(Continued from first page.)

The manner in which the motion was made for the production of this information, met his entire approbation. As nothing more than the ſubſtance of the information in the poſſeſſion of miniſters was required, he ſaw no ſolid reaſon for refuſing to accede to the motion. It was abſurd to urge any reaſons drawn from a wiſh of concealing the ſources of this information. In a time of peace, where there was a conſtant ſucceſſion of travellers from all the different parts of France and Holland, an affectation of myſterious means of information was ridiculous. Whatever was neceſſary to be known might be diſcloſed to the Houſe without any danger. Miniſters had, for a very long period, enveloped the whole of their proceedings in impenetrable myſtery. They at length condeſcended to lay ſome documents before the Houſe; but no ſooner did any member advert to a blank in theſe documents, than they took ſhelter under the ſame ſyſtem of myſterious reſponſibility. After the Houſe and the country had been ſo long famiſhed for want of knowledge of the proceedings of miniſters, complaint was very natural when it was attempted to ſatisfy them by ſupplies of information furniſhed in ſo ſcanty and unſatisfactory a matter. After urging ſome ſtrong conſiderations in reply to the laſt Speaker, Mr. Windham ſat down, by giving his hearty ſupport to the motion.

The chancellor of the Exchequer diſclaimed, on the part of Miniſters, every wiſh to conceal any part of their proceedings. It was from a wiſh to have their whole conduct fully and fairly conſidered, that they had not limited the papers to the particular points included in the late negociation but had referred to all the intercourſe betwixt the two governments ſince the definitive treaty. The right honorable Gentleman in the courſe of his obſervation, went over the grounds inſiſted on by two noble Lords who preceded him in the debate. He illuſtrated and confirmed their ſtatements. He endeavoured to ſhew that the expeditions of his majeſty's meſſage relative to the armaments in the ports of France and Holland, were ſtrictly juſtified by circumſtances, and that if miniſters had acted in any other way than that which they had purſued, they could not have acted conſiſtently with the honor of their country. In corroboration of his ſtatements, he on ſeveral occaſions referred to the correſpondence betwixt the two governments. The information required on this ſubject could anſwer no uſefull end. If it was too general, it could not be applicable to the purpoſe which was intended. If, on the other hand, it was too particular, it might diſcloſe ſources of information which it was important to conceal. He deſcanted on all the topics touched on by former ſpeakers at ſome length, and concluded by declaring that whatever reaſonable degree of information was required ſhould not willingly be withheld.

We regret that the preſs of temporary matter forbids us from going further into any detail of the debate.

Dr. Lawrence ſpoke in ſupport of the motions with great energy.

He was anſwered by the Secretary at war.

Mr. W. Smith combated the arguments of the laſt ſpeaker.

The Maſter of the Rolls, in a ſhort, but ingenious ſpeech, vindicated the conduct of Miniſters, and reſiſted the production of the greater part of the papers.

Mr. Grey's obſervations in reply were excellent. He removed the miſrepreſentations which had been attached to his motions, and reſtated with new points of illuſtration his previous arguments. His remarks made a very ſtrong impreſſion on the Houſe.

After a few words from Sir Lawrence Parſons, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the queſtion was put on the firſt motion, which was agreed to.

The motion relative to the Cape of Good Hope and that reſpecting Malta was alſo adopted.

On all the others, till the laſt was put from the chair, the previous queſtion was put and carried.

On the laſt, relative to the armaments, a diviſion took place.

There appeared for Mr. Grey's motion 59

Againſt it 136

After the other orders were diſpoſed of, the Houſe adjourned.

Papers laid before the British Parliament respecting the

NEGOCIATION WITH FRANCE.

(Continued.)

No. XIV. Is a letter from general Vial to lord Hawkſbury, dated Auguſt 1ſt, ſtating that he ſet out for Malta about the 20th July, and would ſoon be in a condition to treat with his Britannic majeſty's miniſter plenipotentiary on the evacuation of that iſland. The three months in which it ought to have taken place were expired, and it is deſirable that the 2000 Neapolitans ſhould be tranſported, that they might be in readineſs when the evacuation ſhould take place. Mr. Drummond the Engliſh miniſter at Naples, having ſaid he was not authoriſed to facilitate this tranſport, as the ſtipulations which ought to precede it were not yet fulfilled; M. Otto ſays he is inſtructed to requeſt the Britiſh miniſtry, that directions may be given for the execution of the 10th article without obſtacle.

