But he was confident it operated so far-then. He was aware that infeer the measures for the defence of the country which government had adopted were forced on, at the dull alarm of an invasion, while the means of defence were not ready, from a disinclination had manifested itself in the distant countries. At the moment, however, nothing of the kind existed. The force in every part of the country was greater than at any former period. In Ireland it was greater than it was when Hoche arrived with 15,000 men. In this country it was greater than when the British Channel was in the possession of a French fleet. The volunteers of the counties of Dublin, Meath, and Kildare, had more efficient force for the defence of their counties at this moment, than the whole force which they contained would have been in the year 1779. He was surprised that the hon. gent. had brought forward the motion in the way he had done. He had long admired that hon. gent. for his character, for his zeal for public principles, and he thought the way in which he had brought forward the resolutions was inconsistent with the manly and independent spirit which had to characterised the hon. gentleman. He had long hoped the hon. gentleman would have had sufficient more candour. He had recently confided his city to the hon. gent. and he felt that his old friends, the present administration, had in this instance violated the pledge contained for them; and undignifiedly profaned the object which he had in view, when he had accepted the office of administration.—The voluntary force of the country, the night hon. secretary continued, was such as had astonished all Europe.—The armed peasantry too, which had been so much recommended, might be turned to when found necessary, under the compulsory clause in the Militia bill, which he trusted would agree with the right hon. gentleman in thinking that been done away.—The force of the country he did not think the be of such service in this country as has been represented; but he was happy to see the hon. gentleman differ so agree with the hon. mover in denying the Kilmainham prisoners. The force then went through the different Defence Bills, and supported the efficiency of each, and the subject of the mere be maintained, that the number of ships building at present was equal, if not greater than had been at any period for the last forty years.

Mr. G. Ponsonby opposed the motion, which he thought inopportune, and encouraged, would be left that House to all the exhortations of the Irish French proscribed.—If any able required amending, a motion for that purpose might be made.

Mr. Ponsonby Mulleny, fail, he could point out much greater faults in other administrations than in the present.—There were cases in which very grave and culpable errors had been committed.

Captain Markham defended Sir Edward Pellew from the charge of having abused Mr. Pitt's observations upon dicute. His gallant friend, he said, after being more wrong at first, came into part, was of opinion the ministerial benefits, and not to attend in the House of Commons, as has been insinuated.

The Attorney General, in a speech of much vivacity and force, replied with great energy to the Gaelic argument of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox.—Amongst a great crowd of arguments Mr. Pitt, the right hon. gentleman considered by requiring the House not to grant the motion to the petition of union, without the mature consideration of which would be the result should that measure be carried—However he the present administration might be, he was glad that which, in all probability, would be the result, would be the consequence, it must be of such benefit to the Irish.

Mr. Windham had hoped nothing from the other side of the House that was other than free or constitutional. The learned gentleman, however, has determined to break the bonds that fettered on other occasions the Attorney General, and commenced the funeral obsequies of the Minority in melodious tones?

"If long Darius great and good,
"Fallen, fallen, fallen, fallen,
"Fallen from his high estate,
"And weltering in his blood."

But he did not from to think the cause altogether desperate; and as he proceeded,

"He touch the hands of grey slender,
"And could not bear the weeping pool of shoulder."

The hon. member then proceeded to notice the sophisms of the Attorney General, and concluding on the letter, observed, that he ought to have from more feeling and regard to those with whom he was connected.

Mr. Tierney spoke against the motion, and Colonel Hutchinson for it. Mr. Fox spoke. The House then divided.—Ayes 208.—Noes 24.—Majority against the motion 32.—Adjourned at 4 o'clock.

WASHINGTON CITY,

MONDAY, July 15, 1804.

