should propose that this Message should be taken into consideration on this day se'nnight.

The motion being read by the Lord Chancellor.

Earl Stanhope rose to observe upon the dreadful prospect which the country had now to contemplate. He said, that in the present situation of empire, nearly exhausted as it was by the consequences of a war so recently terminated, he could not but look with the utmost apprehension on the approach of a new war, the end of which no man could foresee. He approved of the delay which the motion before the House proposed, because it would give that which was very desirable—ample time to consider the papers the Noble Lord said would be presented on Wednesday; and it would also afford to their Lordships full opportunity to deliberate upon the propriety of again engaging in war—of plunging the country in that state which, according to the just description of a Reverend Prelate, "found every thing before it as the garden of Eden, and left every thing behind it as a desolated wilderness."—Such were the effects of an evil from which every wise & benevolent Statesman would wish to protect mankind, and against which a country like this should be particularly guarded; for it should never be overlooked that this was not an agricultural country, that it had not to rely on its own internal resources; subsisting almost solely on a paper currency, credit, and commerce, war must be to a nation so circumstanced peculiarly calamitous. There was a subject, he remarked, the nature of which he did not mean to discuss in that House, but to which he thought it necessary on this occasion to allude. He had understood, from a source of information which he could not doubt, that a plan had been communicated to the French government, by an American gentleman, some months since, by which the whole navy of England might be destroyed, and the channel of Thames completely stopped up; and he also understood, that the Admiralty were not aware, nor had they sought to know of any means by which the execution of this plan could be prevented. Believing as firmly as that he then addressed their Lordships, that this reported project was a fact, he confessed that he could not reconcile it to his mind to support any proposition for war without the fullest information from gentlemen upon this specific subject. This was a case of such importance as deserved the most careful investigation. It had, he knew, come to the knowledge of government above four months ago, and yet no attempt had been made to inquire into and ascertain the nature of the plan and to avert the danger.—Without at all entering into the question, as to the justice, necessity, or policy of war, he would say, that war upon any occasion was to be deprecated, as tending to shake every thing connected with our security, if this scheme were practicable. It was at least a scheme of that sort with which the House should be made acquainted before it proceeded to decide, upon the subject of the Message which had just been read. If the Admiralty was not now competent to furnish the necessary intelligence, there was quite time enough to collect it before Monday next.

With respect to that part of the project which related to the stopping up the channel of the Thames, by sinking ships at its mouth, he, some time since, communicated his ideas to the chancellor of the Exchequer, and he suggested to that right honorable gentleman certain remedies, which combined, would in his judgment, effectually guard against that danger, but not one of these remedies had been adopted. Feeling the importance of this subject, he thought it of the last consequence that the House should be fully informed upon it before Monday. Indeed he conceived it to be their Lordships' duty to call for it.

The motion was put and agreed to, and their lordships were ordered to be summoned for Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer entered the House a little before five o'clock, and shortly after brought down the following message from his majesty.

GEORGE R.

His majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the house of commons that the discussions, which he announced to them in his message of the 8th of March last, as then subsisting between his majesty and the French government, has been terminated; that the conduct of the French government has obliged his majesty to recall his ambassador from Paris, and that the ambassador from the French republic has left London.

His majesty has given directions for laying before the house of commons, with as little delay as possible, copies of such papers as will afford the fullest information to his parliament at this important conjuncture.

It is a consolation to his majesty to reflect, that no endeavours have been wanting on his part, to preserve to his subjects the blessings of peace; but under the circumstances which have occurred to disappoint his just expectations, his majesty relies with confidence on the zeal and public spirit of his faithful commons, and on the exertions of his brave and loyal subjects, to support him in his determination to employ the power and resources of the nation, in opposing the spirit of ambition and incroachment, which at present actuates the councils of France, in upholding the dignity of his crown, and in asserting and maintaining the rights and interests of his people.

G. R.

As soon as the Message was read from the Chair.

Lord Hawkesbury rose merely, he said, for the purpose of moving, that his Majesty's most gracious Message be taken into consideration on this day se'nnight. In proposing that day it was by no means the wish of his Majesty's minister to defer the discussion on that important subject to a remoter period than was absolutely necessary, in order to prepare and to lay on the table the different papers and documents connected with the Negociation. He trusted those papers would be ready for distribution by Wednesday or Thursday next; on Thursday at latest. Gentlemen would then have time to peruse them before Monday, when they might come to the discussion with minds prepared to give an opinion on the propriety or impropriety of the conduct which ministers had pursued during the whole of the discussion. Until they were thus prepared, he trusted the House would not accelerate the discussion; neither did ministers wish to press for an opinion on so momentous a subject, until that opinion could be fully grounded on the information that was to be laid before the House. He had only to repeat that, for this reason only, he was anxious for the proposed delay.

