which had occurred previous to the treaty of Amiens.—For the consideration of the second resolution moved by the hon. gentleman, which accused his majesty's ministers of with-holding from the house the information which ought to have been afforded, it would be necessary to consider what had been the nature of that information. A disposition had been evinced by an hon. gentleman on the other side of the house to question the words which had been stated to fall from the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the occasion of his majesty's speech previous to the conclusion of the last session of parliament. He was sorry to differ upon that subject from the hon. gentleman. The words of the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon that occasion, at least the impression which they conveyed to his mind, was not yet effaced. He stated, that he was impressed with a conviction that there was at that moment no less probability of the security of peace than there had been at the conclusion of any war for the last two centuries, and that he entertained no apprehension that the peace would not be lasting. Upon that occasion he had the misfortune to be in a small minority, and to concur in proposing a vote of an address to his majesty, evincing the absolute necessity of bringing to a conclusion the various objects of difference, and of having all remaining doubtful points immediately settled, thereby confirming to his subjects the blessings of peace. No other mode had parliament of obtaining information, but from his majesty's speech; and the congratulations of his subjects which immediately followed evinced what impression the stability of peace had made upon their minds. The next only ground of information which parliament had was his majesty's speech at the opening of the present session of parliament upon the 22d of November. The resolutions were not supportable upon one ground only, namely, that his ministers had not made the necessary communications to parliament; but upon this additional ground, that every one of the facts now stated, as grounds of war, actually existed, and were known at that moment. An hon. gentleman had asked if it would have been necessary or proper to come to parliament with the complaints made by the French relative to the liberty of the press? He agreed that it would not; and he confessed that he considered them as substantial causes of war. The complaints as to the molestation of our commerce, had existed however long prior to this period. The ship Fame had been seized upon in June preceding. Remonstrances upon this subject were made in October, and from this time till the 22d November, sufficient opportunity was afforded of communicating the matter to parliament. The military consuls formed the next ground. This was known previous to the meeting of parliament. That the French interference in the affairs of Switzerland was then known to ministers, Mr. Merry's letter of the 3d, and Mr. Moore's of the 10th of October, sufficiently prove. Malta and Egypt were also in a similar situation. Though these were the only grounds founded upon the papers on the table, he did not consider himself precluded from inquiring into other causes. The German arrangement, in which the interests of his Britannic majesty were sacrificed, and also the interests of the house of Orange, although stipulated for in the treaty of Amiens, were surely not improper subjects of communication to parliament. The Cape of Good Hope had been ordered to be retained upon the 17th of Oct. upon the 16th of Nov. orders were again issued for its evacuation. One month before the meeting of parliament ministers are guilty of a breach of the treaty of Amiens, by ordering the retention of the Cape, and within a week of the meeting of parliament, heal up the breach, by ordering its evacuation, without thinking it necessary to make any communication upon the subject, or to inform parliament that they have thus commenced a new war, and concluded a new peace; facts of which parliament would for ever have continued in ignorance, had not the present circumstances occurred. Having endeavoured to shew how many important, now judged sufficient causes for war, existed previous to the meeting of parliament, he should proceed to the third resolution, which implied that ministers had not, by timely measures, avoided the necessity of recurring to war, or of ascertaining so early as in their power such circumstances as might have warranted them to attain those great and important possessions which they had since ceded. That ministers were clearly guilty of the charges here attributed to them, every branch of the subject fully proved. When they complained of the seizing of our ships, the answer returned was, "justice must take its course." To this answer ministers submitted. When they learned of the commercial agents, no proper remonstrance was made, and a negociation of so much importance was allowed to proceed without any written document. The occupation of Holland by the French, though a just cause for war, and one on which ministers would have acted prudently had they persisted, was not insisted on by our ministers, nor was any memorial upon the subject ever presented. Not because no such memorial was prepared, but because lord Whitworth judged it prudent not to irritate Bonaparte by delivering it. This conduct had been termed prudent, by the noble secretary of state; it showed however, that ministers had not done every thing in their power to discover the spirit which actuated the First Consul. Of the French intentions towards Switzerland, he was credibly informed ministers had information by means of three or four most respectable people from that country, as early as spring last, yet no notice was taken of it in this House. To the remonstrance afterwards made in October upon that subject, no answer was returned by the First Consul, who wished to shew by contemptuous silence, that he did not acknowledge the interference of our government in the affairs of the continent. As to Piedmont, ministers had, at one time, declared that the king of Sardinia had forfeited all claim to our assistance. We now describe him our ally, and one for whom we must provide. But how do we mean to provide for him? By the famous proposal of Lampedosa! The refusal of Russia to guarantee Malta was now unravelled, by the appearance among the French papers lately published of the note which accompanied the last project, in which this refusal is found to proceed from a solemn engagement previously entered into with our own government. At the conclusion of the peace, it had been regretted by all that there was a necessity for giving up the Cape of Good Hope. The importance of it was universally acknowledged; but it was viewed that France would not otherwise have agreed to the treaty. It must, therefore, have created surprise to find from perusal of the French papers, that the English minister was the first to propose, and that too, at the second conference, the cession of the Cape. But it must afford equal surprise that while our ministers thought interference with Switzerland on the part of France, a ground for the retention of the Cape, they should have given orders for its evacuation two days after they learned, and had remonstrated against the occupation of Holland by the French troops. We have already, for more than a year, been told that period when a negociation was going forward was an improper season for agitating an enquiry like the present. We are now told that a time of war is also an improper season for such discussion. He would wish to know at what period, if at all, such enquiry ought to be made?

