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Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, August 9.

By the politeness of Capt. Dodd, of the British Packet Townsend, London papers to the 8th June are received at the office of the Morning Chronicle—from which we have made the following extracts:—

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, *June 3.*

Mr. Patton rose to make his promised motion of censure to ministers. He reviewed the whole of their conduct, and said that it warranted him in the conclusion that they had proved their incapacity for the administration of public affairs. He moved two resolutions, the first purporting that the conduct of the French government had been a series of aggressions towards us, and the latter blaming ministers for not having resented those aggressions, nor communicated them to the house.

A very long debate ensued, in the course of which Colonel Bastard, Earl Temple, Mr. Fonblanque, Mr. T. Grenville, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and several other gentlemen spoke, without contributing much of novelty on subjects so often discussed.

At length *Mr. Pitt* rose, and in a short speech declared he felt incapable of deciding the question either way. He did not think ministers had given a clear and satisfactory justification of their conduct; yet he was not inclined to vote for so severe a charge against them. In this dilemma he should move that the other orders of the day be read.

Lord Hawkesbury, rose with evident marks of agitation. He expressed great astonishment at the language and conduct of the Rt. hon. gentleman, and declared he could not accept a mean compromise, nor continue to hold the situations with which his majesty had honored him, longer than he could do it with honour to himself.

Mr. Canning declared his feelings on this occasion to be most awful, since he came to the house with his mind so fully made up to vote for the question, that he should, for the first time in his life, divide against his right hon. friend. But this was a time in which feeling must yield to duty: the conduct of ministers justified his vote; and he should deem it necessary to follow up that vote with an address for the removal of the ministers.

Lord Castlereah, Mr. Ashton, the masters of the rolls, Secretary at War, Col. Eyre, and Mr. G. Vansittart, defended the conduct of ministers.

Sir Robert Peel was for the adjournment.

Mr. J. C. Beresford, lord Dunlow, Mr. Lee, Mr. Dent, and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, each delivered their sentiments. At half past three this morning, the question was called for, and the house divided upon Mr. Pitt's motion:—For it 56—Against it, 333—Majority 277.

Though strangers were not re-admitted into the gallery after the first division, we understand, that upon the original question,

Mr. Fox said, that it was not his intention to vote for the resolutions, though at the same time, it was impossible for him to approve of the conduct of his majesty's ministers. He had expressed his opinion upon a former occasion, and he conceived that the time was past for moving a vote of censure upon their conduct on the present subject. Yet he hoped that what had occurred would be a warning to them how they kept the house in future in dark to the last moment.—Mr. Fox concluded by paying some warm compliments to Mr. T. Grenville upon his masterly speech, and by saying that he could not agree to a vote of censure, because he did not know but that the successors of the present ministry might be more objectionable to him than the present.

Mr. Wilberforce said a few words. After which the house called loudly for the question; and at four o'clock this morning a division took place upon the original motion of Col. Patton.

For it 34—Against it 275.

Mr. Fox and several of his friends retired without dividing.

Adjourned, at a quarter past four o'clock this morning to Monday.

MONDAY *June 6.*

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the supply to be granted to his majesty.

The Secretary of War then rose to lay before the house,

The Army Estimates.

He said that in proposing the estimates for the army, the subject divided itself into two parts. one of them an addition to that offered by him in December; the second part relating to some augmentation of the regular forces embodied, the militia, supplementary militia, &c. The Royal Military College was the first article he alluded to, and which he said, would exceed the expences of last year, by about 3000l. so that the expence of this year for that establishment would be 8000l. His next was the Royal Military Asylum, for which he requested 37,000l. of which 21,000l. was necessary to complete the building.

The second part related to the forces.

The army complete, as voted in Dec. amounted to 130,000 men. The augmentation intended at present was in the cavalry; ten men in each company remained on foot; it was now proposed to remount these, and replace them by recruits, to bring every company of foot guards to the full war complement. The next augmentation arose from the alteration of the establishments of the different regiments, owing to the abolition of the practice of field officers having companies. It was proposed to add three captains in cavalry and infantry, each of which was to raise a certain number of men. That every lieut. should raise 30 men for his rank, and every ensign ten. The expence of this measure would be upwards of 35,000l. He then enumerated the several items for the pay, cloathing, &c. of the army, militia, &c. the total of which, for Great-Britain, amounted to 2,540,000l.

