About eight hundred years ago, England, including Scotland, and Ireland, were conquered by foreigners. Their form of government was feudal. The ſoil parcelled out to a few who held the multitude as ſlaves. The wars between their kings, and between the ſeveral kings and nobles, gave the people ſome ſhare of knowledge, becauſe they were uſeful to thoſe ferocious warriors. By various conflicts, charters, and claims, they arrived to ſuch a point of privilege, that their wealthy land holders muſt elect one branch of the legiſlature; and thus they gained what they called a mixed monarchy.

But examine their hiſtory, and view their conditions; and ſee it you envy it, or covet their ſituation. Their lands are holden by a very few, a ſmall part of the nation; and the people inſtead of being hungry vaſſals, as heretofore, are wretched tenants to a haughty ariſtocracy; having no voice in elections, but being governed by laws, to which they give no conſent. It is true, that their tribunals of juſtice do them honor as a nation, and the ſubjects find protection in the laws. But a ſtanding army, continual wars, the extravagance of royalty, and the expence of favorites of the miniſtry, drain them of all the wealth, which a well managed and rich commerce affords them. The arts flouriſh there to raiſe taxes; the ſciences bloom to exhibit and deſcribe the folly of the rulers, and the wretchedneſs of the ſubjects. Their government, though eulogized by ſome Americans, does not afford internal ſecurity. There have been frequently civil wars, inteſtine commotions, and bloody conteſts among them; notwithſtanding their boaſted conſtitution. Their Edwards and their Henrys, have deluged the iſlands in blood. Elizabeth uſurped the throne of Mary, and ſtarved her in a dungeon—James her ſucceſſor, was no more than a vaſſal of France. Charles his ſon, was brought to the block, by the voice of an injured and inſulted nation. Cromwell tyrannized to ſupport his own uſurpation. Charles the ſecond ſucceeded for a few years in diſgrace and miſery.—James his brother, was expelled to make room for William, who uſurped his throne without the voice of the people, until a new Parliament was called, which under the influence of an army, eſtabliſhed him. A civil, and bloody war, vexed Queen Anne in 1715. The civil war of 1745, (and a bloody one it was) came ſoon upon that. The foreign war, which ended in 1763, having been virtually continued from 1745, made way for a civil conteſt with their colonies; it began in the Stamp Act, in 1765, and ended in 1783; in the acknowledged independence of the United States. To this ſucceeded Lord George Gordon's inſurrection; which buried the Metropolis of the Empire in terror, ſpread waſting conflagrations through the Capitol; and attacked the very Arcana of ſtate. The civil war in Ireland ſoon ſucceeded to that; where the blood of thouſands waſhed the ſods which had been often wet with the tears of their miſeries and oppreſſions; and even now, treaſon and conſpiracies, are ſtalking forth, while the terror under which the monarch cringes, is every day proclaimed from the gallows. Six hundred millions of debt, oppreſſes theſe devoted iſlands—their reſources are exhauſted—the art of financeering has given up its purſuit, and an accumulation of the public burthen, by new and increaſed loans, ſerves as an opiate, where there is no cure for a broken, worn out, and injured conſtitution.

Americans, do you covet a return to ſuch a nation? Are the leeks and onions of Egypt, yet urging your return to a land of bondage? Or do you wiſh to be in this country, what you would be if you were there? If you do not, ſupport the conſtitutions you have formed, reverence with the ſpirit of freemen, your conſtitutional preſidents, governors, magiſtrates, and rulers; obey the laws, love virtue, reſpect religion, promote induſtry, the arts and ſciences, and delight in commerce and agriculture. You cannot remain long in your peculiarly happy ſituation, an Elective Republic, under laws of your own making—under magiſtrates of your own appointment—under the rights and privileges due to the human race, in a free, well regulated ſociety, unleſs you do this; but you muſt, like the nations above deſcribed, ſubmit to be ſlaves, and wear the chains of miſery, and poverty.