No. XV. Lord Hawkſbury's anſwer to M. Otto's note, dated Auguſt 23, ſays, that by the laſt adviſes from Malta, it appears that ſir Alexander Ball had arrived there on the 10th of laſt month, and that having conferred with general Fox upon the ſubject, he had written to Mr. Drummond, that there was no impediment whatever to the immediate reception of the Neapolitan troops, and that their quarters would be prepared accordingly. It was probable, therefore, that his Sicilian majeſty's troops were already embarked, and on their paſſage.

No. XVI.

Extract of a dispatch from Mr. Merry to lord Hawkſbury, dated Paris, October 3, 1802.

As ſoon as the Helvetic government had retired from Berne to Lauſanne, the partizens of the antient federative ſyſtem of the Swiſs Cantons, who eſtabliſhed immediately in the former city a proviſional government, deputed a confidential to Paris, for the purpoſe of counteracting the meaſures of M. Stapfer, and of engaging the Firſt Conſul to ſuffer the inhabitants of Switzerland to ſettle their own affairs amongſt themſelves. He was inſtructed in any emergency to addreſs himſelf to the miniſters here of the principal powers of Europe, and to ſolicit their interference and aſſiſtance in the object of his miſſion. He reached Paris four days ago, and had reaſon to flatter himſelf, from the reſult of an interview which he had immediately with M. Talleyrand, that the Firſt Conſul would put no obſtacle in the way of an arrangement which the Swiſs might agree upon among themſelves, for the final ſettlement of their government; he was therefore much ſurpriſed to learn ſoon afterwards, that a change had taken place in the Firſt Conſul's ſentiments, and his aſtoniſhment was completed when he found that the latter had taken ſo decided and ſo unfavorable a part in the buſineſs, as that which is announced by a reſolution publiſhed in yeſterday's Moniteur, (which I have the honor to tranſmit incloſed) in the form of an addreſs to the inhabitants of Switzerland.

This perſon having beſides this public declaration, required ſome private information of its being the Firſt Conſul's intention to give the moſt immediate and vigorous effect to it, loſt no time in addreſſing a letter to the latter, in which he took the liberty of ſtating that he muſt have been deceived by falſe repreſentations, that his interference in the affairs of Switzerland was, as he was authoriſed to ſay, entirely unſolicited by the majority, and the beſt thinking part of the inhabitants, and that he had therefore, to intreat of him, in the moſt earneſt manner, to ſuſpend the execution of his reſolution until thoſe explanations could take place, which he truſted might be the means of preventing the immenſe effuſion of blood which would otherwiſe inevitably enſue. He at the ſame time addreſſed himſelf in the courſe of yeſterday to me, as well as to the Auſtrian and Spaniſh ambaſſadors, and to the Ruſſian and Pruſſian miniſters, (not having gained admittance to Monſ. de Cobentzel, nor to M. de Markoff or Lucheſini; he afterwards wrote to them,) ſoliciting, in the ſtrongeſt terms, an interference (jointly, if poſſible,) on their part, with the French government, to endeavor to avert the impending evil. I naturally obſerved to him in anſwer, that the preſent ſtate of political relations between the great powers of Europe afforded no proſpect of his obtaining their miniſters at Paris, to adopt a concerted meaſure in favor of the object which he had ſo much at heart, and that of courſe I could not take it individually upon myſelf, without any expreſs inſtructions from my government. He returned to me to day, to acquaint me that he was not only as yet without a reply from any quarter, but had reaſon to fear that his prayers would not be liſtened to by the Auſtrian, Ruſſian, and Pruſſian miniſters; he therefore conjured me to tranſmit them to his majeſty's government, from whom only his countrymen could have a hope of deriving any aſſiſtance in the terrible conflict which they were determined to ſtand, and which would only ceaſe by the extermination of every virtuous and brave man in the country. He then put into my hand a note which he had drawn up in a hurry, and of which I encloſe a copy. Whilſt, my lord, it was out of my power to give him any encouragement to expect from his majeſty's government the aſſiſtance which his petition expreſſes, I have thought it my duty to loſe no time in making you acquainted with a ſtate of things which may ſhortly be attended with very important conſequences.

(Tranſlation of incloſure referred to in No. 16.)

NOTE.

