

me time feel it to be their indefensible duty to oppose every thing tending to confusion.

"On the other hand, if the Catholics should be sensible of the benefits they possess by having to many characters of eminence, pledged not to embark in the service of government, except on the terms of the Catholic privileges being obtained; it is to be hoped that on the balancing the advantages and disadvantages of their situation, they would prefer a quiet and peaceable demeanor to any line of conduct of an opposite description.

Mr. PITT.

"The leading part of his Majesty's Ministers, finding unformidable obstacles to the bringing forward measures of concession to the Catholic body, whilst in office, have felt it impossible to continue in administration under the inability to propose it, with the circumstances necessary to carrying the measure with all its advantages, and they have retired from his Majesty's service, considering this line of conduct as most likely to contribute to its ultimate success. The Catholic body will therefore see how much their future hopes must depend on strengthening their cause by good conduct; in the mean time they will prudently consider their prospects, as arising from the persons who have espoused their interests, and compare them with those which they could look to from any other quarter. They may, with confidence rely on the zealous support of all those who retire, and of many who remain in office, when it can be given with a prospect of success. They may be assured, that Mr. Pitt will do his utmost to establish their cause in the public favour, and prepare the way for them finally obtaining these objects; and the Catholics will feel, that as Mr. Pitt could not concur in an hopeless attempt to force it now, that he must at all times repress with the same decision, as if he held an averse opinion, any unconstitutional conduct in the Catholic body.—Under these circumstances, it cannot be doubted, that the Catholics will take the most loyal, dutiful, and patient line of conduct, that they will not suffer themselves to be led into measures which can by any construction give a handle to the opposers of their wishes, either to misinterpret their principles, or to raise any argument for opposing their claims; but that by their prudent and exemplary demeanor, they will afford additional grounds to the growing number of their advocates, to enforce their claim on proper occasions, until their object can be finally and advantageously attained."

Admiralty-Office, Feb. 14.

Capt. Linzee of L'Oiseau, in a letter to Earl St. Vincent, gives an account of having chased the French frigate La Dedaigneuse, pierced for 40 guns, but mounting 36, with 300 men, for 42 hours, when the Siccus and Amathyll heaving in sight, immediately joined in the chase and bringing the enemy to action, which he gallantly sustained for 46 minutes, and struck. La Dedaigneuse was charged with dispatches from Cayenne for Rochfort, and was within two miles of the French shore near Cape Balem when she was captured. She has several men killed, and 17, besides the first lieutenant and captain, wounded.

One Thousand Pounds per ann. is to be settled on Sir Sidney Smith, in consideration of his eminent services, and the valor and ability he has displayed in various important operations against the enemy on the coast of Egypt, and particularly for his gallant defence of Acre.

Buonaparte has lately obtained a ton of claret from Ireland. The extraordinary circumstance arises from all the wine of the same vintage not exported from France having been consumed during the progress of the Revolution, and from its being of singularly good quality.

The last mail from Dublin relates, that a man in military apparel, and of singularly good and soldierly appearance, had been brought in there under strong guard, and lodged in the tower of the castle.

Admiral Cornwallis is to hoist his flag on board the Ville de Paris, as commander in chief of the Channel fleet.

March 4.

The following arrangements we understand are finally settled, in addition to those which we have already laid before the public.

The Earl of Hardwicke is to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Lord Leitham President of the Board of Control; and Lord George Thyme one of the Lords of the Treasury.

PARIS, February 26.

Two days after the intelligence of the Treaty of Peace was received at Paris, the Minister of the Interior presented to the First Consul a Geographical plan of France, in marble, with the limits fixed upon by the treaty of Luneville.

An immense quantity of artillery, warlike stores, and provisions, have been found in Mantua, which became the property of the French army.

Letters from Germany announce the entrance of the Russian army into Moldavia, on its march against Constantinople, to revenge the assassination of the two Russian officers.

L'Abbe Ratel, one of the accomplices in the plot against the life of the First Consul, has been apprehended in the Commune of

Meillac, with several important papers in his possession.

