(Concluded.)

APPENDIX.

No. I. is a copy of Sebastiani's report.

No. II. is a view of the state of the republic, communicated to the legislative body on the 22d February.

No. III.

Translation of a letter from M. Talleyrand, to Citizen Fauvelet, in Dublin, dated Paris, 26 Brumaire, 10th year, (17th November 1802.)

I forward to you, Citizen, a series of questions, concerning which I am desirous of having your answers. You will have the goodness to place them opposite the questions on the same sheet of paper, doubled in two, similar to the one which I have the honor to send you. I shall be obliged to you to send me this paper as soon as possible, without, however, suffering your too great haste to be prejudicial to your accuracy. If *you* are doubtful upon any point, you will have the goodness to mention it. You will probably find no difficulty in consulting with some well informed merchants or clerks in the custom-house, who you think may have it in their power to give you some positive information, and you will declare the sources from whence you have drawn that information. You will not consider this business as forming a part of your official correspondence. You must not number it, but you must content yourself with putting at the top of it, as in the project which I enclose to you, *private correspondence.*

To Citizen Fauvelet, Dublin.

No. IV.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

QUESTIONS.

1. What number of vessels have entered and cleared out of the ports, within your district within each year, from 1792 to 1801?

2. What is their tonnage or their admeasurement in sea tons of 2000 4 P.

3. Under what flag do they navigate?

4. From whence they come?

5. Whither bound?

6. With what merchandize freighted?

7. What was the price of freight to the principal ports of Europe, each sea ton or 2000 4 P. S?

8. What French productions are most in request in the market of the town where you reside, as well as of the other considerable towns in your district?

9. What is the merchandize which can be exported to France with greater advantage from the said markets than from any other?

10. What are the course of exchange, and the current prices of merchandize from three months to three months from the year 1792 to 1801?

11. You are required to furnish a plan of the ports of your district, with a specification of the soundings for mooring vessels.

12. If no plan of the ports can be procured, you are to point out with what wind vessels can come in and go out, and what is the greatest draught of water with which vessels can enter therein deeply laden?

13. What are the principal commercial houses?

If the heads of these houses are foreigners, you are to point out of what country they are; and in all cases you are to state with what countries they are principally connected, and what is their chief line of commerce.

14. What is the usual course of exchange?

15. Whether there is a public bank, and what is its organization?

16. Whether there are any insurance companies, public or private, and what are their customs and rules, with the prices of insurance, for European and long voyages?

17. In case there exists any other public establishment which relates to commerce, you are to give every possible detail concerning it, especially in whatever regards manufactures and fisheries.

18. You are to point out the relative conformity of weights and measures with those of France ancient and modern, as soon as you shall have obtained practical and exact information on those points.

19. You are to add to all this the most extensive information, as well general as particular, which you may be able to obtain from authority, especially with regard to commerce, and particularly respecting false accounts of purchases and sales of different merchandizes, in order to ascertain the expences, rights, and local customs, in cases of purchases and sales.

20. Whether there are any fairs in your district what species of traffic is carried on there, and to what amount?

No. V. is the article inserted in the Correspondenten.

No. VI and VII. are letters from Spiridion Foresti, Esq. to Lord Hawkesbury, giving an account of Sebastiani's conduct at Corfu.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, MAY 23.

HIS MAJESTY's MESSAGE.

The order of the day was read for taking his majesty's message into consideration, on which

Lord Pelham rose, and addressed their lordships on the occasion. He adverted primarily to the great importance of the subject they were about to discuss, and expressed his hope that all their lordships had perused and duly considered the important documents referred to in the royal message, and which he had the honor of laying before the house by command of his majesty. The body of the information which was before their lordships relative to the subject of that night's discussion, would, he was confident, render it clear to every candid and unprejudiced person, that ample grounds were furnished by our adversaries for the line of conduct adopted by his majesty's government, and that the system pursued by the former, rendered necessary the strong measures which were lately adopted. Under these circumstances, he doubted not their lordships would agree with him in thinking, that it was the duty of that house to set an example to their country at so important a crisis, in stepping forward in the joint support of the honor of his majesty's crown—the undoubted rights and interests of his subjects, and of the defence and security of his dominions. He admitted that these considerations formed distinct grounds of discussion from the conduct of his majesty's ministers, abstractly taken, and he was pleased that it seemed the general sentiment of the house so to consider it, which on that ground seemed inclined to postpone the discussion of the latter subject. He would detain their lordships on that head no farther than to say, that his majesty's ministers felt satisfied they had discharged their duty conscientiously, and to the best of their abilities, and had always advised that, which under the circumstances of the case, they deemed most conducive to the honor of his majesty's crown, and the best interest of their fellow subjects.