For Ireland, to 570,000l.

Making a total of - 3,110,000

He then moved the first resolution, which being read by the chairman,

Mr. Pitt begged leave to ask his majesty's ministers, if what is opened this day be all the force that is meant to be called forth to answer the present emergency; if he found the present forces were to be all that it was intended to call for, it would fill him with apprehension, and infinite regret.

The Secretary of War said that the plan of his majesty's ministers was to bring forth such a force as should be deemed, on the most mature deliberation, fully adequate to the defence of the kingdom in every part. We have now, he said, a much greater force on foot than we ever had at the commencement of any former war; but he did not say that was sufficient; he did not say that all our energies ought not to be called forth. It was the intention of his majesty's servants to call forth such a number of supplementary forces, but such as would leave us a disposeable force also, whenever occasion might induce us to use it. The probability of invasion, therefore, however much it was to be deprecated, ought not to throw us into a panic, nor lead us to suppose, that if attempted, it will not ultimately tend to the discomfiture and disgrace of the enemy; and he believed, if it be ever attempted, very few of those who formed part of the expedition, if ever they should effect a landing, would get back to France to tell the tale of the rash enterprise in which they had been engaged.

Mr. Pitt said he was greatly relieved in mind from what had just fallen from the right honorable gentleman, and extremely happy to hear that more forces were meant to be added to those which had now been laid before the house, and that a system of vigor, activity and energy was intended to be pursued, on a scale proportioned to the important occasion which so loudly and forcibly calls for it.

General Tarlton approved the measures adopted by ministers, and congratulated the house on the spirit and determination shewn by the people to defend their country.

The first resolution was then read and agreed to, as follows:

"That it is the opinion of this house, that a sum, not exceeding 29,337l. be granted to his Majesty, for the pay of supernumerary officers from the 25th day of December last, to the 25th day of December next."

The other resolutions were then severally read and agreed to.

LONDON, *June 4.*

The emperor of Russia has, it is understood, signified to the French envoy extraordinary, Colonel Colbert, that his imperial majesty will not see with indifference the occupation of Hanover by French troops, or the shutting up of the Elbe and the Weser, and from Lubeck we have the important intelligence, that the whole Russian fleet has been ordered to be fitted out with the greatest dispatch Every ship at Revel and Cronstadt is preparing for sea with the utmost activity, so that a strong Russian squadron is expected to appear very soon in the Baltic. It is added, that in certain cases a considerable body of troops will be embarked on board it. According to the report of a captain of a ship which arrived at Lubeck on the 23d ult. in eight days from Revel thirteen ships of 40 guns and upwards, were even then lying ready to sail, in the road of Revel.

It is generally believed in the first circles, that the Russian Ambassador at Paris, the Count de Marcoff, has been insulted by the First Consul in the most gross and indecent manner. It is stated that the Ambassador having presented a remonstrance to Bonaparte, in consequence of the unjust imprisonment of the English in France, the Consul replied in the most outrageous terms. It is even said, that he employed manual violence. At all events the general circumstance is by no means improbable.

June 6.

Mr. Pitt's abandonment of the present ministry is no longer doubtful. Yet the manner in which it was announced was not bold. He did not chuse to go the length of a direct censure of his majesty's ministers in his vote; but that unwillingness to enter into any minute examination or discussion of their conduct; an unwillingness from which an inference was perhaps wished to be drawn that such a discussion would only serve to drag into broader day the errors of their conduct; that remnant of a feeling of former friendship declared to be struggling, but struggling unnecessarily with a sense of public duty, was a more cruel censure upon their conduct than a positive vote in favor of col. Patton's resolutions. The house, we believe, felt that Mr. Pitt's conduct was uncandid, for we did not hear him cheered once during his speech. Lord Hawkesbury, on the contrary, affected every one who heard him, by the mixed manliness and feeling with which he disdained to accept the compromise offered by Mr. Pitt.—He bore the defection as a man, but he also felt it as a man. Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and the whole house cheered him repeatedly. It may seem rather a strange assertion; but we confess that we think the event of Friday's debate, so far from weakening, will strengthen Mr. Addington's administration. In that fluctuating state of politics and parties which has prevailed for some time, men hovered in doubt and uncertainty between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Addington. They saw Mr. Pitt support the peace with all the powers of his eloquence, and they heard of a negociation for bringing him again into power.—That state of uncertainty is now past. Mr. Pitt is in opposition; and though at first he may not be directly, decisively, and actively against administration, yet it cannot be expected that he will long remain passive and quiescent. *C'est le premier pas qui coute*—the great difficulty was in making the first declaration of his defection.

