retake it. Would any man ſay, that if it was juſt to retake it, it was not alſo juſt to retain it when it was already in our poſſeſſion? He could not ſee the leaſt difference between our retaining Malta, if France com[illegible]tted a breach of faith, and our right of poſſeſſing ourſelves of it again after a breach of the treaty of Amiens, and having previouſly given it up.

In this view of the ſubject, he was not one of th[illegible]ſe who would go into a minute diſcuſſion reſpecting the 10th Article of the Treaty of Amiens. He would grant, that if the ſtipulation of the Treaty had been fulfilled, and we had then refuſed to deliver up Malta, that a breach of that Treaty might have been fairly alledged againſt us; but it appeared to him that no caſe had ever been made out by France which gave her a right to demand the evacuation of Malta by us. He really thought that there never was a period of War in which ſo many and ſuch invincible grounds of War, on the part of this country, were ſo clearly and diſtinctly made out, as in the moment when he was addreſſing the Houſe. Before he ſat down he wiſhed to ſay a word or two with reſpect to the queſtion of expediency. It might be ſaid that [illegible]ly ſufficient grounds of War might exiſt, and yet conſiderations of expediency might render it doubtful whether Parliament ſhould recommend the proſecution of the War; but were there or not any ſuch grounds of expediency at the preſent moment? If they were to ſay that ſuch a War at the preſent moment would not be a dangerous experiment, and that it would not preſs heavily, in point of expence, upon every man in the Country, they would be deceiving themſelves and diſguiſing the truth. But what had they to conſider: he lamented that their voice upon this occaſion would only be a choice of great evils. Before, however, they agreed to a change for War, they were to conſider what they would loſe. Was it Peace that they would loſe? Would any man ſay, that it was a change from a ſtate of unequal Truce to a ſtate of equal War. They muſt look danger courageouſly in the face, and hope with confidence for a glorious reſult. Did they ſacrifice by ſuch a change, that which was valuable or even tolerable?

Without entering into the conſideration of the conduct of his Majeſty's Miniſters, he would aſk, whether if the wiſeſt men in the country, who was at the head of affairs, if it were poſſible that they would have ſuffered the laſt two months of protracted negociation, during which we experienced not a peace but a truce, in which we diſarmed while the enemy armed, in which we were called upon to give up our conqueſt, whilſt the enemy was purſuing a ſyſtem of aggrandizement, and completing their military preparations, to be afterwards carried into effect againſt this country? Was it to be ſaid, that we were to wait till they had completed all their arrangements—and were we to be taught to believe, that we were to wait patiently the event of the attack, and not to take thoſe means which we were called upon by God and man to take for our own ſecurity? It might be ſaid, that even at the moment of the preſent diſcuſſion, we had gained an advantage of great moment, ſince the great and mighty Republic of France, had thought fit to abandon a great acquiſition, namely, that of Louiſiana. It might be aſked, was not that a freſh indication of a pacific ſpirit? but he could not conceive that any one would be ſo childiſh as to aſk ſuch a queſtion. What was the cauſe of it, the War? However paradoxical it might ſeem, he conſidered that ceſſion as a freſh indication of a hoſtile mind on the part of France. It was evident, in his opinion, that it was the object of France, in this ceſſion, to do away one enemy more, and to endeavour to prevent an alliance between the United States and this country. It had been ſaid that we were without allies: he did not ſee any occaſion for treating our former Continental Alliances ſo lightly as they had been treated. But however we might be without allies, to thoſe countries with whom we might wiſh to ally ourſelves, it would not be unimportant to ſhew our readineſs to repel a danger which was common to all, to ſhew our diſpoſition courageouſly to meet the difficulties which preſented themſelves, and bravely to overcome them. He would ſay a few words with reſpect to the amendment: it appeared to him that there was no duty more incumbent upon them, when repreſenting the ſpirit and ſenſe of the country upon the preſent occaſion, than that they ſhould ſpeak with an unanimous voice. There was no ſacrifice which he would not make, conſiſtent with conſcience and honour, to obtain that unanimity. If then he ſaw in the amendment no material difference, muſt he not complain, that without any eſſential difference, it ſhould have the effect of weakening that unanimity? Though there was not one word in that amendment that he would not willingly ſubſcribe to, yet he could not but lament that it would have the effect of preventing Parliament from ſpeaking with an unanimous voice. The country was placed in a very arduous ſituation, but he was confident that the ſpirit of Engliſhmen were amply ſufficient to encounter ſucceſsfully the perils which ſurrounded them, and that there would be found means, and mind, and ſpirit to meet the conteſt in which we were engaged. If the country was true to itſelf, and Parliament was true to the country, there need be no fear for the iſſue of that conteſt.

