IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

June 3.

MOTION FOR CENSURING MINISTERS.

[CONCLUDED.]

Lord Hawkesbury. "Sir, in the whole course of my sitting in parliament, I can assure the house that I never felt the same degree of pain as on the present occasion. With every disposition to do justice to the opinion and judgment of my right honorable friend, I should think myself highly deserving the severest censure of the house, if I could prevail on myself to accept the compromise. I appeal to the candor and justice of the house, if, ever since the negociation was finished, documents of every kind have not been given with the utmost readiness by his majesty's ministers? and I can confidently declare that not one single paper has been withheld which they tho't could in any degree tend to elucidate the subject; notwithstanding which, an honorable gentleman has brought forward a string of resolutions, tending to criminate ministers in the highest degree. Such a charge has never before been met but by a direct negative or affirmative; and how on such a motion can ministers, without deservedly forfeiting the confidence of the house, agree to such a motion as that of the previous question? I will not do injustice to the sentiments of my right honorable friend. He seems to think there is some foundation or reason for these accusations—he thinks there may be a cause for saying that the conduct of ministers has not been in all cases such as ought to receive the approbation of a majority of this house. If there are any causes of this kind, I wish to know what they are, and in what they consist; for if, in any thing I have done, my conduct should not be such as may entitle me to the approbation of the majority of this house, I shall feel extremely anxious to be ascertained of it, in order that I may immediately go and lay the seals with which I have been entrusted, at his majesty's feet. I remember a case similar to the present question which happened some years ago, and in which I combated the arguments of the honorable gentleman opposite to me, who brought forward that motion by the side and in the favor of my right honorable friend. It was one of the first cases in which I ever spoke in parliament; I mean the case of the Russian armament. That motion was for a censure of his majesty's ministers, and was not attempted or allowed to be warded off by the previous question, but was met by a direct negative. My right honorable friend says, that except in cases of strong and urgent necessity, he would not advise the house to interfere with the prerogative of the crown. I, sir, can assure the house, that I value the prerogative of the crown as highly as my right honorable friend, or any other gentleman in it; but I cannot help remembering at the same time, that it is the bounden duty of parliament, on all occasions, where they think it necessary, to enquire into the conduct of ministers; and if ministers should at any time be deemed deserving the censure of parliament, it becomes their immediate and bounden duty to resign their offices. I have been of opinion at all times, that the executive government should be upheld; and if there was a moment in which the support of it was peculiarly requisite, that moment is the present one. I feel no medium in critical circumstances, nor indeed in any circumstances, with respect to the support necessary to be given to the credit of government. The credit of government in all countries ought to be preserved pure and unsuspected; and I appeal to to the candor of the house to say, whether the proceeding recommended by my right honorable friend, does not cast a reflection of that nature on the credit of his majesty's present ministers, as it would ill become them to pass patiently by.

My right honorable friend thinks he may be induced to disapprove some of the acts of government, but not to go the whole length of the resolutions. Certainly there may be cases in which a man may strictly be justified in giving his entire approbation to part of the conduct of others, and withholding it as to other parts; for, otherwise, how should we account for the ground or foundation of actual support or opposition? We cannot suppose that there is any man or set of men who can be determined within himself at all events, or in all cases, to go in a direct line of support or opposition. I should suppose that on a general view, each man speaking for himself, says, "I approve of your proceedings and conduct, and therefore I support you; or I disapprove your conduct, and therefore I oppose you, in part or in whole; that is, when I see cause to disapprove what you do, I give you my opposition, and support you in such measures as meet my approbation." This I take to be the honorable principle of opposition, which says, decidedly, "I dislike your system, I shall therefore criticise your measures, and look with jealousy upon all your proceedings."—These, sir, are the sentiments I have ever considered as forming the basis of every opposition; and am sorry to find my right honorable friend should see it in any other point of view. In respect to the present question, as to the conduct of his majesty's ministers, it ought to be, not whether you approve of part, and disapprove of part; but whether from the whole mass of collective evidence which has been laid before the house respecting their conduct in the course of the late negociations, whether on a review of the whole of their conduct they deserve to have the approbation of the house; or whether a vote of censure, yes or no. I beg leave once more to declare, that I entertain the highest respect for the judgment and opinion of my right honorable friend; but I owe it to the house—I owe it to my country—I owe it to my own honor, and to that of my right honorable friends who are implicated with myself in the resolutions now submitted to the consideration of the house, that our conduct having been brought before it, on charges tending highly to its crimination, it becomes essential for our justification, not only in the eyes of this house, but of our country, and of all the world, that a fair and full decision should take place, and that our characters should be declared by an acquittal; stigmatized, if they deserve it, by being pronounced guilty. I beg leave to assure the house that I have no desire to remain in the situation I am now in one single hour longer than I can do so with honor to myself, with duty to my king, and with every service which my humble talents can possibly render to my country, from a faithful, a zealous, and an anxious discharge of those great and important duties with which his majesty has been pleased to entrust me."