For some days there have been rumours of further changes in the administration. Mr. Bragge, who has made way for Mr. Tierney, is to be chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the place of the Earl of Liverpool. It has been asserted in a *ci-devant* ministerial paper, that Earl Moira, Mr. Grey, and Mr. Sheridan, are to join Mr. Addington. It would not, we should think, be incompatible with the principles of any of those gentlemen to accept places in the present administration, but we do not attach credit to the rumour. Mr. Sheridan, it has been reported, we believe without any foundation, is to be secretary at war. Surely such a man as Mr. Sheridan might claim a seat in the cabinet. With respect to lord Moira and Mr. Grey, we know not that the rumour rests upon stronger grounds.

Our port letters are full of captures from the enemy. We have the satisfaction to announce the capture of another French frigate, La Pensee, of 44 guns. On her return from St. Domingo she was chased by the Minotaur, and Thunder, detached on that service from the fleet under the command of admiral Cornwallis. D'Impatience corvette, of 18 guns, from Senegal, was also captured off Brest on the 29th ult. by the Naiad frigate, who also took several French merchantmen. A small privateer with 22 men has been taken by lieutenant Imhouse, in a Revenue Cutter, off Portland.

The Gazette of Saturday announces that Mr. Tierney, treasurer of the navy, is appointed a member of the Privy Council.

It is said, that lord Elgin, late ambassador from the court of London, at the Porte, is among the English prisoners pursuant to the decree of government.—There are 800 of them in the city of Paris alone. They have all been sent to Fontainbleau, as well as those who were at Versailles. There will however, be some exceptions in favor of such as shall assign lawful motives to authorise their residence in either of those cities.

June 7.

Price of Stocks.

3 per cent. consols shut—do. for acc. 59.

3 per cent. reduced 57 3-8—omnium.

This morning we received a series of the Moniteur from the 25th ult. to the 4th inst. inclusively.

The official paper of the 4th announces the march of general Mortier, from his head quarters at Coerverden on the 26th ult. and the evacuation of the bishopric of Oznaburg by a Hanoverian battalion on the 28th. The entrance of the French into the Hanoverian territories has been preceded by a proclamation to the inhabitants in the true jacobin style.

The Moniteurs are full of addresses upon the war; addresses replete with the grossest adulation to the first consul, and the most violent and vulgar abuse of this country.

The French funds are 48 1-4—They had been lower.

Our Yarmouth letter mentions, that the Dutch East Indiaman sent into that port by the Lapwing frigate, is from China.

Among the passengers taken on board the Franc ile frigate, is a French general in chief from St. Domingo. He is said to be Berthier's brother-in-law.

A mail from Hamburgh arrived last night.

The French papers were wrong in asserting that the French troops entered Hanover on the 20th ult. but they were in full march thither.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice yesterday, of his intention to meet the parties disposed to contract for the ensuing loan on Friday next. We understand that the sum to be borrowed will not exceed ten millions, of which from two to three millions are to be for the service of Ireland, and the remaining seven or seven and a half millions for Great Britain.

We understand advices have been received from Lisbon, of the French ambassador having either actually left that city, or being on the point of leaving it, in consequence of the Portuguese refusing to shut their ports against the English.

We yesterday heard of the resignation of the right hon. William Dundas, one of the commissioners of the Board of Controul.

Letters from Cadiz, by the last mail, state that all the ships of the line, and frigates in that harbour, are equipping with the utmost dispatch.

We understand that in consequence of the dissentions which have prevailed amongst the commissioners for Trinidad, orders have been sent out to recall both general Picton and col. Fullarton.