(To be Continued.)

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, August 22.

Extracts of a letter from Gibraltar, dated the 18th June, 1803.

"Captain Escamiche (a native of this place in the Portuguese service) went off Algiers a few days ago in a 74, manned in Lisbon with about 800 volunteers and his four sons, to endeavor to retake the 44 gun frigate, captured last summer; close to said port he fell in with a 44 gun frigate, a brig and a zebec, when it fell calm, which gave an opportunity for boats coming to their assistance from Algiers, and towing them into port. The zebec he captured, took 100 and odd men out, and then sunk the vessel. He chased the others so close in as to exchange shot with the Mole batteries. He is now here on his way to Lisbon."

"On board the zebec, captured by capt. Escamiche, there were 12 Neapolitans, who they were carrying to slavery."

It appears that the Tripoline corsair which was stated to have been captured, by one of the public ships of the United States, was taken by the *John Adams, capt. Rodgers*, and not by the "*Adams*," as mentioned in an article of our last number.

Paris June 12.

A Commission of three Americans has been nominated by the ministers of that nation, at Paris, to liquidate the debts due by France to the citizens of the United States.—This Commission is composed of Mr. Barnet, Commercial Agent for the port of Antwerp, Mr. Maclure, of Maryland, and Colonel Mercer of Virginia.

NORTH CAROLINA

Election for Representatives in Congress.

Nathaniel Macon, rep. is re-elected without opposition. He had 741 votes.

In Raleigh, Richard Stanford, rep. had 332 votes, and Nathaniel Jones, 382.

The editor of the Raleigh paper says, nearly half the voters failed to attend; and adds that no doubt can be entertained of Mr. Stanford's re-election.

In Cumberland county, Major Purviance has a majority of 493 over Duncan Mc Farland.

In the counties of Halifax, Northampton, Bertie (upper election) and Watsford, Mr. Allston, rep. has 1342 votes, and Mr. Davie, fed. 676.

The remaining votes of the district, it is expected, will present a small majority to general Davie; but cannot shake Mr. Allston's majority.

DIED—in the city of Washington on the 9th inst. Mrs. LYDIA STORY, lat of Charleston, near Boston, consort to William Story, formerly of Boston, Massachusetts—having made a public profession of her belief in the doctrines of the gospel, she adorned her profession by a holy life and conversation; in her last sickness she was desirous to depart and be with Jesus. She has left not only a sorrowful partner, but four children to lament her death.

"The angels call, they call me from above,
"And bid me hasten to the realms of love."

The following address from the French Senate and Tribunate were presented to the First Consul on the 26th May.

Address presented by the Senate in a body to the Chief Consul.

"Citizen Chief Consul,

The senate has examined with all the attention which the interest of their country requires, the official papers communicated to it concerning the treaty of Amiens. In your resistance to the violation of that treaty, it has observed reason and justice, and in the negociations which took place by your orders, a love of peace.

"England wishes to grasp at the commerce of the whole world; it wishes to cover the seas with its fleets, and to stifle industry even in the bosom of every state. The French Consul will not suffer the English dominion in the Mediterranean—he will assert the independence of commerce, and the liberty of every sea. He has revived manufactures in France by opposing to the monopoly of England barriers similar to those which she herself has for so many years opposed to the commerce of France. Such is the motive of the war which she has dared to kindle up: the cause which the Chief Consul defends is that of all nations.