[Debate to be continued.]

From the Trinidad Gazette, received at Baltimore, by the brig Isabella, capt. Graig.

PORT OF SPAIN (Trin.) *June* 19.

We have hitherto been ſilent as to the political tranſactions which have recently occurred in this colony. Many of them are of ſo extraordinary a nature; ſo unprecedented in the annals of a Britiſh colony; ſo repugnant to every idea of loyalty and obedience to the will of our ſovereign; and ſo inimical to the peace and tranquility of this infant ſettlement, that, had we ventured our conjectures on their probable effects, we ſhould have been unavoidably led into reflections which might have increaſed the agitation of the public mind, and diſturbed that good order which it is our invariable ſtudy to preſerve. The ſtorm having at length ſubſided, we can now calmly look around, and contemplate our eſcape from the dangers to which we have been expoſed.

In the commencement of the preſent year we congratulated this community on the firſt arrival of his excellency colonel William Fullarton, and the ſubſequent conduct of the firſt commiſſioner has amply confirmed the high opinion which the public entertained of his character. Unhappily his wiſe and benevolent views have been fruſtrated by a determined and ſyſtematic oppoſition to every meaſure which he propoſed for the good of the colony: an oppoſition conducted by violence, impetuoſity and paſſion, on one ſide, and reſiſted on the other, by that dignity, moderation and propriety, which have ever diſtinguiſhed the public conduct of colonel Fullarton.

Diſcuſſions thus conducted promiſed no benefit to the colony, and at length induced the firſt commiſſioner to turn his thoughts towards another part of his duty, for which he was peculiarly qualified by his experience and ſcientific knowledge, and in the performance of which he would fulfil the ſpecial commands of his majeſty.

On the firſt of April his excellency ſailed in the ſchooner Start, and "proceeded on a ſurvey and other matters neceſſary to enable him to fulfil the objects ſpecified by his majeſty's commands."

The events which took place during his abſence—the proclamation of the 27th of April, requiring all perſons civil and military to conſider William Fullarton no longer officiating as one of his majeſty's commiſſioners in the government of this iſland; the reſignation of brigadier general Picton, a ſecond commiſſioner being accepted of by his majeſty; the diſpatches of the 23d of April from the right honorable lord Hobart, extending and accurately defining the ſpecial powers veſted in the firſt commiſſioner—we have no occaſion to enlarge upon, as they are fully ſet forth in his excellency's proclamation of the 16th inſt.

An account of theſe diſpatches was received in Port of Spain on Friday the 3d inſtant. A council was immediately held, and the ſchr. Tickler, was in the evening ſent off to Barbadoes, with letters to their excellencies general Grinfield, and commodore Hood. In the mean time, col. Fullarton left Barbadoes for this iſland, and anchored in the harbour of Port of Spain on Monday the 6th inſtant. On his arrival, an officer went on board with a letter from brigadier-general Picton and a copy of the minutes of council, informing his majeſty's firſt commiſſioner, that he could not be ſuffered to land until an anſwer was received to diſpatches which had been ſent to general Grinfield, the commander in chief, requeſting his excellency to interfere his authority in preventing a meaſure dangerous to the peace and tranquility of the colony, the landing of col. William Fullarton!! It would be vain to attempt to deſcribe the general indignation of the inhabitants of this iſland, at this outrageous and inſulting oppoſition to the lawful repreſentative of the ſovereign.

The arrival of general Maitland (on Tueſday the 14th inſtant in the ſchr. Nelly from Barbadoes, relieved the royal inhabitants of Trinidad from this ſtate of anxiety and alarm. And the general ſatisfaction was evident when it was poſitively known, that the reſult of the diſpatches ſent to his excellency general Grinfield, was the removal of brigadier general Picton from his military command, and the conſequent reſtoration of col. Fullarton to the government of this iſland.

When it is recollected that general Picton has remained, ſince the conqueſt of Trinidad, in the poſſeſſion of extenſive authority and power, we ſhall be excuſed for not attempting to convey any idea of the aſtoniſhment of the colony on the morning of Wedneſday laſt, when it was diſcovered that the ſchooner Nelly had ſailed the preceding night, with brigadier-general Picton on board.

