, *priviledged spies* of France, sent to reside in the country under the direction of Bonaparte. Did it appear there had been a single remonstrance made on the ground of this daring aggression?

The only thing which appeared in palliation to the lassitude of his majesty's ministers, on this ground was, that one only of those agents was sent out of the British dominions from Guernsey; but the rest were only told they would be sent away, if they proceeded to the towns of their respective destinations. Still, however, they were suffered to remain in London, without let or molestation, until the very moment of Andreossi's departure. The next subject to which he would recur, was the occupation of Holland by the French troops, in direct violation of the treaty; but after the remonstracce of Mr. Liston, on this subject, wherein he states that the only arrangement he could effect, was the march of those troops to the frontiers, and their occupation of the strongest posts of the whole country. The next measure adopted by his majesty's ministers was to forward their orders for the surrender of the Cape.

The next subject was Switzerland. Had ministers there inferred in a manner becoming the dignity of this nation, or had the result of their interference proved that it was received with attention or respect? On the 12th of July, the Swiss remonstrated to this country. On the 12th of September, the Swiss patriots were in arms. They looked to this country as the only one in Europe which could make effectual remonstrance with France on their behalf. On the 10th of October following, a remonstrance was made to M. Otto; to that it is asserted no answer was ever given: his majesty's ministers best knew the fact; but public rumor said an answer was given and that of the most offensive kind: for ministers were said, on that occasion, to be referred for an answer to the treaty of Amiens, which precluded this country from all pretensions to interfere with the concerns of the continent; and although here was another insult, which would justify our immedidate recourse to arms, yet his majesty's ministers deny having ever received any answer to the only remonstrance on the subject which they had the courage to make. On the 25th of November, Mr. Moore was sent out with directions to reach Switzerland by easy journies: where, on his arrival, when alighting from his carriage, he was told that the diet of Schwitz had surrendered. He had received instructions to look about him, and see if there were a force of Swiss, Austrian, or Russian troops in readiness to support the object of his mission; but it appeared that in fact no arrangement whatever had been made to sustain his remonstrance. On the 25th of November the minister writes also to Mr. Merry, but too late; and then all Europe hears of the interference of this government on behalf of Switzerland. Mr. Moore, remains on the continent, travelling from court to court, received by some, rejected by others, seeking in vain for support to his mission; and on the 25th day of December he returns to England, and leaves the unfortunate Swiss nation to its fate.

Yet, after all these aggressions, and just causes of war, ministers at last make their stand, upon the avowed views of the French consul upon Egypt, and upon Malta, as the key to Egypt: and lord Whitworth is instructed to say, nothing but the perpetual possession of Malta will satisfy the British government. But Talleyrand goes still farther, for he declares, that the refusal of G. Britain to surrender Malta, will be considered as an unequivocal declaration of war. After this comes a new offer from his majesty's ministers, who lower their tone, and tender ultimatum after ultimatum, and project after project; they sink in their demand, to humor the pride of the first consul; and then comes the last ultimatum, which, instead of insisting on Malta in perpetuity, bargains only for its temporary possession, with the sovereignty of the desart barren rock of Lampedosa; a port, which to render it tenable or useful, must put this country at the expence of populating, cultivating, fortifying, and making an harbor, before it could give shelter to a British ship, and thus, for the surrender of Malta, the key of Egypt—the possession of Italy—the controul of Germany—England was to receive, as an equivalent, Lampedosa, as a nursery for *seagulls*, and not *seamen*.

The next insulting proposition of Bonaparte was, his demand to controul the liberty of the British press—a demand the most abominable and insulting that could possibly be offered to the spirit of Englishmen, on one of the most valued of their privileges. But, though he applauded the rejection of such a demand, what was the species of remonstrance? one equally tame and degrading with all the rest.

The next demand was with respect to the banishment of the French emigrants, who took refuge in this country. The demand of banishing the French princes to Poland, and the demand *pour deporter* the French ecclesiastics, who had received the protection of this country, to Canada; an idea admirably associating with the French deportations to Cayenne. But here again, he contended, that the conduct of his majesty's minister's was equally tame, spiritless, submissive, and degrading; that their answer to the demand of *deporting* the French clergy, that they would take the subject into contemplation, was one which precluded all further necessity for comment. The story itself was enough to suggest the reprobation it ought to meet.

Having gone through the whole of his objections, the noble lord, in a short peroration, recapitulated the leading points, and concluded by observing, that if there were men in that house who, after what he had said, corroborated as it was by the printed statments upon their table, and what had been experienced in the two years of peace, could say that his majesty's present ministers merited the further confidence of this country, for the maintainance of its dignity and security, or its interests, let them vote against the resolutions; otherwise they were bound to vote with him, and those with whom he had the honor to be connected, and who were not prepared to sacrifice the honor and the interests of this country, at the shrine of ministers, who had shown themselves so utterly incompetent to conduct it.

[*Debate to be continued.*]

LOUISIANA.