A letter from Nantz, dated the 20th, notices the arrival and departure of 71 of the persons who are to be transported—39 were sent on board the corvette La Fleche, and the remaining 32 on board La Chiffonne, a new frigate of 50 guns. Sixty nine more are expected; one of the first party has been set at liberty.

The French Tiers Consolidés are at 59 francs, 88 cents.

British Parliament. HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, February 10.

The order for going into a discussion of Lord Darnley's motion for an inquiry into the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, and for their dismissal, being read, Lord Carlisle wished the subject to be postponed; the general situation of the country was, he observed, at the present moment, critical and alarming almost beyond any former example, and involved considerations which should repress present discussion; he thought, too, that in the embarrassed and unsettled situation of Ministers it would be ungenerous and unmanly to urge the matter further.

Lord Darnley felt strong conviction of the necessity of the inquiry but should be governed by the sense of the house as to the time of bringing it forward.

Lord Radnor concurred as to the necessity of investigating the causes which had produced the almost unprecedented calamities under which the country laboured; but he thought the present moment unfitted to the inquiry.—His Lordship lamented that in proportion as our resources were waded and diminished, in the same ratio was the nation deprived of what talent and ability might have been exerted to extricate it from further misfortune.

Lord Fife strongly advocated the motion. In speaking of the change in administration, he observed, that "if it is a trick, nothing could have been so wickedly advised; and if it is real, nothing more ludicrous."

Lord Carlisle wished it to be understood that in recommending the postponement of the question, he was not influenced by any consideration in favor of the new administration; on the contrary he thought it weak, miserable, and rickety, and incompetent to the arduous task it was attempting to undertake. The national honour was pledged to the Irish Catholics for their emancipation, and he apprehended much mischief from relaxing their expectations.

Lord Grenville, after deprecating a premature or hasty discussion of a topic which deserved the most prudent and temperate consideration, concluded thus: "A painful duty yet remains for me to fulfil—to speak of myself. From this I will not shrink, as a due regard to my own character, as well as becoming respects to your Lordships, call upon me to proceed. Some time ago, my Lords, the Noble Lord who now sits near me, (Lord Spencer) another Noble Lord who is not now present but whose absence is only occasioned by severe indisposition, (Lord Chatham), together with myself and several of his Majesty's servants in the House of Commons, thought it expedient, that the benefits of the Union should be rendered as great and as extensive as possible, by certain disabilities being removed, under which a great portion of the inhabitants of Ireland now labour. Imagining that this measure could alone be effectual if coming from the Executive Government, we felt it our duty to propose it to those who direct his Majesty's Councils. It was not deemed eligible, and we were unable to prevail. Our opinion of its policy remaining unaltered, still thinking that that, and that alone, could establish the tranquility and prosperity of the Empire on a permanent basis, we considered ourselves as bound to retire. Accordingly we tendered to his Majesty the resignation of our several employments, and he has been graciously pleased to dispense with our services. Thus, my Lords, we only hold our offices till our successors are appointed." His Lordship expressed, in the most animated terms, his gratitude and attachment to his Majesty, and obligation to their Lordships, for their confidence and approbation. He congratulated the House that the same line of policy which he and his coadjutors had maintained would be observed by the new administration.—

"Though we have retired from office no change of measures will take place, but the system which has already proved so salutary will continue to be acted upon by our successors. Though we differ on some points, yet there is no essential difference between us; and while they act with energy and decision they shall have our support."

Lord Moira wished the motion to be postponed; and he trusted that the strong sense which to large a portion of the House seemed to feel of the absolute necessity of an inquiry into the causes of the increased and increasing dangers of the country would make a serious impression on the mind of his Majesty and of the country at large.

Lord Spencer assured their Lordships that he cordially acquiesced in the observations of Lord Grenville, who has so fully explained the reasons of his retirement as to make it unnecessary for him to trouble the House any farther on the subject.

Lord Darnley, in compliance with the general wish of the House, deferred his motion till the 20th inst.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, Feb. 27.