On Thurſday his excellency governor Fullarton iſſued his proclamation (inſerted in this paper) and on Friday morning landed with his ſuite, at the king's wharf, where he was received by his excellency general Maitland, with all the honors due to a civil governor.

The joy of the community on ſo happy an event is more truly felt than it is poſſible to deſcribe: and we believe there never was a governor received with more ſincere congratulations on his return to his government, than his excellency colonel Fullarton.

Trinidad, June 16.

A PROCLAMATION.

By *William Fullarton*, his Majeſty's Firſt Commiſſioner for executing the office of Governor of Trinidad.

WHEREAS, on the 27th of April, a proclamation was iſſued, ſigned Thos. Picton, Samuel Hood, ſtating, that the firſt commiſſioner for this government had withdrawn himſelf therefrom, and from the duties thereof, without his majeſty's leave, and without permiſſion from the ſaid Thomas Picton & Samuel Hood, or any conſultation with his majeſty's council of this iſland:—Therefore, by and with the advice of his majeſty's ſaid council, proclaiming and declaring, in the name of the junior commiſſioners, that they conſidered the ſaid William Fullarton, no longer officiating as one of his majeſty's commiſſioners in the government of this iſland, and requiring all perſons, civil and military, to govern themſelves accordingly.

Now his majeſty's loyal ſubjects are hereby informed, that the ſaid proclamation of the 27th of April, contains a direct violation of the king's authority, and tends to excite the inhabitants of this iſland to diſobedience and inſurrection. That the firſt commiſſioner never did withdraw from his duty, nor act without the king's leave; on the contrary, he proceeded on a ſurvey and other matters neceſſary to enable him to fulfil the object ſpecified by his majeſty's command. On the 12th of March, he ſtated to the junior commiſſioners, in writing, the public objects which would require his temporary abſence from the port of Spain; and on the 24th of March he laid the communications in queſtion before his majeſty's council, who never intimated to him any objection on this ſubject.

It is further notified, That a diſpatch, dated the 23d of April, has been received from the right honorable lord Hobart, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for the colonial department, intimating that brigadier-general Picton having applied to be relieved from the duties of a commiſſioner, his majeſty had been graciouſly pleaſed to acquieſce in his requeſt.

And with a view of providing as much as poſſible againſt any miſconception of the powers of the reſpective commiſſioners, his lordſhip had his Majeſty's commands to ſignify to them, that it was his pleaſure that the command of the militia ſhould be held ſolely by Mr. William Fullarton, in like manner as it is held by the ſeveral governors in the Weſt Indies, and that as firſt commiſſioner, Mr. William Fullarton ſhould repreſent the executive government in the intervals between the meetings of the commiſſioners in council, but ſubject to the controul of the majority, and making the opinions of ſuch majority, duly recorded upon the minutes of council, the rule of his conduct. All others that might be iſſued in the intervals between the meetings of council, and for the promulgation of which the public ſecretary might not already have received inſtructions, were to proceed from the firſt commiſſioner, muſt be reſpected in the ſame manner as if they proceeded from the board of commiſſioners, until they ſhould be revoked by their authority. And if it ſhould at any time happen that the military commiſſioner ſhould be abſent from the iſland, and that no other general officer ſhould at the time be employed upon the ſtaff of the iſland, whenever ſuch a caſe might occur, it was his majeſty's pleaſure that the military command ſhould devolve on the firſt commiſſioner, in like manner as it hath been provided for in all his Majeſty's governments in the Weſt Indies.

The firſt commiſſioner need hardly enjoin the dutiful and loyal ſubjects of Trinidad, civil and military, to give due obedience to theſe orders of his Majeſty.

WILLIAM FULLARTON.

FOR SALE

By LEWIS CLEPHAN East of the Branch bank on F. street City of Washington.

PAINTERS COLORS OF ALL SORTS.

White Lead in kegs and dray,	Red Lead,
	Sprin Ocher,
Stone Ocher of ſuperior quality,	Patent Yellow,
	Gold Litrage,
Turkey Umber	Pruſſian Blue, 1ſt and 2nd quality,
Vermilion,	
Beſt Carmin drop lack,	Kings Yellow,
Painters Bruſhes of all ſorts,	Linſeed oil and ſpirits of turpentine,

Window glaſs 10 by 12—8 by 10, and 7 by 9.
Gold and ſilver leaf by the pack or book,
Large ſheet glaſs cut to any ſize

Gentlemen ſending their Saſhes to the ſubſcriber will have them neatly glazed and on moderate terms. All orders from the country will be carefully attended to.