A writer, who we are assured has had an opportunity and the means of acquiring important and correct information on the extent, soil and general appearance of this newly acquired territory, gives the following description of it in a late Charleston paper:

THE greatest objection to this fine country is, the difficulty of access to it. There is no river of any consequence, or port or harbor for ships or vessels, to the west, from the mouths of the Mississippi to the Cape where the west boundary of Louisiana commences; consequently, the only way to and from the ocean, must be thro' the channel of the Mississippi, up as far as the river Rouge, or Red River, and thence up along that river to the high land in the Appalusa country, or Necatoches, where the first high land fit for extensive settlements is to be found. From the Balise or middle mouth of the Mississippi, which is the ship channel, up to the city of New-New-Orleans, it is about one hundred miles—from New-Orleans to Manchac, at the mouth of the Ibberville, which is the northern extremity of the island, it is about one hundred miles more. From thence up the Mississippi to the mouth of the river Rouge, it is about two hundred miles further, and from the mouth of the river Rouge to the first high land, it is conjectured cannot be much short of another one hundred miles. Thus you have between four and five hundred miles to ascend rivers with rapid currents, before you can step on the high grounds, or country of Louisiana, fit for an extensive cultivation. This will ever be a great objection to that country, and it is not improbable, that when the first consul of France and his counsellors, came to be acquainted with the difficulty of colonising this country, and its remote situation from the ocean, that he became the more readily disposed to give it up to America.

There is another circumstance attending this fine country, not very generally known, which is, that the whole of the lands on the west side of the Mississippi, except a slip of one plantation deep opposite part of the island of New-Orleans, and the settlement at Point Coupee, is a low sunken country, almost as far up as the Ohio; great part of it is covered for near four months in the year, with water from twenty to thirty feet deep, and extending nearly thirty miles back on the edge of the river—while, on the contrary, on the east side, except here and there a few low places, is a high bold country. It is across those low grounds on the west side, principally, that the vast quantity of surplus waters which flow into the Mississippi above, are discharged; the channel of that river alone, which is upon an average not more than three-fourths of a mile wide, could not vent the fiftieth part of those surpluss waters, if it was not conveyed over these low grounds, through ten thousand channels, towards Lake Barrataria and other lakes on the north coast of the gulph of Mexico and St. Barnard's Bay, and others towards the confines of Mexico, which makes all the country to the west and south of the Mississippi a low uninhabitable country for many hundred miles up, and what is worse, the labor of man cannot prevent it.

It appears to me, therefore, that the river Mississippi is admirably calculated to form a barrier or boundary of the American empire; and the immense tract of country newly acquired, may long remain a waste, which will prevent any other nation from ever approaching the United States in that quarter, and may, by a judicious arrangement with the southern Indians, be allotted to them for hunting grounds, in lieu of the countries they now possess in the heart of the United States. Centuries will pass away before the outlines of the United States will be filled up by a progressive population, and before it can be wise or politic in the American government to permit settlements to be made to the west of the Mississippi.

Before I conclude I have only to add, that both sides of the Mississippi after you enter the river is a low marshy country, full of small lakes, &c for about seventy miles up, there the country on both sides begins to rise on the banks of the river, so as to admit of small settlements four or five hundred yards deep, from the margin of the river. When you go up as far as what is called the English turn, nine miles below New Orleans, the lands are higher, and extend farther back from the river, and on both sides are fine sugar plantations, under high cultivation.

The lands on the island and on the opposite shore, continue to rise, and to encrease in breadth above New-Orleans all the way to the Ibberville. The greatest part of which is covered with sugar and cotton plantations, on the river, but I believe no where exceeds one plantation deep, before you come into low grounds, which are covered with water when the river is up.

When you pass the Ibberville, you see no more plantations on the west side, all is low sunken land. But on the east it is a high fine country, with settled plantations continually swelling as you advance, all the way from Manchac to Batton Rouge, and from Thompson's creek up to the line, it is a charming high country.

Nearly opposite this part of the country is the French settlement of Point Coupee, about ten leagues in length, on the west side; which, like the settlements below on the same side, extend only one plantation deep from the bank of the river. All above Point Coupee, four hundred miles on the west margin, is, as already observed a low sunken country.

Up towards the mouths of the Ohio and Missouri, the country is high on both sides of the river Mississippi: and it will ever be easy and practicable to go across into Louisiana in these latitudes, when the government of the United States shall think proper to permit it.

BOSTON, August 5.

CALLENDER.—The following paragraph respecting him has appeared in the Virginia Examiner, since his decease; it shews he enjoyed the friendship of democrats, notwithstanding the vileness of his character, till he questioned the infallibility of their favorite.

"When he was released from jail, (January 1801) the following propositions were made to him through the agency of MERIWETHER JONES:

"That he should be boarded by contribution of the republicans, [democrats] in any house in Richmond, that would admit him. That he should be comfortably and genteely cloathed. That an opportunity should be afforded him, to pursue his profession—that of an author.

Take Notice.

☞ *The commissioners of the tax for the city of Baltimore, will meet at the court house on* Thursday, *the 25th instant, at ten o'clock, A. M. and sit that and the two following days to make transfers, &c.*

By order of the board,

WM. GOODWIN, Jun. Clerk.