So long as Switzerland was occupied by the French armies, the wiſhes of the people could never be freely manifeſted. The revolutions which took place in the government were the mere tricks of certain factions, in which the nation at large took but a very trifling intereſt.—Scarcely did Switzerland think herſelf independant, when ſhe was deſirous of returning to her ancient inſtitutions rendered ſtill dearer to her by her late misfortunes, and the arbitary acts of the government furniſhed her with the means of doing ſo. Almoſt the whole of Switzerland, with unexampled unanimity and moderation ſhook of the yoke. The Cantons formed themſelves into conſtituted bodies; and twelve of the thirteen Cantons of Switzerland ſent their repreſentatives to the Diet of Schwitz, in order there to organize a central power, which might be acceptable to the neighbouring powers.

The Ariſtocratical Cantons renounced their excluſive rights; the Pays de Vaud was left at liberty to form its own conſtituton, as well as Thurgovia and the other New Cantons.

The government having taken refuge at Lauſanne, was by no means ſecure there, notwithſtanding its regular troops; perhaps even at the preſent moment it no longer exiſts.

Who would not have thought that according to the ſtipulation of the Treaty of Luneville, which grants independence to Switzerland, and the right of chuſing its own goverament, every thing was ſettled, and that this nation might ſee its former happineſs and tranquility revive?

Who could have thought that the firſt Conſul would have iſſued ſuch a decree as that of the 8th Vendemaire ( )?

Is an independant nation to be thus treated? Should Bonaparte perſiſt in his determination, and the other powers ſhould not interpoſe in our favor, it only remains for us either to bury ourſelves in the ruins of our houſes, although without hope of reſiſtance, exhauſted as we are by the Coloſſus who is about to overwhelm us, or to debaſe ourſelves in the eyes of the whole univerſe!

Will the government of this generous nation, which has at all times afforded ſo many proofs of the intereſt it takes in the welfare of the Swiſs, do nothing for us under circumſtances which are to decide, whether we are ſtill to be ranked amongſt free people?

We have only men left us:—The revolution, and ſpoliations without end, have exhauſted our means:—We are without arms, without ammunition, without ſtores, and without money to purchaſe them.

No. XVII. NOTE VERBALE.

Lord Hawkeſbury has received his majeſty's commands to communicate, through Mr. Otto to the French government, the ſentiments of deep regret, which have been excited in his majeſty's mind, by the addreſs of the Firſt Conſul to the Helvetic People, which was publiſhed by authority in the Moniteur of the firſt inſt. and by the repreſentations which have been made to his majeſty on this ſubject, in behalf of the nation whoſe intereſts are ſo immediately affected by it. His majeſty moſt ſincerely laments the convulſions to which the Swiſs Cantons have for ſometime paſt been expoſed; but he can conſider their late exertions in no other light than as the lawful efforts of a brave and generous people, to recover their ancient laws and government, and to procure a re-eſtabliſhment of a ſyſtem which experience has demonſtrated, not only favorable to the maintenance of their domeſtic happineſs, but to be perfectly conſiſtent with the tranquility and ſecurity of other powers.

The cantons of Switzerland unqueſtionably poſſeſs, in the ſame degree as ever other independent ſtate, the right of regulating their own internal concerns; and this right has moreover, in the preſent inſtance, been formally and explicitly guaranteed to the Swiſs nation by the French government in the treaty of Luneville, conjointly with the other powers, who were parties to that engagement. His Majeſty has no other deſire than that the people of Switzerland, who now appears to be ſo generally united, ſhould be left at liberty to ſettle their own internal concerns, without the interpoſition of any foreign powers; and with whatever regret his Majeſty may have peruſed the late proclamation of the French government, he is yet unwilling to believe that they will farther attempt to controul that independent nation in the exerciſe of their undoubted rights.—His Majeſty thinks himſelf called upon by his regard for the general intereſts of Europe and by his peculiar ſolicitude for the happineſs and welfare of the Swiſs nation, to expreſs theſe his ſentiments with a frankneſs and ſincerity which he feels to be due to his character, and to the good underſtanding which he is deſirous of preſerving with the government of France.

Downing-Street, Oct. 10, 1802.

M. Otto, &c. &c. &c.

Boarding & Day Schools.

PRESIDENT'S SQUARE.

J. GARDINER inſtructs Youth in Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Writing, and Engliſh Grammar.

MRS. GARDINER teaches Needle Work, Tambouring, &c. Young Ladies who deſire ſo to do, can divide their time betwixt the two ſchools.

Boys from the country accommodated with Board and Lodging on reaſonable terms.