PLAIN TRUTH.

(From the Daily Advertiser.)

EXTENSION OF THE EMPIRE OF THE UNITED STATES.

By the ceſſion of Louiſiana, lately made, it is underſtood that the Frediſh government has acquired a vaſt tract of country, extending from the Miſſiſſippi on both ſides of the Miſſouri, quite beyond the Northern Andes to the Pacific Ocean. On that weſtern coaſt, it may be ſoon expected that our enterprizing citizens will make ſettlements, and the government allow them ſeaports. Theſe will aid the Whaling and Sealing voyages, and enable a more direct and rapid trade to be carried on between this country and China, or the Eaſt Indies. But the limits of our empire do not end here. We may rightfully lay claim to ſeveral newly diſcovered Iſlands in the Pacific Ocean. A navigator from New-York, a few years ago fell in with ſeveral beautiful Iſles, whereon were no inhabitants; he viſited them, and named them. And as there are no human beings upon them, our government may rightfully claim them, and annex them to the continental poſſeſſions. A cluſter of fertile Iſlands, lying half way between the two continents of America and Aſia, may afford us in proceſs of time many conveniencies, in a political and commercial point of view.

The Iſlands we mean were diſcovered by captain Fanning, in his voyage acroſs the South Sea. Of theſe, capt. Edmund Fanning communicated to Dr. Mitchill the following extracts from a journal kept on board the ſhip Betſey, of New-York, on her paſſage through the Pacific Ocean.

"*Monday, June* 11, 1798.

"At 3, A. M. diſcovered land cloſe aboard, diſtance about 1 1-2 miles, hauled our wind to the N. E. till daylight at 6, A. M. the extremes of the land bore from S. S. W. to W. N. W. which proved to be 3 Iſlands, laying in the form of a triangle, which formed a large and ſpacious bay, there was good landing on the bay ſide of the Iſlands; on the Sea ſide none, owing to a large ſurf conſtantly breaking on a reef of rocks which lays along the ſea ſide of them—The centre of theſe iſlands lays in lat. 3, 55, north long. 159, 10, weſt of London, in doubling round the N. W. end of the northermoſt iſland will be found a bank, where a ſhip or ſhips may anchor in from 20 to 30 fathoms ſandy bottom; there was ſufficient water for any ſhip to paſs through between the northernmoſt and ſouthernmoſt Iſlands into the bay, where they will find a good harbour. We landed on theſe Iſlands, where we found cocoanuts in the greateſt plenty, laying in heaps under the trees, which appeared to have fallen from them for years paſt; other tropical fruits were plenty. We diſcovered no ſigns of any inhabitants, and therefore ſuppoſed ourſelves to be the firſt human beings that had ſet their feet on theſe Iſlands. The greateſt plenty of excellent fiſh are eaſily caught here of different kinds, but we ſaw no turtle. Sharks were very numerous, and ſo ravenous as to dart at the boat's rudder and oars and bite them with great greedineſs. We ſaw a number of birds of different kinds or ſpecies, ſome of which had plumage extremely beautiful, particularly one kind about the ſize of the American robbin, its breaſt and under part of its body was ſcarlet, its back and wings a bright green, yellow beak, and black tail. There appeared to be a regular current ſetting in and out of the bay, which was cauſed by the ebbing and flowing of the tide. We ſaw no ſigns of any rivulets or brooks of freſh water. The land near the ſea ſide was low and ſandy, but the interior had every appearance of a rich and luxuriant ſoil. We called the northernmoſt of theſe iſlands, Fanning's iſland; the ſouthernmoſt, Brintual's iſland; and the eaſternmoſt, William's iſland. Theſe iſlands were about three or four leagues in length, and two or three in breadth, but there were ſeveral ſmall iſlands in their vicinity.