Mr. Canning said, he rose under the impression of feelings little different from those which his noble friend had, so creditably to himself, just then evinced in the sentiments he had delivered. In the vote he should give this night, he was sorry to say, that he differed materially from his right honorable friend (Mr. Pitt) but he begged to be understood, that in doing so, he imputed no blame to any one. He had not consulted or communed with any other person on the present subject, but had formed his opinion in his own mind, the elements of which arose out of his observation of the papers which had been laid before the house, and the whole conduct pursued by his majesty's ministers since the commencement of the present session of parliament. After the very ample discussion which had taken place on this subject, it would ill become him to detain the house, by going into any length of argument.—He should give a decided vote, because he thought a silent one would be liable to misconstruction. He thought it necessary, however, to say, that in his opinion, there had been a gross delusion passed, both on parliament and on the country, relative to the negociation with France. He severely censured the whole mode of conducting the negociation, and particularly alluded to the language used by the right honorable the chancellor of the exchequer, and several other gentlemen who had spoken on the same side with him, and which urged that in the forbearance that had been used, much attention had been paid to the rash and passionate temper of the first consul, in order to avoid irritating his temper, or adding to his obstinacy.—This he warmly condemned, and said it was in fact paying that court to his young, green and illegitimate usurpation of power, which they would not have done to a lawful prince or sovereign with whom they were in the same predicament. He took a rapid review the whole negociation, in which he urged many of the same objections as had been touched on by other speakers on the same side, declared he was prepared to say, in the language of the 3d resolution, when it came to be known "that the many opportunities had been lost of bringing the negociation to a more speedy and more favorable conclusion." That if ministers had firmly withstood aggression when first made, we might not have been forced into hostilities at all. He thought ministers ought to have made their stand on the Cape, when they saw there was danger of the Batavian republic becoming subject to France. He should take the advice of his noble friend (lord Hawkesbury) and give at least one vote on the question, which was decidedly in favor of the whole of the resolutions. He denied that there was any justice in the charges which had been alledged against gentlemen who opposed ministers. They had harrassed government in no respect whatever. An unexampled silence had been observed, although there was so much to harrass and so much to perplex. An honorable baronet (sir T. Metcalfe) had imputed sinister motives to those who disapproved of the conduct of ministers; to such a charge he was wholly insensible; and, without intending the slightest disrespect to the honorable baronet, he could not help holding those only deserving of such suspicions who were capable of entertaining them.

Lord Castlereagh impressed upon the house the very unpleasant situation ministers would be in, were such a charge as that preferred, suffered to remain hanging over them. It would be impossible for them to serve their country with the energy requisite, unless their conduct was placed past all doubt. Moderate talents and good intentions, supported by the confidence of parliament and the country, were infinitely preferable to superior talents not so supported, and which in that case, could only exhibit a picture of feebleness, which might occasion the empire to perish in their hands.

Sir Robert Peele disapproved many points in the conduct of the negociation, and noticed the great inferiority in the present state of our equipments, when compared with that which ministers had found on their coming into power.

The secretary of war replied to the expressions used by the last speaker on the subject of our preparations, and strongly impressed upon the house the adequate state of our defence. We never before commenced war under such favorable circumstances of strength, both in the army and navy. He bestowed the highest encomiums upon the first lord of the admiralty, both on account of his extraordinary abilities as a commander, and from his having rooted out those inveterate abuses which had produced such great expence and inconvenience. He drew a comparison between the superior force lately sent to sea, and that prepared last war in a much longer period, when the French possessed 85 sail of the line.