Auguſt 3. tf

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3.

It is the wiſh of the Editor of the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER to engage an individual well qualified to REPORT THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS. Immediate application, with the terms that will be agreeable, is requeſted.

The Editors of papers who publiſh Debates from the National Intelligencer are requeſted to inſert this advertiſement in their papers a few times.

A letter from an officer of the United States troops at Michilimackinac, dated 15th May, ſays, "to give you an idea of the commercial importance of our little Sea-port, I can inform, that the duties paid at the cuſtom houſe here, in three months, laſt ſummer, amounted to 19,000 dollars."

New York, July 29.

By the ſchooner Indiana, in 41 days from Natches, and 27 from New-Orleans, we receive information furniſhing proſpects highly flattering to the proſperity of our newly acquired weſtern country.

The Indiana belongs at Marietta, 1000 miles up the Ohio, and 2200 from the mouth of the Miſſiſſippi. She left at New-Orleans four veſſels from Marietta, and one from Pittſburgh, for Liverpool with others for other ports; for particulars ſee the marine liſt.

From the Boston Palladium.

Spanish Navy.—As Spain will probably ſoon be involved in the war which has commenced in Europe, we conceive the publication of the liſt of her navy will, at this time be agreeable to our readers, as there may be frequent occaſions to refer thereto. This liſt is from one publiſhed by authority in Spain, in 1801, with which we have been favoured by a reſpected friend.

AGGREGATE.

	Cadiz.	Ferrol.	Carthagena.	Total.
Navois,	14	28	19	61
Fragatas,*	22	11	9	42
Corbetas,	6	2	1	9
Xabeques,			7	7
Ureas,	2	8	5	15
Bergantines,	11	20	10	41
Paquebotes,	5	3		8
Balandras,	9	3		12
Goleeta,	8	6	7	21
Lugres	1		1	2
Galeras,			2	2
				Total 220

ARRETE,

In the name of the French government, *The General in Chief, Captain General of the colony of St. Domingo, Decrees as follows.*

Art 1. The duties eſtabliſhed by the tariff of the 10th Nivoſe laſt (December 31) upon flour, ſhip bread, rice, and all kinds of ſalted proviſions, are ſuppreſſed.

Art. 2. The above ſpecified articles ſhall be allowed to be imported free of all duties. The importer ſhall be ſubject only to the uſual port charges and to the other ſmall duties eſtabliſhed by the cuſtom houſe.

Art. 3. This exemption ſhall be in force during the continuance of the war, from the day of the publication hereof, in all the ports of the colony, which are from this time open to Foreign commerce.

Art. 4. The colonial prefect is charged with the execution of the preſent arrete, which ſhall be inſerted in the official Gazette.

At head-quarters of the Cape, 16th Meſſidor, year 11. (5th July, 1803.)
(Signed) DTN. ROCHAMBEAU.

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

(In the early part of the present year.)

There is but one man in France—Bonaparte. He wields the ſtrength, commands the talents, and ſways the deſtinies of the millions below him. He is the mind that informs, the ſoul that quickens, the ſpirit that breathes through the whole maſs of population in France. Every day produces ſome ſtrange, unanticipated deed of his to aſtoniſh or appal the world. In other countries public meaſures are the children of many fathers; and in that inſtance indeed, "it is a wiſe child that knows its own father;" the merit of ſucceſs and the guilt of misfortune being ſo impartially divided, that none can arrogate the glory of the one, nor be charged with the infamy of the other, without exceſſive injuſtice to his fellows. In France Bonaparte alone is the father of all public meaſures, and his children bear the mark of their parent on their foreheads; none can behold them and deny their legitimacy. The decrees of the Senate, the diſcuſſions of the tribunes, the debates in the legiſlative body, are only tubs thrown out to amuſe the whale, while the harpoon is preparing to ſtrike. From the ſecret receſſes of the Thuilleries the conſul iſſues his mandates, which are obeyed in the neareſt or in the remoteſt corners of the earth. When we hear any thing great concerning Bonaparte, it is always what he has done, and never what he is conſidering to do. His genius works like the elements; the lightning of his counſel has executed its commiſſion before the thunder can report its progreſs.