Mr. Sheridan addressing to Mr. Nichols's motion for an inquiry into the cause and extent of his Majesty's illness, in a speech of peculiar candour and feeling, deprecated all present discussion on the subject; he felt assured, that should unhappily, the King's confirmed and continued illness render communication necessary, his Majesty's Ministers would not be deficient in their duty. He therefore moved an adjournment till Monday.

Mr. Pitt seconded the motion; and after complimenting Mr. Sheridan on his honorable, loyal, and affectionate declaration, "I cannot," said he, "disguise the peculiarity of situation, owing to the necessity of the call in appearing again in this house, as I did not expect to appear, as one of his Majesty's Ministers; in which situation I must continue, while the cause of that continuance remains." He observed, that should his Majesty's illness continue contrary to the well founded hopes of those immediately about his person and the country at large, his Majesty's Ministers under whatever circumstances, would feel it their duty to bring the subject before the consideration of the house, and propose such measures as may tend to prevent any obstruction to the necessary dispatch of public business. He trusted that all difference on public opinions would subside till the period should arrive for discussing them. After some short observations from Mr. Nichols, the question of adjournment was carried.

In the debate in the House of Commons on the 19th of Feb. on the subject of the Ferrol expedition.

"Mr. Pitt was of opinion, that if any enquiry should take place, it ought to be before a military tribunal. He contended, however, that a failure, like the present, was not a case for any enquiry; and as a proof of the expedition having been undertaken on good grounds, he said it had been approved by Lord St. Vincent, now at the head of the Admiral.

Mr. Pitt then proceeded to vindicate Ministers from the charge of skulking from their duty. Although they might continue in office a few days as a matter of accommodation, they should always hold themselves responsible for their past conduct, nor did that situation constitute them those non-descripts the honorable gentleman had represented them."

BOSTON, March 27.

ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Yesterday the Hon. Mr. Phillips, President of the Senate, and the Hon. Mr. Robins, Speaker of the House of Representatives, agreeably to appointment, proceeded to the House of JOHN ADAMS, Esq. to present to him the address of the Legislature of Massachusetts.—They were voluntarily accompanied by a number of the respectable gentlemen of Boston, and the neighbourhood, on horseback and in carriages, exhibiting an extensive cavalcade; and were received by Mr. Adams, in the most cordial and affectionate manner.

THE ADDRESS.

To JOHN ADAMS, Esq.

At the moment, Sir, that you are descending from the exalted station of the First Magistrate of the American Nation, to mingle with the mass of your fellow-citizens, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, your native State, embrace the occasion, to pour forth the free will offering of their sincere thanks, for the many important and arduous services you have rendered your country.

In the performance of this act, the legislature have but one heart, and that vibrates with affection, respect and gratitude, for your virtues, talents and patriotism.

We conceive it unnecessary to detail the character of him, whose life from earliest manhood, has been eminently devoted to the public good; this will be the delightful employment of the faithful and able historian.

Our posterity will critically compare the illustrious characters, which have elevated the condition of man, and dignified civil society, through the various ages of the world, and will with grateful emotions and conscious pride, point to that of their beloved countryman.

The period of the administration of our General Government, under the auspices of WASHINGTON and ADAMS, will be considered as among the happiest eras of time.

The example of their integrity possesses a moral and political value, which no calculation can reach, and will be justly estimated, as a standard for future Presidents of the United States.

We receive you, Sir, with open arms, esteem, and veneration; confidently hoping that you will possess undisturbed those blessings of domestic retirement, which great minds always appreciate and enjoy with dignity.

We devoutly supplicate the Father of the universe, that you may reside, while you continue on earth, all the happiness of which human nature is susceptible; and when your course shall be finished here, that your spirit may receive the transcendent rewards of the just.

THE ANSWER.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Massachusetts.

THE very respectful, affectionate and obliging address, which has been presented to me by the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, by your order, has awakened all my sensibility, and demands my most grateful acknowledgments.

As the various testimonials of the approbation and affection of my fellow-citizens of Massachusetts, which have been indulged to me from my earliest youth, have ever been esteemed the choicest blessings of my life, so this final applause of the Legislature, so generously given, after the close of the last scene

of the fall act, of my political drama, is more precious than any which preceded it. There is now no greater felicity remaining for me to hope or desire, than to pass the remainder of my days in repose, in an undisturbed participation of the common privileges of our fellow-citizens under your protection.