The noble secretary then proceeded to a detailed exposition of the most material parts of the papers which had been laid before the house, and observed, that the real question then at issue was, whether those papers furnished proofs, that there existed in the late transactions with the French government a just cause of war. On the delivery of his majesty's first message, the question was one of confidence, and in that view materially differed from the present discussion, in which every document that could properly be made public was open to the perusal of their lordships. He argued, that the documents before the house furnished proofs of a case sufficiently strong to justify the measures that had been adopted; indeed a stronger or clearer case, he would venture to assert, had never, in any former instance, been made out; from the tenor of those documents, he asserted, it would unequivocally appear that his majesty was actuated by the most sincere and anxious desire to avert the calamities of war.

Their lordships would see, that not only the honor of his majesty's crown, was affected by the conduct of our adversaries but that even the dearest rights and interests of the country, its commerce and its liberties were menaced by the government of France. It would be seen that in the course of the negociation, a prominent and leading consideration was the provision of the 10th article of the treaty of Amiens, and which respected the island of Malta; their lordships would perceive by the papers, the steps adopted by his majesty's government with respect to that important point. The appointment of sir Alexr. Ball, in the first instance, as minister for carrying the arrangements with respect to Malta, into effect, manifested, in the outset, his majesty's strong desire to fulfil the stipulation entered into on that head. The readiness of his majesty to acknowledge, in quality of grand master, the person selected by the pope for filling that office, was another irrefragable proof of his majesty's wish to do every thing in his power, consistently with good faith, for the further execution of the arrangement—and, indeed, throughout the whole course of the correspondence it would be seen, that his majesty had omitted no steps whatever, to conciliate the growing difference, and to induce our adversaries to come to a speedy, reasonable, and amicable conclusion upon the several points which, from the intervention of circumstances, were necessarily under discussion; in some time after, as lord Whitworth's dispatch of the 27th January, it would appear the French grew pressing for the evacuation of the island, and by subsequent parts of the correspondence, the strongest reasons were set forth, which, upon every point of view, with reference to the intervening circumstances, rendered it almost impossible that such a requisition could be complied with. In this state of the discussion, a circumstance of the most important nature came to the knowledge of his majesty's government, and which not only, in a certain degree, affected the honor of, but implicated the character of the British nation, and connected itself with considerations of the utmost importance, to certain most valuable parts of his majesty's dominions. He alluded to the report of the officer dispatched to Egypt and Syria, on a mission of the most questionable nature, and which of course immediately became matter of serious discussion with the French government. What transpired on this important point would be seen from the documents before the house, and the little satisfaction which was accorded to the just representation on the part of his majesty's government. He then alluded to the circumstance of the publication which appeared in a foreign Gazette, and adverted to the tendency of its contents, which were of that nature, as sufficiently spoke for themselves. His lordship then adverted to the unjustifiable conduct of France, with respect to the Ottoman Porte, which, he contended, was in direct violation of the treaty of Amiens; he adverted to the different communications which took place on those points, and noticed with due effect, the declaration of the first consul, respecting the value of Egypt as a ground for war. He expatiated on the peculiar and relative importance of Malta, under the present circumstances of France and England, and pointed out the strong necessity there existed for ample security on the point in question; this part of his argument arose from the incontrovertible principle, that the possession of Malta was on our part one of defence and security, but for purposes of offence and aggrandizement on the part of France, and that he contended that the determination to retain that post at present, was founded not only in justice, but in true political wisdom. Pursuing this topic of discussion still farther, he expressed his confidence that all who read and duly considered the papers must feel convinced that his majesty's government were perfectly justified with respect to the detention of Malta, as the best security against the obvious designs of France in the east, and also on the ground of its being totally impracticable to execute the proposed arrangements, on the principle upon which they were incontestibly formed on account of the intervention of circumstances, beyond the power of this country to control. With respect to the other points of the negociation, the noble lord contended rather generally, that no endeavours had been wanting, on the part of his majesty's government, to continue the blessings of peace, consistently with the honor of his majesty's crown, and the real interests of his people; while ministers had hopes of preserving that blessing, they scrupled no sacrifice which did not militate against these paramount considerations. Drawing to a conclusion, he recapitulated his several arguments, and placed them in a condensed point of view; he laid particular stress on the attempts made by the government of France, with respect to the internal concerns of this country, their complaints made with respect to the freedom of publication and debate which went to affect that essential part of its freedom, the liberty of the press. He hoped the discussion would be conducted with that temper and moderation which befit so serious and momentous a subject. Party distinctions, in a crisis like the present, should be laid aside, as should the heat and fervor of debate; their deliberations should rather assume a judicial character, and the decision of the house be formed solely from the consideration of the official papers and documents laid before them. His lordship then moved an address to his majesty to the following general effect:

"That an humble address be presented to his majesty, thanking him for his gracious message, & for the information his majesty had been pleased to order to be laid before the house of lords; to express to his majesty the just sense the house of lords entertains of his majesty's anxious and uniform endeavors to preserve the blessings of peace, and of his majesty's inclination to terminate the calamities of war, whenever that object can be attained consistently with the honor of his majesty's crown, and the rights and interests of his people;—that the house of lords saw with great satisfaction his majesty's laudable endeavors to repel that spirit of ambition and encroachment, which the government of France had frequently manifested, as well as having advanced the most injurious pretensions, inconsistent with good faith, and militating against the most essential interests of the British empire, and on which occasion his majesty had in vain demanded satisfaction and redress.

"Impressed with these important considerations, the house of lords felt itself called upon readily to concur in the measures best calculated to call forth the spirit and resources of the British nation in support of the honor and dignity of his majesty's crown, and the rights and liberties of the people, as well as every other consideration which can be dear to them, as a free and independent nation."

The duke of Cumberland rose to second the motion, which he did in a very elegant and impressive speech.

Earl Stanhope thanked the noble secretary of state for the candor displayed in his speech, prefatory to the proposed address. He hoped their Lordships would follow the patriotic line of conduct suggested by his royal highness; that they would bury all party distinctions, and would see, that if the country was to be saved by their deliberations, it must be saved by moderation and temper. He was determined to proceed in this way, as much as if he were giving a judicial sentence in Westminster hall. Upon going through the papers, he found the principal article with regard to the island of Malta. He was sorry to view this as the principal ground of quarrel.—It was stated that the French government had presumed to interfere in our internal management, and in the liberty of our press. If this were true, that would be with him a strong and invincible ground of quarrel. This would be an infringement upon our constitution; an encroachment upon our just rights, to which we could not, with honor submit. He should not contend, that Malta should have been given up in virtue of the treaty of Amiens. That must be the subject of examination. We had offered to give up the possession of Malta in ten years.

The aggrandizement of France, since the treaty of Amiens, had been stated as a ground for retaining Malta. This, however, could upon no just principle serve as the foundation for such retention. Supposing that, since the conclusion of that treaty, Spain had ceded to us Cuba, or that we had acquired Sicily, would the noble lords have esteemed these sufficient grounds for France refusing, on their part, to implicate the treaty? Allowing the principle, however, to be just, he denied that France had been aggrandised. St. Domingo had since that period, been lost to France, by the unwise policy, he confessed, of the First Consul; but still it was a loss of influence upon their part, equal to the whole of the West-Indies. Had the views of a set of men, who some time ago existed in France, been gone into, who under the name of philanthropists, wished to alleviate the distress, and to connect themselves on a friendly footing with the native chiefs, it had been proved in evidence before that house, that Jamaica and our other West-India Islands must have fallen into the hands of such allies. By the unsound policy of the First Consul, France, so far from being aggrandised, had sustained a loss since the treaty of peace. Upon the idea, however, of Malta ceasing to be in the possession of Britain at the expiration of ten years in what greater security would Egypt then be, than at present? Malta, however, had been in a manner proffered to us in perpetuity. Why was not some proposition made upon this subject? The conduct of some emigrant bishops, and others of similar descriptions, had been complained of by the French government, and hints as to the island of Jersey and Guernsey had been thrown out. He knew that conciliating language, although he himself had little confidence in words, had often a good effect, and he thought that less hasty measures than those adopted by our ministry, might with success have been adopted on the present occasion. Suppose two noblemen possessed, the one of a large estate, though in a distant part, and less contiguous to his other property; the other, of two small parks, contiguous to the grounds of the former, and therefore more valuable to him, than the more valuable though farther distant property: what impropriety would there be in supposing that these persons might enter into an exchange of their respective properties. Malta is from its connection with the East-Indies, of consequence to us. Jersey and Guernsey, from their contiguity to France, are of consequence to the French government. Bonaparte, however, is said to have evidenced intentions with respect to Egypt, of which ministers were not aware. Were such views or intentions, however novel or unexpected? Were they such as France had never formerly evidenced? He apprehended they were not, and that the character of the man, and the nature of his enterprizes warranted them in supposing him capable of forming any enterprize. While he objected to the conduct of ministers, in thus hurrying over the compromise which he thought might have taken place, he could not help adding his testimony to the public opinion of the honesty and candor of Mr. Addington, our present worthy prime minister. He hoped that by his endeavors and those of his brethren in office, war might still be avoided.