June 1. 2too

I WILL ſell five hundred and fifty acres of Land whereon I live, in Fairfax county, within five miles of the court houſe, and within twenty of the City of Waſhington, Alexandria, Dumfries, and twelve of the Occaquon mills, it is a healthy ſituation, the land fertile, and has about two hundred acres of wood to cut, there is a great proportion of white and red oak, popular and hickory timber.—There is nearly one hundred acres of prime land for meadow, I will give ſix months credit for one fourth of the purchaſe money—twelve months for the other quarter, eighteen for the third, and two years for the laſt payment, a purchaſer will find me on the premiſes.

THOS. POLLARD.

Feb. 21ſt. ep

THOMAS CARPENTER, TAYLOR.

HAS juſt received by recent arrivals at Philadelphia, from England, and the Eaſt Indies, a handſome aſſortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, of the beſt quality, alſo Patent water proof Cloth's and Caſſimere's, ſuperior NAVY BLUE and other colours; handſome NAVY & FASHIONABLE BUTTONS, &c.

Gentlemen of ARMY, NAVY and FASHION ſerved with expedition and taſte.

New Jerſey Avenue, ſeventh houſe from Capitol Square and Penſylvania Avenue near the Preſident's ſquare.

April 13 1803. tf.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD,

FOR delivering to the Subſcriber a negro boy, Edmond, who was a few days ago ſent with a letter to a gentleman in the city and has not ſince returned.

RICHARD FRAZER.

Waſhington June 27, 1803. 6te.

Lots for ſale.

IN eligible ſituations, and upon very advantageous terms—A plan of the ſeveral ſquares in which they are contained may be ſeen and terms thereon by applying to,

ROBERT W. PEACOCK.

Attorney at law and conveyancer. tf

SPRING GOODS.

JOHN COX,

HAS juſt received an elegant and extenſive aſſortment of Faſhionable Spring Goods, which he is now ſelling at very reduced prices.

Alſo,

A quantity of Spinning Cotton in bags.

George-town, June 1. 6w.

PRINTING INK

OF AN EXCELLENT QUALITY, FOR SALE AT

TIMOTHY CALDWELL's

Near the West Market, City of Washington, who has to Let on Ground Rent a number of Lots in eligible situations.

June 22. 3m.

All perſons having claims or demands of any nature againſt the ſubſcriber, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts, without delay, to JOHN HEWIT or RICHARD FORREST, Eſqrs. of the city of Waſhington, who are authoriſed, in my name, to adjuſt and ſettle the ſame; and all perſons indebted to me are requeſted to make payment to either of the gentlemen above named.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

March 30. tf

The higheſt price in Caſh will be given for a quantity of HOMMONY BEANS and BLACK EYED PEAS.

Apply to WM. BRENT.

Waſhington, June 29. ep3w

RAPINE CONRAD & Co.

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

New-Jersey Avenue, near the Capitol,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

Waſhington's Reports of caſes argued and determined in the court of appeals of Virginia—Price 6 dollars.

An addreſs to the government of the United States, on the ceſſion of Louiſiana, ſecond edition—Price 25 cents.

Monroe's Embaſſy, in relation to our claims to the navigation of the Miſſiſſippi—Price 25 cents.

An addreſs on the paſt, preſent and eventual relations of the United States to France—Price 18 cents.

Alſo,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS in every branch of literature and ſcience; and a conſtant ſupply of the ſtationary—all which they will ſell at their uſual moderate prices.

FOR SALE

On easy payments at the premises,

A tract of land containing 390 acres, ſituated in Montgomery county, Maryland, and lying on the great road leading from the Federal city to the mouth of Monocacy, near Mr. William Darnes's, and about ſeven miles above the court-houſe—On this tract there are two ſmall ſettlements; there remains upwards of 200 acres ſtill in wood—A particular deſcription of the quality of the land and the improvements thereon is deemed unneceſſary, as it is preſumed any perſon inclined to purchaſe will firſt view the land, and by applying to Henry Jones on the premiſes, he will ſhew the ſame to any perſon who may be inclined as aforeſaid. If this land is not ſold at private ſale before the 6th of Auguſt next, it will then be offered to public ſale; one third part of the purchaſe money muſt be paid down, the remaining two thirds will be divided into three equal payments, by giving bond with approved ſecurity bearing intereſt from date. The firſt payment to be made on the firſt of December 1805, the ſecond payment on the firſt Dec. 1807, and the third payment on the 1ſt Dec. 1809. If punctually paid at the ſtipulated times no intereſt will be required; and on the laſt payment being made a title will be given to the purchaſer, poſſeſſion will be given on the 1ſt of December next.