"Having ſupplied ourſelves with fiſh, cocoa-nuts, &c. at 6, P. M. we left the above iſlands, and ſteered to the N. W. Tueſday, 12th, at 11, A. M. diſcovered land bearing W. N. W. about 5 leagues diſtant; at meridian it bore W. by N. diſtant 4 leagues, and proved to be a ſingle iſland, which from its verdant and beautiful appearance, we named Waſhington's iſland, after Preſident Waſhington. Waſhington's iſland lies in lat. 4, 45, north long. 160, 8, weſt of London, bearing about N. W. by W. from Fanning's iſland, diſtant 27 leagues. Its form is circular, there is a fine ſand bank off the weſt ſide of it, which extends 1 1-2 mile into the ſea; there appeared to be good clear anchorage on this bank, at the diſtance of about one mile from the ſhore. This iſland is about 5 leagues in circumference, and has a fine white beach to land on; the land being higher than Fanning's iſland, it is preſumed freſh water might be procured here.—There was a great number of different kinds of fiſh round the ſhip as we paſſed the iſland, of which we caught many fine ones, much reſembling in ſhape, the king fiſh caught in the Weſt-Indies.—On leaving Waſhington's iſland; we ſteered N. W. by W. On Thurſday the 14th, at ſunſet, it blowing a freſh gale at N. E. and ſqually, ſaw large flocks of different kinds of birds, one ſort a ſmall dark brown bird, with a white ſpot on the crown of its head; as I had not ſeen this kind of bird but a very few miles diſtant from land, I judged the land was not far off, and as theſe birds took their flight to the weſtward, I thought beſt to haul the ſhip upon a wind with her head to the northward, and paſſed the night under eaſy ſail, the freſh gale continuing all night; at 5, A. M. bore away to the N. W. and made ſail; at 7, A. M. diſcovered a moſt dangerous ſhoal of breakers off the lea bow, bearing S. W. by W. about 2 leagues diſtant, immediately hauled up and paſſed to the northward of them. This ſhoal has a circular form, & is about 6 leagues in circumference, and forms a large lagoon of white water, its lat. 6, 15, north, long. 162, 48, weſt of London. We ſuppoſed that we ſaw land (from the maſt head) to the ſouthward of the ſhoal, but it was ſo hazy we were not certain."

From the Louiſiana Moniteur.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Don Manuel de Salcedo, brigadier in the armies of the king, military and civil governor of the provinces of Louiſiana and Weſt Florida, inſpector of the regulars and militia of the above places; vice patron, judge royal ſubdelegated for the ſuperintendance of couriers, &c.—and Don Sebaſtian Calvo de la Puerta, and O'Farril! Marquis de Caſa Calvo, Knight of the order of St. James, Brigadier in the armies of the King and Colonel of the Stationary Regiment of the Havanna, commiſſioned by his majeſty for the ceſſion of this province to the French Republic.

Be it known to all the ſubjects of our Lord the King, of whatever claſs or denomination ſoever, that his majeſty has determined to retrocede this province of Louiſiana to the French Republic, to the reciprocal ſatisfaction of the two powers; and in continuing the ſame proof of protection and ſatisfaction which the inhabitants of this province have univerſally experienced, his majeſty has thought proper to decree amongſt other things, certain points which we conceive it our duty to make known to the public, for the guidance and particular government of thoſe whom it may intereſt—

1ſt. His majeſty having preſented the obligations preſcribed by treaty, and wiſhed to avoid any diſpute that might occur, has reſolved, that the ceſſion of the colony and Iſland of New-Orleans, which is to be made to Victor, general of diviſion, or other officer legally authoriſed by the government of the French Republic, ſhall take place on the ſame terms that France ceded to his majeſty the ſaid Colony and Iſland; by virtue of which the limits of the two ſhores of the river St. Louis or Miſſiſſippi, ſhall remain on the ſame footing, as they did at the term of the 7th article of the definitive treaty of peace concluded in Paris on the 10th February, 1763; and conſequently the eſtabliſhment from Manchac or Iberville river, as far as the line which ſeparates the American territory, from the dominions of the King, remain in the power of Spain and annexed to Weſt Florida.