(To be continued.)

WASHINGTON CITY

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.

We have received the London Morning Chronicle to the 20th May inclusive, containing at great length the papers relative to the Negociation laid before Parliament, the publication of which we shall commence in our next. They also contain an interesting debate in the House of Commons on several motions made by Mr. Grey, calling for further information on particular parts of the Declaration, some of which were agreed to, and others rejected.

On Monday the anniversary of our liberties was celebrated with great spirit. In addition to the usual circumstances that endear the day to Americans, the deeply interesting intelligence of the cession of Louisiana, received the antecedent evening, excited the most lively joy.

At sun-rise there was a discharge from the Navy-yard of eighteen guns, and a similar discharge at noon.

At 11 o'clock an oration was delivered by capt. Sprigg at the treasury.

Between 12 and 2 o'clock, the President was waited upon by a large company of ladies and gentlemen; among whom were the heads of department, foreign ministers, the civil officers of the government, Mayor and the city council, and the officers of the militia.

Early in the day the uniform companies of militia paraded on the ground in front of the President's House, and, after going through a variety of evolutions, saluted the President at about 2 o'clock.

At half past 3 o'clock, a large company, including the heads of department, foreign ministers, the officers of the general government, and strangers of distinction, met at Stelle's Hotel.

At 4 o'clock the declaration of independence was read by *Samuel H. Smith*;

When the company set down to dinner, at which Mr. BRENT, the Mayor of the city, presided; supported by Maj. VAN NESS & Mr. CARROLL, as Vice Presidents: after dinner the following toasts, interspersed with patriotic and convivial songs, were given:

1st. The fourth of July—let our animated celebration of the birth day of our liberty ever prove to the world that Americans have not degenerated.

March—18 *guns.*

2. The people and government—May the happiness of the one be the sole ambition of the other.

3 *guns.*

3. The Constitution of the United States—May the union of its friends protect it against its enemies. 3 *guns.*

4. Congress—The sacred depository of the feelings and wishes of the people. 3 *guns.*

5. Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States—May national confidence unite with conscious rectitude to reward his past and present services.

Jefferson's march, 3 *guns.*

6. The friends of freedom throughout the world. 1 *gun.*

7. Industry, may its active spirit be free to pursue, without restraint, agriculture, manufactures and commerce.

1 *gun.*

8. George Washington—great in the field, great in the cabinet, equally great in retirement.

Washington's march—3 *guns.*

9. The memory of those heroes who fell in the revolutionary war. May we never surrender the rights which their lives were offered up to secure.—*Roslin Castle, a dead march,* 3 *guns.*

10. A well regulated militia—"A nation in arms can best dispense with a standing army." *Yankee doodle,* 2 *guns.*

11. A just respect for the rights of other nations; an inflexible adherence to our own.—1 *gun.*

12. The liberty of the press. Truth dressed in the garb of decency ought never to be concealed or restrained.

1 *gun.*

13. The state governments—3 *guns.*

14. The memory of Benjamin Franklin—1 *gun.*

15. A republican government, founded on representative principles. It has made us a free and happy people.

3 *guns.*

16. Our western brethren—May the recent convention with France which secures to them the free navigation of the Mississippi, without appealing to arms, convince them of the solicitude and attention of the general government.

17. The American fair—May their charms be the incentive to virtue and their smiles its reward.—1 *gun.*

18. The city of Washington—The political heart of the Union.—3 *guns.*

The pleasure of the entertainment was greatly increased by the presence of Col. Burrows's excellent band.

Several other parties were formed to celebrate the day, of whose proceedings we have not heard.

We have been disappointed in obtaining for this paper a particular statement of the military parade; it shall appear in our next.

The anniversary of Independence was celebrated by CAPTAIN ANDREWS'S Company of Militia, in the City of Washington, in an animated and appropriate stile. At nine o'clock in the morning the company paraded under arms in front of the Centre Market, and having gone through a variety of evolutions, marched with remarkable propriety and order to the Treasury Department, where they attended the delivery of the Oration by Capt. Sprigg of the Light Infantry. They then formed on the ground west of the Treasury Department, and thence marched to the square north of the President's house; where they took an honorable part in the firings and manoeuvres of the day, which were eminently gratifying to a numerous assemblage of spectators, and reflected the highest credit on the infant militia of the Territory of Columbia. After saluting the commander in chief, general Mason, and the President of the United States, the whole of the officers, preceded by the Neapolitan band of music, waited on the President of the United States, and presented him their congratulations on the return of the happy day, which were greatly enlivened by the auspicious intelligence of the morning, the cession of Louisiana. Capt. Andrews's company then again formed, and marched to the Capitol Hill, where a number of rounds were fired with military uniformity, and precision. The company attended by their officers, then sat down to an elegant entertainment, which had been provided at their request, and which did great credit to Mr. Byrne. Capt. Andrews was unanimously appointed president, and Ensign Woodward vice-president. After dinner the following toasts were drank, and the company having indulged themselves in a number of patriotic songs, then broke up with the utmost harmony and decorum.