BEN. W. JONES, and
HENRY JONES.

May 13. 1w6A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

June 1ſt, 1803.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT ſeparate propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 31ſt day of July next enſuing for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States from the 1ſt day of October, 1803, until the 30th day of September, 1804, both days incluſive, at the following places—viz.

Firſt. At Niagara, Detroit, Chikago, the Miami of the Lakes, Michilimacinac, Fort Wayne, and at any place in the ſtate of Ohio.

Second. At Vincennes.

Third. At Fort Maſſac, near the mouth of the Ohio, Kaſkaſkias, and near the mouth of the Illinois.

Fourth. At South Weſt Point, Tellico, Knoxville, Naſhville, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtate of Tenneſſee and Kentucky, and within the Cherokee nation between Tenneſſee and Georgia.

Fifth. At the Chickaſaw Bluffs, Natchez, Fort Adams, Mobile, and any place within the Miſſiſſippi Territory more than ten miles from the river, and on the road between the Miſſiſſippi Territory and the Tenneſſee river, and on the road from Natchez to the boundary line between the Chocktaws and Chickaſaws and at any place in the Chickaſaw or Chocktaw country between Bear Creek and Natchez.

Separate propoſals will alſo be received as aforeſaid for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States from the 1ſt day of January, 1804 until the 31ſt day December of the ſame year, both days incluſive, within the ſeveral ſtates hereinafter mentioned—viz.

Sixth. At Fort Wilkinſon, Cockſpur Iſland, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtate of Georgia, or on the Indian boundary between Georgia and the Creek nation.

Seventh. At Charleſton, Rocky Mountain, on the head waters of the Santee, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtates of South and North Carolina.

Eighth. At Norfolk and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtate of Virginia.

Ninth. At Fort M'Henry, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtate of Maryland.

Tenth. At Fort Mifflin, Pittſburgh, Carliſle, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtates of Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey and Delaware.

Eleventh. At Fort Jay, Weſt Point, Albany, Schenectady, and at any place and places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtate of New York, excepting Niagara.

Twelfth. At Fort Trumbull, Fort Wolcott, in any part of Vermont, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtates of Connecticut and Rhode Iſland.

Thirteenth. At Fort Independence (Boſton Harbour), and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, the Diſtrict of Maine excepted.

Fourteenth. At Portſmouth, Portland, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtate of New-Hampſhire and the Diſtrict of Maine.

A Ration to conſiſt of one pound and a quarter of Beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, eighteen ounces of Bread or Flour, one gill of Rum, Whiſky or Brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of Salt, four quarts of Vinegar, four pounds of Soap, and one pound and an half of Candles to every hundred Rations. The prices of the ſeveral component parts of the Ration muſt be ſpecified.

The Rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities, that there ſhall at all times, during the term of the propoſed contracts, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at Michilimacinac, Detroit and Niagara for ſix months in advance, and at each of the other poſts on the Weſtern waters, for at leaſt three months in advance, of good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required. It is alſo to be permitted to all and every of the Commandants of fortified places or ports to call for at ſeaſons when the ſame can be tranſported, or at any time in the caſe of urgency, ſuch ſupplies of like proviſions in advance, as in the diſcretion of the Commandant ſhall be deemed proper.

It is to be underſtood that the Contractor is be at the expenſe and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops, and that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of an enemy or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for by the United States at the price of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtance of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation ſhall be claimed.

The privilege is underſtood to be reſerved to the United States of requiring that none of the ſupplies which may be furniſhed under any of the propoſed contracts, ſhall be iſſued until the ſupplies which have been or may be furniſhed under contracts, now in force, have been conſumed, and that a ſupply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed ports on the ſea board or Indian frontiers, not exceeding three months.

H. DEARBORN,
Secretary of War.

2awtIJ.

WAS committed to the goal of Baltimore, county as a runaway, on the 15th inſt. a bright mulatto man, who calls himſelf ELICK; he is about 27 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, is thin and ſpare made, has a ſcar on his right wriſt, about the ſize of a copper; has on a brown mixed cloth coat, with green velvet cape; black caſſimere veſt light colored caſſimere pantaloons; fine Holland ſhirt and a half-worn hat. He ſays he belongs to Mr. John Harris Upſhear, living in Eſſex county, near Holmes's Hole, in the ſtate of Virginia. If the owner does not releaſe him, he will be ſold for his goal fees, according to law.

JAMES WILSON, ſheriff.

July 4th. 2aw. tf. P&S