2d. All individuals, who are in any ways in the ſervice of, and wiſh to continue under the dominion of the King, will repair to the Havanna, or ſome other parts of his majeſty's poſſeſſions, unleſs they prefer remaining in the ſervice of France, which is left to their option; but if any juſt or well founded principle prevents them for the preſent from fulfilling thoſe diſpoſitions, they will aſſign from time to time, and in a proper manner, through the organ of their reſpective chiefs, ſufficient reaſon.

3d. The generous bounty of the King will not diſcontinue the penſions of widows, or other perſons who have retired, and will ſuggeſt to them at a proper ſeaſon, the manner in which this arrangement will take place.

4th. His majeſty manifeſting his hopes for the advantage and tranquility of the colony, promiſes himſelf, from the ſincere friendſhip and ſtrict alliance, which unites the Spaniſh government to that of the French republic, that the latter will iſſue its orders to the governer and other officers employed in its ſervice in the ſaid colony and city of New-Orleans, to continue to the eccleſiaſtics and religious houſes which may officiate parochially, or as miſſionaries, their functions, and grant them the ſame privileges and exemptions which they are entitled to from the nature of their eſtabliſhments; to continue in the like manner all ordinary judges, as well as the tribunals eſtabliſhed for the adminiſtration of juſtice, conformably to the laws and known cuſtoms of colonies; to ſupport and guarantee the inhabitants in the peaceable poſſeſſion of their properties; to confirm all conceſſions and grants of what nature ſoever, made and given by the governor of theſe provinces, although not yet confirmed by his majeſty, who hopes that the government of the republic, will afford its ſubjects the ſame proofs of protection and love which they enjoyed under the dominion of his majeſty.

In order that all perſons concerned may come to that deciſion, they deem eſſential to them, we likewiſe declare, that in caſe of doubt, they are to have recourſe to us for the ſteps it will be expedient for them to take, conformably to our royal order and inſtructions. And that this might be known to all we have ordered it to be publiſhed with ſolemnity, and the requiſite forms by beat of drum, and poſted in the cuſtomary places. Given at New-Orleans, 18th May, 1803.

MANUEL DE SALCEDO,
THE MARQUIS DE CASA CALVO.
By order of their Lordſhips,
CHARLES XIMENS, Sec.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—May 24.

WAR WITH FRANCE.

Mr. Grenville, after giving notice of his intention to-morrow to move for certain papers reſpecting the propoſition of Ruſſia, relative to the proviſions of the tenth article of the treaty of Amiens, ſaid, that as he was then upon his legs, he ſhould move the order of the day for reſuming the debate on the addreſs on his majeſty's moſt gracious meſſage.

The order of the day was then read, and the debate ordered to be reſumed, when the ſpeaker having read the addreſs originally propoſed, pledging the houſe to ſupport his majeſty in the proſecution of the war; and alſo the amendment afterward propoſed, the effect of which was to expreſs the ſatisfaction of the houſe at his majeſty's affording every facility for the reſtoration of peace;