"Your moderation, citizen chief Consul, has been so great, that it had need of being protected by your glory; it has manifested to all Frenchmen the religious attention which you pay to every thing in which they are interested; it has doubled their confidence, their gratitude, and their love; it has doubled their strength and their zeal to defend that national majesty, the image of which it more and more loves to contemplate in the consular majesty, and of which you are once more to be the avenger. When they read in the first answers given on your part to the hostile message of the king of England, these words equally noble and pacific:—The chief Consul considers it glorious on this occasion to be taken unawares," they will, with one voice, exclaim—"Three powerful guarantees are always ready in France, the love of the people towards the chief of the state, the valour of the army, and the genius of the chief Consul!"

Address of the Tribunate, to the Chief Consul, by Citizen Trouve, President.

"Citizen Chief Consul,

"The tribunate, in the sitting of the day before yesterday, decreed, that it should go in a body to express to government the following sentiments:—

"The Tribunate, in virtue of the right given to it by the 23d article of the 3d title of the constitution, after examining the negociation which has been carried on between the Republic and England; convinced that the government has done every thing to preserve peace that the honour of the French people could endure; that the British cabinet, however, in this negociation, has employed unusual forms, false allegations, unjust demands, and even acts of hostility; that the peace allowed to France must be purchased by the infraction of a solemn treaty, by injury towards its allies—decrees, that the following sentiments may be conveyed to the government by the Tribunate in a body.—The Tribunate wishes that the most energetic measures may be immediately taken, to cause to be respected the faith of treaties, and the dignity of the French people!

"Citizen Chief Consul, in conveying to you this wish agreeably to the sentiment of the whole Republic, the Tribunate will not repeat the expressions of its admiration for the attitude you have so long preserved. The Government has shewn itself calm because it felt itself just—it remained passive to provocation, because it was strong to its right and its loyalty. Nor will the Tribunate praise you for having rejected every idea which would have degraded the national dignity: You are the First Magistrate of France, and honour to the French was always a religious duty.—But they come to thank you for having trusted to their devotion; for having foreseen that their courage would correspond to their energy; for having thus proved beforehand, that if England entertained any hope of intestine divisions, it calumniated all the French citizens, and made a calculation as false as injurious. Never has any power better demonstrated this truth, known in all ages—"*Iniquity has belied itself.*"

"Citizen Chief Consul, glory seemed for you to have exhausted all her gifts; when she opens to you a new source, it gives us great pleasure to receive from you an assurance, that the operations of war will not interrupt the cares of peace; of all the kinds of happiness which your mind is invited to taste, that of having wished, of having prepared, and of having established the happiness of thirty millions of people, will always be to you the most affecting and most valuable of rewards."

The chief consul, after returning answers to the legislative body and the tribunate, held a conversation with them of which the following is the substance:

"We are forced to make war to repel an unjust aggression. We will make it with glory. The sentiments by which the grand bodies of the state are animated, and the spontaneous movement which conveys them to the government on this important occasion, are a happy presage.

"The English government seems even to have been obliged to deceive the nation in the official communication it has made. It has taken care to keep back all those papers which were of such a nature as to make known to the English people the moderation and conduct of the French government during the whole negociation. Some of the notes which the British ministers have published are mutilated in the most important passages. The remainder of the papers communicated to the parliament contains an extract from dispatches of some public or private agents. It belongs only to these agents to contradict or acknowledge their reports, which can have no influence in debates so important since their authenticity is at least as uncertain as their veracity. A part of the details which they contain are materially false, and particularly in regard to the conversation supposed to have taken place between the chief consul and lord Whitworth, in the private audience given to that minister.

"The justice of our cause is acknowledged even by our enemies, since they refused to accept the mediation offered by the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia, two princes whose spirit of justice is acknowledged by all Europe.

"The English government thinks that France is a province of India, and that we have not the means of assigning our reasons, or of defending our just rights against an unjust aggression. Strange incongruity of a government which has armed its nation by telling it that France wishes to invade it! We find among the papers published by the English government, a letter of the minister Talleyrand to a commissioner of foreign relations. This is a mere circular form addressed to all the commercial agents of the republic. It is agreeable to the usage established in France since the time of Colbert, and the same exists among most of the powers of Europe. The whole nation knows whether our commercial agents in England are military men as the British ministry affirm. Before these functions were intrusted to them, they belong for the most part to the council of prizes, or the civil administrations.

"If the king of England is resolved to keep G. Britain in a state of war, till France acknowledges his right of executing or violating treaties at his pleasure, as well as the privilege of insulting the French government in official or private publications, without being able to complain, the fate of mankind must be pitied. We will certainly leave to our posterity the French name, always honored and spotless. We will maintain our right to make such regulations among ourselves as may be suited to our public administration, and such tarifs in our custom-houses as our commerce and our industry may require.