August 17. d126A

Just Received,

And now landing at Bowly's wharf, from on board the brig Alert, John Wright, master, from Trinidad,

37 hhds and 4 barrels } best SUGARS,

Which are offered for sale on reasonable terms.

ALSO,

About 2,500l. sterling of British government bills Apply to LEWIS FOULK.

August 17 d6t—2awtin

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS taken from on board the Farmer, one of the Centreville packets, last night, a silver WATCH, marked on the out side with I. C. in large capitals. She is an English watch, but the number is not recollected. The watch makers of Baltimore are particularly requested to observe and stop her if she should be offered for sale or to be repaired, and to take notice of the person.

MARMEDUKE TILDEN,

No 5. South-street.

July 29. d3t-eo3t§

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

LONDON, June 9.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble address of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common council assembled.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

"We, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, beg leave to approach the throne at this important crisis with our renewed sentiments of fidelity and allegiance to your majesty's person, crown, and government.

"We are fully persuaded of the necessity for the decisive and dignified measures adopted by your majesty, by the recal of your majesty's ambassador from France, and the vigorous posture of defence of the United Kingdoms to repel the designs of that government, whose inordinate and insatiable views of restless ambition are manifestly directed to overthrow the glorious constitution of these realms, and give a mortal stab to our existence as a free and independent nation.

"The justice of your majesty's cause, and the moderation of your claims, must be felt and acknowledged by every surrounding power; and we are convinced that the brave and happy people of this land, conscious of the purity of their freedom, and the inestimable privileges they enjoy under your majesty's mild and paternal rule, will with one hand and heart resolve to defend and maintain them.

"Your majesty's faithful citizens of London feel a grateful pride in this assurance of kindred loyalty throughout your majesty's dominions, and are deeply sensible of the eminent distinction they are invested with by this opportunity of testifying their fidelity and attachment to their beloved sovereign.

"It is our earnest prayer, that every blessing may attend and prosper your majesty's zeal and exertions for the welfare of your people; and should substantial peace not be attainable but by the decision of the sword, may the calamities of war, not to be averted, be lost in the success and glory of its atchievements.

"Your majesty's faithful citizens cannot, however, refrain from expressing their satisfaction at the disposition manifested by your majesty of availing yourself of any favorable circumstance of terminating the subsisting differences, when it can be done consistently with the honor and dignity of your majesty's crown, and the security and welfare of the British empire.

"Signed by order of court,

"HENRY WOODTHORPE."

To which his majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

"I receive with great satisfaction this dutiful and loyal address from my city of London.

"My endeavors to preserve peace have been unhappily frustrated by the restless spirit of aggrandizement, which actuates the councils of the French government.

"But I trust the united and vigorous exertions of the nation at large, in support of the just cause in which we are engaged, will, under the protection of Divine Providence, enable me to maintain the dignity of my crown, and to defend the rights and interests of my people against every aggression."

SALEM, August 9.

Arrived, brig Betsy, captain Andrew Tucker, from Demerara. Left there, July 12, about a dozen sail of American vessels. The inhabitants had no official news of the war—but expected an attack and were preparing for defence. On the 9th July, was boarded by an English brig to the windward of Dominica, and treated politely. Spoke, on the 4th instant, lat. 38, long. 68, brig ——, captain Charles Conner, 6 days from Bordeaux, for Philadelphia. Next night in the south channel, spoke the ship Liberty, Higginson, 76 days from St. Petersburg, for Philadelphia. On the 6th, spoke ship Ocean, Emery, of Newburyport, from Dublin, for New-York, with 47 passengers. 7th instant, spoke, in the south channel, a schooner from Newburyport, Basset, bound to Martinique.

August 10.

Arrived, brig Phenix, captain E. B. Ward, 43 days from the Isle of May.—Left there, June 28th, ship James, Warner, for Philadelphia; Nestor, Whipple, for do. Prosperity, Jocan, for do. ship Franklin, Bowles, for Boston; sloop Patty, Collins, for New-London, all to sail in 10 days, wind and weather permitting. July 18, lat. 27, 30, long. 52, 12, spoke the ship Hazard, from New-London, bound to Barbados, out 19 days. July 22, lat. 30, 40, long. 57, 14, spoke with captain James Cheever, 11 days out from this port, bound to Guadaloupe, all well. August 3, lat. 40, 12, long. 66, 12, spoke the brig Thomas, from Portland bound for the West-Indies.

BOSTON, August 11.

The following article of intelligence affords us much pleasure, as it shews the importance of those inspection laws which the wisdom of our legislature have adopted respecting the exportation of the state:

"*Liverpool, June* 11.—Pot ashes, Boston, 1st sort, 46 a 48—Do. New-York, do. 42 a 45. Boston ashes scarce and much wanted; New-York abundant and of heavy sale."

August 12.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Health-office, Boston, August 11.

In consequence of the prevalence of a malignant fever in the city of New-York, the board of Health order, that, from this date, all vessels from that port, together