The satisfaction you have found in the administration of the general government from its commencement, is highly agreeable to me, and I sincerely hope that the twelve years to come will not be less prosperous or happy for our country.

With the utmost sincerity I reciprocate your devout supplications for the happiness of yourselves, your families, constituents and posterity.

JOHN ADAMS.

Quincy, March 26, 1801.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.

We were favoured with the perusal of a letter from Boston, received by yesterday's mail, which contained intelligence at this time of a very serious interest. Captain Folger of the Eliza of Boston, in a short passage from England had arrived here, and stated as follows:

That a number of ships of war with a convoy of thirty sail of transports having on board troops, had sailed a few days before his departure, professedly for Gibraltar. That after having got out to sea it was declared to the fleet by orders provided for the purpose, that their destination was for Egypt to reinforce the army under General Abercrombie, who had been gone a considerable time for that quarter. That on the communication of these orders, a spirit of disaffection broke out, and mutiny followed, among the soldiery and seamen, in consequence of which the whole fleet had been obliged to return into port, and had arrived, and were at anchor, part at Dover, and in the Downs, when captain Folger failed thence. The account states that the English prints were cautioned to be silent on the subject.

Captain Folger, who is a man well known for his candour and veracity, is a member of the respectable society of Friends or Quakers.

It would seem that the force above mentioned which has thus returned disaffected, was part of that which sailed about the 6th of Feb. from Portsmouth, under convoy of the Proteo frigate, stated in the London papers to be on a secret expedition.

Abercrombie's army, to which it is stated the troops were going as a reinforcement, appears to have arrived at Smyrna on the 13th of December last, after encountering severe weather.—The fleet consisted of 140 sail, and had 18,000 men on board; they took in stores at Rhodes. This expedition was intended to have acted in conjunction with a corps of 12,000 troops from Hindostan, conveyed by the Red Sea to Suez—and co-operating with the right wing of the Turkish army under the Grand Vizier, whose main body of 90,000 men was to proceed from El Africh for Cairo; Abercrombie was to have landed at Jaffa, and marched thence against Alexandria.

These various parts of a various project, appeared however, to have wanted a great soul to guide and animate them, to have been badly conceived and worse executed; or like the whole course of British enterprises, crude, extravagant and unfortunate.

1st—That part of the expedition which was to have been conducted by way of the Red Sea, was the first of which we heard, and heard only upon its total failure; the Cheik whom the British had bought over not being able to bring his adherents along with him; and the British were forced in the first instance to retire through the want of the very object which judicious military men always provide first—provisions.

2d—The Russian Minister at Constantinople, Tamara, in a remonstrance to the Porte, protested against the landing of the British in Egypt, which has paralysed the Turkish operations.

3d—Abercrombie's fleet have encountered a storm, in which six sail of the line of the Turkish division of the fleet, were dismasted; the fate of the British fleet is not stated, only in a general way, but is putting into Smyrna, a port out of the regular course argues disaster.

4th—A mutiny in the fleet going out with reinforcements and stores.

Providence appears at length to interfere and accelerate the downfall of that government which is the ruin of its immediate subjects and the curse of the whole earth and sea.

WASHINGTON, April 6.

Arrangements have been made, in conformity to the act, passed during the last session of Congress, for a naval peace establishment, which contemplate the continuance in actual service of 4 frigates of 44 guns, and 3 frigates of 38 guns.

All the other frigates directed by that act to be retained, will be laid up in the docks in the City of Washington.

The place selected for this purpose, appears to have been chosen with great wisdom, as it is the seat of government, and will place the vessels, and those who are appointed to take care of them, under the immediate eye of the public functionaries.

We understand that dispatches have been received from our minister at the court of London to the 11th of February, and from our minister at Berlin to the 20th December. From the dispatches of the former, it appears that progress is making, in an amicable manner, in the pending negotiations between the United States and England.

Orders have been given by government to suspend, for the present all further progress in creating the Arsenal and Military Stores in the vicinity of Paris.