"Whatever circumstances may be, we shall always allow England to set the example in violant proceedings, contrary to the peace and independence of nations; and it will receive from us that example of moderation which alone can maintain social order."

POSTCRIPT.

By the arrival at New-York, of the ship Delaware, London Prints have been received to the 2nd of July; from which it appears that Bonaparte had left Paris and was visiting the French ports upon the Channel.

An active correspondence was carrying on between the courts of London, Petersburg and Paris; through the medium of the Russian ministers at London and Paris; but in England they did not expect peace to be the result.

The French army was in entire possession of Hanover and its dependencies; all expectations of an interference from the northern powers, as to the affairs of Hanover the Hanse towns and the Elbe, had vanished, and England began to view their intentions with some degree of suspicion, as being hostile to her interests. Certain it was, that a considerable Russian armament was fitting out with great activity.

The Batavian ambassador had left England, and letters of marque and general reprisal were issued against the republic.

An expedition was confidently spoken of, to be sent from Malta, to re-occupy Alexandria.—An immediate attack was expected to be made by the French on the islands of Jersey and Guernsey: Five frigates had been dispatched for their protection.—Great exertions were making in all the Channel Ports of France, to fit out gunboats. The First Consul had issued orders to the privateers and ships of war to detain all English passengers and seamen even out of neutral vessels. The French funds were at 48.

Vast numbers of homeward bound French and Dutch vessels with rich cargoes, had been captured by the English. The number sent into Plymouth only, was 106, the computed value of which, was a million and a half.

Defensive preparations were making with great activity all along the channel coast.—Fifty thousand supplementary Militia were to be immediately drafted and trained, under the title of the Army of Reserve.

A report prevailed in London that Russia had declared war against France.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile house in London, dated July 2.

"We have now to advise, that in consequence of the situations the French have occupied at the mouth of the Elbe and Weser, to prevent our ships from occupying the same, *our government has declared both rivers to be in a state of blocade against all shipping whatever, until Prussia shall guarantee the accustomed freedom of trading to Hamburg, and the other towns on their banks.* What effect this determined measure may produce, it is impossible to foresee; but meanwhile all business is put a stop to, and nothing has been doing for some time past in sugar, coffee, or the West India articles.

June 27.

By a consular decree, dated the 30th inst. all merchandize, manufactures or products, coming directly or indirectly from Great Britain, or its colonies even in neutral bottoms, are prohibited, after the above date, from entering the ports of the Republic. To this instrument is subjoined a declaration, that all communication between England and France is at an end. The American consulate at London in consequence of the above decree, has published the following notice:

"American Consulate, London, June 25th, 1803.——By an arrette of the French government, of Messidor 1st (20 June) no American vessels are permitted to carry merchandize of any kind, directly or indirectly from this country, to any port of the Republic. And all the British manufacture, or British colonial produce, so carried, will be subject to confiscation."

(By Authority.)

An act for the erection and repair of pumps.

Be it enacted by the first and second chambers of the City Council of Washington, That the sum of six hundred dollars be appropriated for the purpose of erecting and repairing pumps, under the direction of the mayor.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That the mayor be empowered to establish such regulations respecting the erection of pumps, and require previous thereto, such individual contributions, as he may see fit.

JOHN P. VAN NESS,
President of the first chamber of the city council of Washington.

BEJAMIN. MOORE,
President pro-tempore of the second chamber of the city council of Washington.

Approved, August 20th, 1803.

ROBERT BRENT, Mayor.

Copy from the original deposited in my office,

THOMAS HERTY, Reg.
of the city of Washington.

August 20th, 1803.

In consequence of the act entitled "An act for the erection and repair of pumps," by which the mayor of the city of Washington is authorised to adopt regulations as to the application of the monies thereby granted. The following regulations have been adopted by him.

1st. That the neighbourhood, or persons applying to have wells dug and pumps erected, shall subscribe one half the money necessary to carry the work into effect.

2nd. That the wells and pumps be on some public street, and in front of an improved lot—and when finished to be free for public use.

It being desirable that every part of the city should participate in the advantages held out by the above recited act, it is hoped that early applications will be made, so as to afford an opportunity of distributing this fund in a manner the most equal—It will be proper that every application be accompanied with a true estimate of the sum, each well and pump will require to finish it—The applications may be left for the mayor at the office of the Register, of the city of Washington.

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August 22. 3t