Mr. Grenville again roſe: when, he ſaid, he came to the houſe on the preceding day, he did not think there could be much to ſay upon the ſubject, conceiving that the ground would be ſo narrowed, that no range would be left wide enough for any thing like an enlarged diſcuſſion. Many motives had concurred to induce him to wiſh that the debate might be thus limited, as by this mode another very important queſtion would be rendered more tangible and more fit for ſubſequent diſcuſſion. He ſhould, however, do injuſtice to the queſtion, if he confined ſuch a wiſh to the mere convenience of debate, ſince he was actuated in this inſtance much more by a ſenſe of public duty. When a call like the preſent, ſo ſuperior to any other, was made upon the country, he thought that a ſufficient motive for confining themſelves ſtrictly to the great and preſſing duty which was then before them. His majeſty had told the houſe that the aggreſſions and inſults offered to this country by France, had forced his majeſty to commence hoſtilities againſt that power; if any man could bring himſelf to believe that there was not a juſt ground for war, then he would take the ſide he had deſcribed. Thoſe on the contrary, who thought with him, that it was their firſt duty to remove from the queſtion every point which might prevent that unanimity which was ſo deſirable to enable his majeſty to proſecute the conteſt with that vigour and energy which the occaſion required, would put out of their conſideration any thing except the important duty which they had to diſcharge. After complaining ſo often of the want of information, he ought to be the firſt to congratulate the houſe on the full information which they were now in poſſeſſion of, but the duty he had ſpoken of, was ſo far tranſcendant, that he ſhould conſider himſelf as blameable, there being ſufficient information to enable them to diſcuſs what were the cauſes of the war, if he embarraſſed the queſtion with the conſideration of any other points. The firſt queſtion for conſideration was, whether this country had a right to go to war with France? and ſecond, whether, having a juſt cauſe for war, there was ſuch a want of expediency in purſuing it, that notwithſtanding the juſtice of the cauſe, it would not be politic to carry it on? Ever ſince the treaty of Amiens there had been one continued ſyſtem, on the part of France, to vilify and inſult the Britiſh government and people, a deliberate ſyſtem of ambition and aggrandizement on the part of the French republic; and when he conſidered whether there were juſt grounds of war, his difficulty conſiſted rather in the abundance from which he was to chuſe. If he took the firſt act, that of ſending perſons here with the appearance of a commercial character, in the character of peace, claiming the rights of hoſpitality and protection, whilſt their real views had for their object the aſcertainment of the means of deſtroying this country, he thought it was ſo unprecedented and unparalleled an inſult and injury, that it furniſhed of itſelf a ſufficient ground for hoſtilities. He would not go through the whole of the grounds for war, it was unneceſſary; he would not treat upon the annexation of Piedmont, of which country we were the guarantees, nor upon the ſubject of Switzerland. Theſe was amply ſufficient grounds for war, without going through them all. But although he would not dwell upon the ſubjects of the indemnities of the German empire, the annexation of Piedmont, the invaſion of Switzerland, or of the Batavian republic, yet all theſe were ſuch ſufficient proofs of the ambition of the French republic, as not leſs than at other period, to excite a diſpoſition on the part of this country to reſiſt the ambition and aggrandizement of France. It had been doubted by ſome, how far ſome of theſe were juſt grounds for war; it had been ſaid that they were not, becauſe at the period of ſigning the treaty of Amiens, French troops were in Holland, Piedmont was really annexed to France, and Switzerland might be conſidered to be ſo; could any man doubt at that period it had been aſked, that Switzerland and Holland muſt become ſubject to the power of France, whenever the latter choſe to make an effort for that purpoſe.