On the 26th ult. the French entered the county of Bentheim, and in the town of Bentheim made prisoners of the Hanoverian garrison consisting of 35 men and an office.—A deputation was sent to the French general, from the town of Oznaburg, requesting good treatment for the town, from whence the Hanoverian garrison marched away on the 23th for Diepenau. On the same day the French troops passed the Ems, near Mippen, and a part of the infantry marched to Haselune. On the 29th they continued their march, and a part of the troops, amounting to 10,000 men, entered the Principality of Oznaburg, preparations for defence were making on the side of the Weser. Prussia does not appear to have made any objection to the admission of the French into the North of Germany; and Russia has either not interfered, or interfered without effect.

The decree for the arrest of the English is to extend over the whole of Italy.

One measure adopted by the French will cause some embarrassment to commercial men. The Bremen mails of the 24th ult. both going from, and coming to London, have been intercepted and sent to Paris.

Extract of a letter from our correspondent at Hamburgh, dated May 31st, 1803.

"I have just time to inform you, that about an hour ago two estafettes reached this place from Berlin; the one addressed to the Prussian minister, the other to the senate of Hamburgh. The contents of the dispatches are authentically stated to be, that a convention has been concluded between the mediating ministers, having for object the security of the Hanseatic Cities, Lubec, Bremen, and the rest of the North of Germany, from all hostile invasion. The Electorate of Hanover seems to be left to its own fate. The French minister Laforet was present at this important negociation at Magdeburg; and the Prussian army, which is to protect the North of Germany, is now under review, and encamped about Magdeburg and its environs—Its force amounts to 30,000 men, who will be put under the command of gen. Blucher. The King of Prussia has positively declared to France, that the shutting of the Weser and Elbe would give an entire death blow to the maritime commerce of his dominions; and that if matters should even come to such extremity, his majesty is determined, if garrisons are to be placed in the Hanseatic Cities, to suffer none but Prussian—

[TRAVELLER.]

PARIS, June 2.

The Conservative Senate decree, that there shall be taken from the funds of the senate, the necessary sum for the building, within the shortest period of time, a first rate ship, which shall be offered for the service of the present war.

The Jemappe, of 74 guns, from Martinique, entered Brest on the 29th ult.

The city of Antwerp has offered to build a frigate of 44 guns.

June 3.

The counsellor of state, prefect of Police, issued yesterday orders to begin at Paris, the building of some gun-boats, with the produce of the funds which are already deposited at the general secretariate of the prefecture.

June 4.

General Mortier has left Coerverden, where he had fixed his head-quarters on the 26th ult. On the 28th a Hanoverian battalion evacuated the bishopric of Oznaburg.

General Mortier having been made acquainted with the proclamation of the king of England, has replied to it by the following proclamation:

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Edouard Mortier, Lieutenant-General, commander in chief to the inhabitants of the Electorate of Hanover.

HANOVERIANS!

A French army is entering your territory; it comes not to spread consternation in your fields; but to withdraw the portion of the continent which you inhabit from a government inimical to the repose of Europe, and which makes it its glory to tread under feet all the principles of the rights of man and of civilized nations.

The first consul, faithful to the sentiments of moderation and humanity, which distinguish him as eminently as his political and warlike virtue, the first consul has, in vain, exhausted all the means of conciliation to prevent a rupture.

The king of England,——to his most sacred engagements, has violated his signature, by refusing to evacuate Malta, as he had solemnly engaged himself to do by the treaty of Amiens; he has given the signal for hostilities; and remains alone responsible before God and man for the calamities which the scourge of war may bring upon the states under his dominion.

I am informed, that proclamations, dictated by the blindest fury, have been made to engage you in a dispute, to which you ought to be strangers: preserve yourselves from an aggression equally absurd and useless, and of which you alone will remain the victims.

Hanoverians! I promise you safety and protection, if, consulting your true interests, you separate your cause from that of a sovereign, who, in breaking all the ties of good faith, has thereby freed you from the attachment you might have held yourselves to owe him.

The severest discipline will reign amongst the troops whom I command; your persons, your property will be respected; but in return I require from you such proceedings as there is a right to expect from a peaceable people.

ED. MORTIER.

GENOA, May 19.

A vessel arrived, brings the disastrous news, that the plague has broken out at Malta. It has made frightful ravages. Upwards of sixty of the Garrison die daily; It has communicated itself to the inhabitants. The king of Naples has established a cordon of troops, to prevent its being communicated from Malta to Sicily.