1. The day—May each anniversary remind us of the value of Independence—3 cheers.

2. The people of the United States of America.—May they continue sovereign, virtuous, pacific and free—3 cheers.

3. The Constitution of the United States—9 cheers.

4. The President of the United States; The hand that drew the declaration of Independence, and the soul to save it—9 cheers.

5. The officers of government.

6. The sister states—May their union be indissoluble, and their harmony eternal—9 cheers.

7. The news of the day—May the cession of Louisiana be the guarantee of permanent peace to America—9 cheers.

8. The people of Louisiana—May their metamorphosis from subjects to citizens be the omen of happiness and freedom to themselves—3 *cheers.*

9. Agriculture—May it ever be honored and improved by freemen—6 cheers.

10. American manufactures—May they soon rival those of Europe—6 cheers.

11. The commerce of the United States—May it never prove pernicious to the liberties of America.

12. The finances of the United States—May they be a model of purity and economy,

13. The militia of the United States—May their patriotism ever render standing armies superfluous—9 cheers.

14. France—May she ere long be able to celebrate the 14th July, as the anniversary of her freedom instead of burlesquing it.

15. Ireland—May her next attempt to obtain independence be as successful as that of America—9 cheers.

16. The American Fair—May their virtue ever exceed their beauty.

17. The elective franchise—The support of the rights of freemen, and the peaceful corrective of their wrongs—9 cheers.

18. The territory of Columbia—May it prove worthy of admission into the Federal Compact.

Unanimous volunteer.

The memory of Washington, the good the great, the brave.

BOSTON, June 28.

Extracts of letters from Paris, received by the way of Havre.

"*April* 28, 1803.

"We have now the moral certainty of being paid in the United States for what France owes to Americans.—This government cedes Louisiana, for a certain sum, of which the American credits are to be in part, and whether we be paid in cash or in stocks, it is still a good payment."

"*May* 9.

"I at last have the satisfaction to inform you that the American creditors are to be paid by the American government in exchange for Louisiana, the thing is fixed. Five months are given for the ratification; and six weeks after, those accounts which are liquidated will be paid by Mr. Livingston's bills on the Treasury of the United States, and these unliquidated within six months after!"

☞ The above interesting intelligence is addressed to a gentleman of the first respectability in this town. As it appears Mr. Munroe's negociation terminated early in May, it may be presumed his dispatches, stating the result, have been upwards of 40 days on their way to America. Our government will, therefore, soon be able to present the public with some official information on the subject.

Since preparing the above for the press, we have been favoured with the following letter. The situation of the writer will justify confidence in the accuracy of his information.

"*Paris, May* 13.

I inclose you a Memorial," which Mr. Livingston, our Minister here, presented to the French government, which was really the primary cause of the cession of Louisiana to the United States. I beg you to have it translated and published, that the tribute due to the exertions of that able negotiator be rendered by every citizen, who is capable of appreciating the inestimable benefit he has obtained. The cession was voted in the Council of State the 8th of April. I was at St. Cloud that day. The 9th, propositions were made to Mr. Livingston to fix on a price. The 10th, the thing was talked over, and the principles agreed upon, when news of Mr. Monroe's arrival at Havre got to town. The 12th, in the evening Mr. M. did arrive at Paris. The previous negociations of Mr. L. were communicated to him and every thing was closed and signed the 30th—even before Mr. Monroe was presented at court.

"A convention, for the payment of American debts by France, to our citizens, has also been signed. They are estimated at four millions of dollars:—and are to be paid by the United States, in part of the compensation for Louisiana. Thus, the most important event to our country since the declaration of Independence, has been effected by a man without authority from his government, and who, to insure the good he wished to obtain, pledged his fortune for the execution. Merit of such a kind is so rare, that it ought to be well understood and appreciated. Mr. Munroe has the satisfaction of having been commissioned expressly for the purpose, and which to eternity will render him celebrated, without posterity knowing the part he had in the business."

"The British Minister went off last evening, but I do not believe in war."

*☞ The document alluded to is entitled, "A Memorial on this question, whether it be advantageous for France to take possession of Louisiana?" It would seem the French government was, or affected to be, convinced by it. The existence of this memorial was mentioned in a Charleston paper of the 25th ult. It is now in the hands of Mr. Nancrede for translation. On account of its length it could not be prepared for this day's paper; but we shall present it to our readers in our next.

TO LET,

And be entered upon immediately, three well finished BRICK HOUSES,

NEARLY opposite Morin's Tavern, a Twelfth street very near Pennsylvania Avenue, built for the WASHINGTON BUILDING COMPANY.