Mr. Leigh expressed his surprise at the conduct of Mr. Pitt, who, when himself in power, invariably put a direct negative upon every question tending to criminate government.

At half past three o'clock in the morning, the house divided on Mr. Pitt's motion for the order of the day—Ayes 55—Noes 333—Majority against Mr. Pitt, 279.

The question was then put upon Mr. Patten's motion, when the house again divided—Ayes 34—Noes 275—Majority for ministers 241.

After which the house adjourned till Monday.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF CIDER.

Cooper's Point, (N. J.) Feb. 18, 1803.

RESPECTED FRIEND,

I sometime past wrote the following for the editor of the True American (Trenton); but as a person, who undertook to forward it, laid it by to take a copy, and did not find it for some time, if it will be of use it is at your service. J. C.

CIDER

Is an article of domestic manufacture, which is, in my opinion, the worst managed of any in our country, considering its usefulness; and perhaps the best method to correct errors is to point out some of the principal ones, and then recommend better methods.

One of the first errors with respect to cider is, to gather apples when wet; the next, to throw them together, exposed to sun and rain, until a sourness pervades the whole mass, then grind, and for want of a trough or other vessel sufficient to hold a cheese at a time, put the pummice on the press as fast as ground; then make so large a cheese as to take so long time to complete and press off, that fermentation will come on in the cheese before the cider is all out; and certain it is, that a small quantity of the juice pressed out, after fermentation comes on, will spoil the product of a whole cheese, if mixed therewith. When either of the above circumstances will spoil the cider, which I know to be the case, do not wonder at the effect of a combination of the whole, which is frequently the case.

As I have very often exported cider, and sold it to others for that purpose, to the West-Indies and Europe, without ever hearing of any spoiling, and as it is my wish to make the productions of our country as useful as possible, will give an account of my method.

I gather the apples for good cider when dry, put them on a floor under cover, have a trough sufficient to hold a cheese at once, and when the weather is warm I grind them late in the evening, spreading the pummice over the trough, to give it air, as that will greatly enrich the cider, and give it a fine amber color, and early in the morning press it off. The longer a cheese lies after being ground, before the pressing, the better, provided it escapes fermentation until the pressing is completed. The reason is evident from the following circumstance: take a tart apple, bruise one side, and let it lies till brown, then taste the juice of each part and you will find the juice of the bruised part sweet and rich, though of a tart apple. So if sweet and tart apples are ground together, and put immediately on the press, the liquor therefrom will taste both sweet and tart; but if let lie till brown, the cider will be greatly improved. I always take great care to put cider in clean sweet casks, and the only way to effect this is to rinse or scald them as well soon as the cider is out, and not let them stand with a remnant or less in, which is certain to make them sour, mull, or stink. When my casks are filled while the weather is warm, I place them in the shade, exposed to the northern air; when fermentation takes place, fill them up once or more a day, to cause as much of the filth as possible to discharge from the bung; when it discharges a clear white froth I put in the bung slack, or bore a hole and put a spile in it, and thereby check the fermentatien gradually; and when the fermentation has subsided, take the first opportunity of clear, cool weather to rack it off into clean casks, to effect which, when I draw the cider out of a cask in which it has fermented, I first rinse the cask with cold water, then put into a hogshead two or three quarts of fine gravel, and three or four gallons of water, work it well to scour off the yeast or scum, and sediment, which always adheres to the casks in which the cider ferments, and if not scoured off, as above directed, will act as yeast when the cider is put in again, bring on a fretting, and spoil or greatly injure the liquor; after scouring, rinse as before. I find benefit in burning a brimstone match suspended in the cask by a wire, after putting in two or three buckets of cider, the best method for which process is to have a long tapering bung, that when driven in the different ends will fit most common bung-holes, with a large wire driven in the small end with a hook for the match, which for a hogshead should be sufficient to kill a hive of bees. If the cider stands a week or more after racking, previous to being put in the cellar, I rack it again, rinsing the casks, but not with gravel, and put it immediately into the cellar. The late made I put in the cellar immediately after or before the first racking, agreeably to circumstances as to the weather. The cider I wish to keep till warm weather I rack in cool clear weather, the latter part of February or beginning of March. It is best to keep the cask full, and bunged as tight as possible.