The duke of Clarence supported the motion.

Lord Mulgrave and Melville followed.

The duke of Richmond observed, that it seemed to him to be a war undertaken for the sake of the island of Lampedosa.

The marquis of Lansdowne said, that the present subject involved a variety of considerations which pressed upon their lordship's attention. He should confine himself, in the present instance, to the declaration of war, and he confessed that he did not see very clearly, the ground for war. It had been said, that the report of Sebastiani was a principal object of complaint; but it was well known that it was the custom of every country to collect information with respect to colonization, however remote it might be from any present purpose, it was well known it was peculiarly the habit of France at every period; this therefore was no sufficient cause for war.

With respect to Bonaparte he was far from approving of his character or his conduct, the influence of which was felt so strongly in Europe, and by means of which scarcely any man could call his own secure, but at the same time it was a matter of grave and serious consideration how far this was a ground for war to this country. As to Malta, he did not think that island of so much importance as some noble lords had supposed; it was but four or five years since, that Malta was offered to this country by the grand master, and declined. He did not mean to say at the same time that Malta was of no importance, for unquestionably it was; but when it was considered we were in possession of it, why should we make war upon account of that island, when we might retain it by means of negociation? He tho't that some means might be found to keep open a door for negociation; if war must take place the issue would no doubt be as it ought to be successful to this country, and favourable to general liberty; but there was still a hope that all grievances might be redressed, and it should be remembered that in the case of the American contest much was lost in consequence of not making use of that time which might have been employed in amicable negociation. It was therefore of importance that an opening might be left for negociation, and that we should not too precipitately plunge into war.

(To be continued.)

BOSTON.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

Monday last being the 27th anniversary of our national independence, the same was celebrated in this town with great animation.

At 11 o'clock, A. M. the supreme executive, selectmen, and other civil officers, escorted by the cadet company, under col. Welles, moved in procession from the New State-House to the Old-South Meeting, where, after the throne of Grace had been addressed by the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, Chaplin to the House of Representatives, in a well adapted and appropriate prayer, the annual oration was pronounced by William Sullivan, Esq.

At 2 P. M. in pursuance of the previous arrangements of a committee of republicans, who dined at Faneuil-Hall last year, a large and respectable number of citizens assembled in the Senate Chamber of the Old-State-House, and having appointed,

Doctor Charles Jarvis, president,

Russell Sturgis, Benjamin Austin, jr. Nathaniel Fellows, vice-presidents.

Jacob Austis, Eben Rhoades, Thomas Lewis, junr. marshals.

They formed a procession, and proceeded from thence, escorted by Major Arnzer's company of Independent Republican Fusiliers to Faneuil-Hall (the cradle of the revolution) and partook of a neat entertainment, provided for the occasion, at which order, harmony, and civic affection truly prevailed. On the procession entering the Hall, a federal salute of seventeen guns was fired, by a detachment of Capt. Sohonnot's company of Artillery, under Mr. Jennings. After dinner the following appropriate toasts were given, under suitable discharges of cannon, from the same detachment, who kindly volunteered their services.

1. The Day—may it annually return to us in the same splendor with which it first beamed on the patriots of '76.—13 guns.

2. The people of the United States, subject only to the laws which they make, and to the God who made them.—13 guns.

3. Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States—his enemies will forgive him, when they can forgive the authors of our independence.—9 guns—An ode.

4. The Vice-President and Congress; whilst faithful to their trust, the people will be faithful to them.—9 guns.

5. The federal constitution; the rock on which the republic stands secure, and its enemies have been shipwrecked.—9 guns.

6. The memory of Washington. While his old enemies claim the patronage of his name, his *first* and *real* friends enjoy the triumph of his principles.—A dirge.

7. The heads of departments; may the departments ever be conducted by *such heads*.—6 guns.

8. The Governor and Commonwealth of Massachusetts; fraternity, and good fellowship throughout the great national family.—6 guns.

9. The town of Boston (as it once, and again will be) the head-quarters of good principles.—6 guns.

10. Bunker Hill, and the precious relics that repose on its bosom. Let it be visited like the Tomb of Mecca, to revive the zeal and confirm the faith of political wanderers.—6 guns.