Of this character have been all thoſe actions, which have exalted him ſo far above his country. Witneſs his ſudden return from Egypt, the overthrow of the Directory, the battle of Marengo, and innumerable more recent, though leſs ſplendid examples—But there are ſome of his comprehenſive projects which cannot be reared in ſecret, but muſt be dry nurſed on the lap of time, and grow up in the eye of the world. Of this deſcription are the plans which he is inceſſantly and intenſely purſuing, to increaſe the commerce of France, while he is aggrandizing her power and extending her territory. At the mouth of the Scheldt, it is ſaid that he is about to form a new military poſt, to which, during peace, the wealth of the Indies may flow, and from whence, during war, he may direct invaſion againſt this country. As this project is ſtill only in rumour, it is probable that it is falſe, for to whom does Bonaparte confide his ſecrets?

Bonaparte has pronounced his fiat concerning Switzerland: a conſtitution has been recommended to the Helvetic Conſulta, and embraced by them with becoming humility. It was received, diſcuſſed, and adoped in a day. Since that time a deputation has been diſpatched to Paris, from the Cantons, to beſeech the Firſt Conſul to encloſe "the open frontier of France," and annex it to the integrity of the "Great Nation." Why does not Bonaparte at once paſs a general incloſure bill, and take in all the waſte lands in Europe—has he not a common right to them all?

ANECDOTE OF DR. JOHNSON.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

During the late viſit which the doctor made to Litchfield, (the birth place of the celebrated lexicographer) the friends with whom he was ſtaying miſſed him one morning at the breakfaſt table; on enquiring after him of the ſervants, they underſtood he ſet off from Litchfield at a very early hour, without mentioning to any of the family whither he was going. The day paſſed without the return of the illuſtrious gueſt, and the party began to be very uneaſy on his account, when, juſt before the ſupper hour, the door opened, and the doctor ſtalked into the room. A ſolemn ſilence of a few minutes enſued, nobody daring to enquire the cauſe of his abſence, which was at length relieved by Johnſon addreſſing the lady of the houſe in the following manner:

"Madam I beg your pardon for the abruptneſs of my departure from your houſe this morning; but I was conſtrained to it by my conſcience. Fifty years ago madam, on this day, I committed a breach of filial piety, which has ever ſince laid heavy on my mind, and has not till this day been expiated. My father, you recollect, was a bookſeller, and had long been in the habit of attending——market; and opening a ſtall for the ſale of his books, during that day. Confined to his bed by indiſpoſition, he requeſted me, this time fifty years ago, to viſit the market, and attend the ſtall in his place. But, madam, my pride prevented me from doing my duty, and I gave my father a refuſal—To do away the ſin of this diſobedience, I this day went in a poſt chaiſe to—— and going into the market at the time of high buſineſs, uncovered my head, and ſtood with it bare an hour before the ſtall which my father formerly uſed, expoſed to the ſneers of the ſtandersby, and the inclemency of the weather; a pennance by which, I truſt, I have propitiated heaven for this only inſtance, I believe, of contumacy towards my father."

WANTS EMPLOYMENT.

IN a ſtore or counting room, a young man that can give an indiſputable recommendation—he underſtands book-keeping, writes a fair hand, and was bred to the ſtore keeping buſineſs. A line addreſſed to the Editor of this paper will be attended to.

Auguſt 3, 1803. 1aw3

MECHANICS HALL.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a Houſe of Entertainment, on the cauſeway in George-Town, at the ſign of the Golden Square and Compaſs, for the accommodation of travellers and others, entitled the Mechanics Hall.

All thoſe who do not think themſelves above a mechanic, will find it their intereſt to call on him as he pledges himſelf to the public to be moderate in his charges, and to keep a ſupply of the beſt of every article in his line of buſineſs. Having ſeveral genteel rooms with fire places in each, parties on buſineſs can have private rooms Oyſter ſuppers while in ſeaſon will be prepared on the ſhorteſt notice. Beer and porter. Alſo, newſpapers of different politics, regularly filed in the bar room.

He alſo keeps a ſmall aſſortment of Groceries, of the beſt quality, which he ſells low. Any favor in either line will be gratefully acknowledged, by the public's humble ſervant,

ANDREW M'DONALD.

☞ A few genteel perſons may be accommodated on moderate terms with boarding by the week, month or year.

A woman, well acquainted with cooking, and of good character, is wanted, to whom liberal wages will be given.

Auguſt 3. 1aw1f