If I wish to fine cider for exportation or bottling, I take of Russia ising glass about an ounce to a barrel, pound it as soft as possible, pick it into fine threads, put it in a clean earthen pot, pour on about half a pint of boiling water, and stir or beat it like beating eggs, with a stick split in four parts at the end, and something put in to keep it apart; when it becomes thick, add a pint of good sound cider, set the pot in a place the most safe and handy, but not too warm; as it grows stiff, add cider as before in small quantities, and repeat the stirring, the oftner the better, if fifty times a day; in two or three days, if it is well dissolved, rack off the cider which is for fining, add of it to the ising glass prepared as above, stirring it well till fit for straining through a linen cloth, then mix the fining and cider together as well as possible, and set it in a proper place for drawing off, giving some vent for air for some days; if it is not sufficiently fine in ten days, rack it off, and repeat the fining as before, but it is best to rack it, fine or not, in ten or twelve days, left the sediment should rise, which I have known to be the case.

The foregoing operation should be performed previous to the apple-trees being in bloom; but I have succeeded best in the winter, in steady cool weather. I have likewise had good success in putting the fining in the cider direct from the press, & set it in casks with one head out, taps put in, & set in a cool place, properly fixed for drawing, and covered. When the fermentation subsides, and the scum begins to rack, take it off carefully with a skimmer, and draw it carefully from the sediment. If it is not sufficiently fine by the middle of the winter, proceed as before directed. As I gave to the editor of the True American at Trenton directions for improving cider-spirit, by reducing it with water-cider, I think it is proper to mention, that the settlings of spirit so reduced being put into cider, in the proportion of from two to three gallons a hogshead, answered the purpose of fining full as well as the isinglass.

I make no doubt but many are as well or better acquainted with making and fining cider than myself; but as I have seen no method described, which I have found to be preferable on experience, have submitted the foregoing, which is at your service, or the public's, if it is deemed worth communicating, with proper corrections. JOSEPH COOPER.

James Mease, M. D.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.

In a former Gazette, we gave a part of the subjoined proclamation. We now insert it in its entire and official form—

PROCLAMATION.

The government of the Batavian republic declare that having taken into consideration that the extirpation of the charter of the Dutch East-India company, and the changes occasioned concerning the same, as also the restoration of almost all the possessions and establishments of this country in the East-Indies, had considered it necessary to adopt such measures and regulations with regard to the trade and navigation of those parts, and the interests of the commercial world not admitting them to be deferred, until the whole plan for the direction of the East-India possessions shall have been organized. It has been decreed and ordered to be made known.

That the navigation and trade from the ports of this republic to Batavia, as also to the West of India, is free and open to all the inhabitants of the Batavian republic under the following stipulations:

That by the West of India is understood, the Western Coast of the Island of Sumatra, together with the Malacca, and all the countries as far south as the Cape of Good Hope.

That every description of goods and merchandize may be from hence sent thither, with the exception only of warlike stores, ammunition and opium.

That the importation direct from India of all goods and merchandize coming from the west of India, including Java sugar, and the article of tea only excepted, is permitted in Dutch and foreign bottoms, on paying the customary duties on importation.

That, for the present, the importation hither of goods from Batavia, by private Dutch individuals, shall be confined to sugar. Yet, the right is retained by the India government, in case of necessity, to sell to them some other articles of India traffic out of their stores; as, also, to charter their ships for the benefit of the country, either to cruise, or to make voyages in India, or to carry produce to this republic, according to what said government may deem most beneficial and adviseable for the good of the country and the agreements they may be able to make with the individual traders.

That the inhabitants of the republic shall be allowed to carry on the same local commerce and navigation within the limits aforesaid, as are, or will be allowed to the inhabitants of the possessions of the republic settled there; subject always to the laws and regulations existing there, and more especially to the duties on import and export.

That in order to encourage trade, no duties whatever on export shall be levied on such ships as shall clear out for this republic, direct from any of its possessions in Bengal, and on the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar.

That the ships shall be obliged to return to the ports of this republic; and not be permitted to carry or sell their cargoes, nor to break bulk any where else, on forfeiture of ship and cargo, or the value thereof, to be recovered here from the owners.

That in proportion to their tonnage the ships shall be obliged to carry out the settlements of the republic in the East Indies, a certain number of troops destined for the land and sea service in those quarters: The amount of passage money remaining to be determined.