The great argument uſed in ſupport of the treaty of Amiens, was the tone and temper in which it was made, from which, if any thing was to be inferred, it was that a diſpoſition was beginning to ariſe in France, to act upon the principles adopted by regular government, and a hope to find in that diſpoſition remarkable grounds for believing that France would obſerve the treaties ſhe had made: not when there was a general ſyſtem of ambition and aggrandizement on the part of France, it was ſaid it was no ſubject of complaint: be it ſo; but ſhould this country not be prepared to check that ambition? To ſay that the influence of France was ſo great in Holland and Switzerland, that therefore it ought not to be reſiſted, was ſo ſtrange an argument, that he did not think it neceſſary to purſue it any farther. All theſe acts were not only altogether, but each of them a ſufficient cauſe for war, and ſuch as in other times had been acted upon vigorouſly and ſucceſsfully. Here he wiſhed to recur to what related to Egypt, in which there was a direct breach of the treaty of Amiens. By that Treaty the French republic was ſolemnly bound to guarantee the integrity of the Turkiſh Dominions, which became a great object to us, not only in itſelf, but becauſe of the great neceſſity which exiſted for it, for the ſecurity of our own poſſeſſions. In that view he conceived that we demanded ſecurity from France againſt any attempt in that quarter. Egypt was evacuated by our troops, and the evacuation made a ſacrifice to Peace, whilſt we demanded the guarantee as a ſecurity for our eaſtern poſſeſſions. Let it be ſeen how far France was ſincere. If any man doubted the inſincerity of that power, after reading the report of Sebaſtiani, it would be extremely difficult to prove it. Yet the Report was ſaid to be commercial: vain and idle pretext, on which the purpoſe of it was attempted to be done away: was it poſſible to conceive that it could be a commercial miſſion? If any man doubted, however, upon the ſubject, he deſired to refer him to higher authority, to Bonaparte himſelf, who had diſtinctly deſcribed it as a military miſſion, and to Andreoſſy, the French ambaſſador, who had not attempted to conceal the purpoſe of the miſſion, under the ſemblance of commerce, but who diſtinctly deſignated it as a military miſſion.

Thus, then, the report of Sebaſtiani was confirmed in all its military character. But was that all? Look at the ſupplementary part of the report, view Sebaſtiani travelling in the republic of the ſeven Iſlands; that republic was however not confined to Sebaſtiani's report, another ſupplementary account amongſt the papers on the table informed them that the Firſt Conſul had granted his protection to the Catholic church of the Seven Iſlands, and that when the members of that communion prayed to God, they muſt pray for the Firſt Conſul. Thus ſtood the caſe with reſpect to Egypt. If the report to Sebaſtiani had merely conſiſted of an intercepted letter, it might have been ſaid, that it was not a ſufficient act of hoſtility on the part of France towards this country, though he ſhould have contended that it was; but when, in addition to the report, it was adopted by the firſt conſul, and by the French ambaſſador here, could any reaſonable man, he aſked, read that and doubt that there had been in the mind of Bonaparte, a hoſtile view with reſpect to Egypt, a diſpoſition to act directly contrary to his own Guarantee of the Integrity ſo the Turkiſh Empire? This was not all; but, when, in the Declaration of His Majeſty, it was ſtated that the French government had ſuggeſted the idea of a partition of the Turkiſh Empire, he muſt ſuppoſe that it related to a regular propoſal made by France to a great Northern power, for ſuch a partition. With reſpect to this point, no documents were offered, but if miniſters had not referred to it, they would have done leſs than their duty, and to have referred to it more diſtinctly, would have been more than was called for. Before he quitted this ſubject he could not help adverting to an expreſſion that had been uſed, that Bonaparte had a deſire to poſſeſs himſelf of Egypt. If it was meant to be ſaid that there was an abſtract wiſh on the part of the Great conſul poſſeſſing half the world, ſecretly ſilently and piouſly to add Egypt to his dominions, he could not conceive that ſuch a ſimple abſtract wiſh could be a cauſe for war. But putting together facts, would any man ſay that it was a fair interpretation of thoſe facts, to ſay merely that Bonaparte had a deſire to poſſeſs himſelf of Egypt? That deſire was manifeſted by acts ſo manifeſtly in breach of the treaty which he had ſigned, that we were juſtified in ſaying, that it was a hoſtile breach of faith. Steps had been taken by the Firſt Conſul clearly indicating the means by which his deſigns were to be executed. From the moment that any hoſtile act was committed by France, we were juſtified in uſing every means for our own ſecurity. What were the beſt means by which the Firſt conſul could execute his projects upon Egypt? They were thoſe which he thought the moſt neceſſary to the accompliſhment of his deſire; they depended upon Malta, and if we had evacuated Malta, we ſhould have been juſtified, after the report of Sebaſtiani, in endeavoring to