The Houses will be rented on very reasonable terms.

Apply to THOMAS CARPENTER near the President's Square.

Dec. 12. 2wtf

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Washington City, on the 1st July, 1803.

A.

Mrs. Eliza Alexander, Lieut. A. B. Armstead.

B.

Benjamin G. Bartlett, James Blake, Mark Blair, Wm. Blade, Rev. Gideon Blackburn, Jeremiah Booth, Robert Brown, John Brackenridge, Samuel Boots, Gerrard S. Boarman, Hugh Boyd, Solomon Bond, Jacob Bruger, Clement Brooke, Isaac Bloom, Esq. John Brown, (sailor) Wm. Burris, (care of J. Brown) John D. Brashears, Robert B. Brandt, for William Tyrrell.

C.

Miss Mary Clarke, (care of Samuel Boots) Phebe Casey, at Richard Charles's, George Cesis, Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, James Colquhoun, Esq. Doctor Edward Cuthbush, John Christy, (marine) Lieut. Michael Carroll, (2) John Caton, (ditcher) Hugh G. Campbell, Esq. William Gannon, jun. of the Essex, Jacob Craven, Solomon Carrier, (serjeant.)

D.

Margaret Davis, (Greenleaf's point) Samuel B. Davis, John Dunbar, Mr. Decatur, (navy) Sukey Davis, Henry Duggin, (of the Boston) John Dunbar, William Deen, Alexander Done, (navy department.)

E.

Madame Elwis, Edward Ellis (taylor) Ignatius Edelin.

F.

John B. French, Dennis Fitzhugh, Azariah Foxton, Capt. John Frazer, Philip Fitzhugh.

G.

William Gibbins, Joshua Gregg, Russell Goodrich, James Gibbon (midshipman) Peter Gardner, Henry Griffith, Joseph Garlic.

H.

Samuel Hosier, John Hetton, John H. Hooker, Esq. Captain Charles Hyde, (6) Edward Hall, Bernard Hendry, Daniel Hurley, Michael Huck, Samuel Hoar, Lieut. Isaac Hull, (of the Adams) John S. Higdon, Andrew Hece.

J.

David Johnson, Richard Jones, Captain Izard, Honorable Charles Jarvis, Peter Jackson, (care of Samuel Harkness) Francis Jones.

K.

G. W. Kirkland, Edward Kenton, (joiner) Ezekiel King.

L.

Mrs. Butler Lee, A. B. Lindsly, John Love, G. A. Lawrence, D. Lapier, Rev. Wilson Lee.

M.

Robert Myers, Ezra Mantz, Philip Menn, Gen. William Miller, Miss Mary Mitchell (2) Rev. John Morgan, (2) Mr. Magill, James M'Donough, Esq. Benjamin Marlow, (carpenter) Mans. M' Henry, Edward M'Carty, John M'Caul, Samuel Miller, (shoemaker) James M'Gew, (mariner) James P. Mix, (2) Thomas Mathis.

N.

David Norris, James Nite.

P.

John Payne, Wm. Pickering, (2) Henry Page, (2) Jesse Pearce, William Prentiss, (2) Peter Pimpkin, Esq.

R.

Isaac Raner, John Richardson, Esq. Thomas O. Roberson, (masters mate) William Iron Rea, (sail maker) Thomas Roghan.

S.

Robert Short, Esq. Elizabeth Stone, Mary Santoreoer, Stephen Sykes, Ralph Smith, jun. Richard Stephenson, (gunner) Charles Stewart, Mr. Sinclair, William Sykes, Hendrick H. Staats, Samuel Smith.

T.

Miss Gracy Turner, Edward Turner, Joseph Thompson, Doctor Nathaniel Tilsdale, Charles G. Byrd Thompson.

W.

Thomas West, (of Kentucky) Abraham Weston, Wallace Wormley, Samuel Wright (care of Robert Brown) Widow Wilson, Roger C. Weightman, James Wilson, Joel West, John Willoby, John W. Wyman, Benjamin Witt, (factor) Charles Wilkins, Esq. (of Kentucky) Gen. John Wilkens, (late quarter master general.)

FOR SALE,

By public auction on Thursday the 28th inst. at 11 *o'clock before noon, at Stelle's hotel, on Capitol Hill.*

THE commodious two story brick dwelling house with the out houses and lots number 10 and 11, in square number 925 in the city of Washington, open to and bounded in part on Pennsylvania avenue, and by ninth street east, leading to the Navy Yard. The premises may be viewed any day previous to the sale. The terms one third cash, when a clear and sufficient title will be given; one third in 6 and one third in 12 months with interest on the last two payments, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

THOMAS TINGEY.

Washington, July 5, 1803. tdof