The government orders that the present shall be made public, and enjoins all those whom it concerns, to conform strictly to the contents.

Hague, March 1, 1803.

(Signed)

J. SPOORS, President.

By order of government,

C. G. HULTMANY.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

MONTREAL, August 8.

MORE FIRES AT MONTREAL.

We are sorry again to announce to our readers the devastation made during the last week in this city by that devouring element, fire: on Monday morning last a little after one o'clock, the house of Mr. Langley the hatter, was perceived to be on fire, and notwithstanding very great exertions were made to prevent the conflagration spreading, that house, with his neighbors', Dr. Selby, were entirely consumed----The former being absent from home, the greatest part of his effects were burnt---The following day about 6 o'clock, A. M. a fire broke out in Mr. Lagan's stable, supposed to have been caused from some sparks that might have lodged there from the fire the preceding day; it being fortunately in the day time, and assistance ready, the buildings being pulled down and every combustible removed by the uncommon exertions of every individual, the fire was extinguished without extending any farther, although much damage was occasioned by the sudden removal of effects, &c. Agitated as the public mind naturally was, the alarm of fire again the succeeding day did not serve to appease it. On Wednesday morning about ten o'clock another fire was discovered in a house occupied by Mr. Hagar, which communicated to the house of Mr. Breckenridge, and although the house adjoining was pulled down, the flames very soon caught the store of Mr. Dunlop, which although considered fire proof, was, with its contents, entirely, with the other houses, reduced to ashes. Mr. Dunlop's loss is to a very great amount. The hospital, Mr. Stanfield's and Mr. Lefebvre's houses were on fire several times, but by the very wonderful exertions of every denomination of persons, they were saved—the loss to various individuals must have been very considerable. It was by exertion only, that the whole Lower Town was saved from the merciless element. As various reports had been circulated, and with some semblance of truth that these recent fires had not been accidental, detachments of the militia have since patrolled the streets, but no certain discovery has yet been made.

Since the above was prepared for press we lament that we have occasion to inform our readers, that about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, another fire broke out opposite to the Recollet barracks, in an out-house, which with several others and two dwelling houses were consumed; several other dwelling and out-houses were pulled down and effectually prevented the extensive conflagration, which from the peculiar situation of the place where the fire was first discovered, and its vicinity to the magazine, gave every reason to apprehend.

NEWBURYPORT, August 19.

WEST-INDIES.

GUADALOUPE, from which we have had numerous arrivals the week past, remains peaceable, nor do they apprehend any danger from the English at present.—The body of the English fleet, by the last accounts, were gone against Demerara and Surrinam.

BOSTON, August 18.

Arrived, brig Jane, Duckendorf, Liverpool, 60 days. Left, ship John, of N. Bedford, for New-York, in 4 days; Wm. and Mary, of do. for do. in 15; Felicity, for Portsmouth, ready for sea; John and Phebe, of Castine, for Virginia, in 10; Fox, for Boston, in 6; Ann, of do. for Virginia, in 15; Thomas, for New-London, in 6; Clarissa, for Philadelphia, ready for sea; Atlantic, for New-York, in 6; John Adams, for Boston, 22; Almira, for Portland, in 10; Columbia, for do. in 12. Spoke, July 29, lat. 42, 30, long. 56, ship Columbia, of Providence, 7 days from Baltimore. August 3, lat. 41, 35, long. 60, brig Salem, of Boston, captain Nickerson, for Amsterdam, out 3 days.

Same day, ship Franklin, Bowles, Isle of May, 37 days.

Capt. Bowles spoke with an English sch. from Goree; the captain of which said, that the captain, supercargo, and six hands, belonging to the schr. Success of Boston, were murdered by the blacks at that place.

Same day, brig L'Union, Gonachaud, Port-au-Prince, via Charleston, 14 days from the latter place.

Same day, schooner William, Pillsbury, Guadaloupe, 25 days.

August 19.

Arrived, ship Leonora, capt. Williams, 37 days from Surinam.

August 20.

Arrived, via quarantine, the ship Mary, captain Welles, 29 days from C. Francois. Nothing new.

Same day, the Scotch brig Fortitude, captain M'Cloud, in 77 days from Stromsey, Scotland, with 108 passengers, all in good health.

Same day, the schooner Success, capt. Ward, 16 days from Newfoundland.