By the accounts received from different parts of the union our national anniversary appears to have been celebrated with unusual demonstrations of joy. Without meaning to draw an invidious parallel between the manner in which this day was celebrated during the period of the pall, and is celebrated during that of the present administration, we may be permitted to adduce the general glow of patriotism that pervades the country, as one of the many evidences that prove the sincere devotion of the American people and of those who administer their concerns to the principles of liberty avowed in the virtuous period of seventy-six. At that day there were various political opinions embraced by different descriptions of our citizens. There was a general determination to resist the encroachment of British power; but there was not, perhaps, a majority of the nation in favor of asserting an entire independence of the parent nation. Few appear to have reflected on such an event, and the greater part of those who had, seem to have so viewed it as only likely to occur at a remote point of time. It was referred for the illustrious band of patriots, then composing the American Congress, to seize the reins of future glory, indeed of existence, by proclaiming independence. It is the peculiar felicity of great minds to fore-vey the future as well as the present, and to secure in their comprehensive plans, not only present but future interests. Who minds than expanded, the American Congress determined by the vigor of of their counsels—" by striking a blow which should resound through the universe"—to give their country a place among the political stars of the Great, however great or sublime; and which when made, should forever secure to them, if not wanting to themselves, the inestimable blessings of self-government. How completely they have succeeded, our present situation in full evidence, our resources great and expanding, our citizens virtuous and happy, our country at peace while the old world is convulsed, but attest.

Citizens of America! It is to the virtuous and patriotic spirit of those men who avowed them, and have ever since guarded them with an unceasing vigilance, that we are indebted, for their great blessings. And yet, fo-lunge to tell, some of their men are reproached by the malevolence of party, as the enemies of their country—that men whose voice was first heard in defence of liberty, & who have, in the most difficult conflictions, shared with Spartan firmness to the great purpose of their fouls. A Jefferson, he whom the gratitude of his country has called to the highest station in her gift, is represented by some to be the type principles of republican institutions, an wedded to a foreign nation. Can this be possible! Can he who drew the declaration of Independence in the year 1776; who continued in the active service of his country during the whole of the war, whom Washington gave the greatest appointment in his power, and whom the people have given the greatest in theirs, can he be wedded to a foreign nation! Whose ambition, ever glory, and all the future fame his ambition can promise him? From a foreign country! The idea is absurd! Like fums men among us, he has not forfeited the national confidence; like fums among us, he is not ready to reproach his countrymen for ingratitude and chance extract a lie-bed upon republican governments. No, his greatest glory, and, furely his highest happiness, flow from the love of his fellow citizens.

We have been unintentionally drawn into an eulogium, where our only object was to recognise a fact; and to prefent to the nation, so just cause of pleasure, the perfect harmony subsisting between the principles which guided our revolutionary counsels and those which guide our present rulers. May this harmony be without end.

Abraham B. Venable is elected President of the Bank of Virginia. This appointment occasions a vacancy in the Senate of the United States; and the appointment of Wm. C. Nicholas to be collector-ship at Norfolk occasions another vacancy. Two new Senators from Virginia will therefore be chosen by the Legislature of that state.

A gentleman of science and of great information, in a letter, dated on the Mississippi, to his correspondent in the City of Washington, speaking of the country between the Red River and Red-river, says—that it is to be hoped in various terms; it may be collected christalized on the surface of the earth, in places where the impregnated water oozes from the pores of the hills, and spreads itself slowly along the plains, exposed to the evaporating power of the sun-beams; fair springs highly fatiated are common. Those two means of procuring salt are within the settlement diffances up the river. But its upper branches, which are, by many, mountains, or great mass of salt, some fay very pure salt, others fay debaited with an admixture of terrene matter; probably both either may it is not improbable that the same mountain, ridge or chain of salt extends from the Red River of the Mississippi to the Red-River. The salt region is confidered by the native Indian tribes as facred ground, never to be plundered by blood.

"The Indians are inveterate enemies although there for the purpose of collecting their provision of salt, and hold friendly or at least innocent converse together; and so deeply are they impressed with a religious or superstitial awe of the Great Spirit, supposed to preside more immediately over those diffricts, that no example has ever been known of public or private resentment having been fhewn during those times within the privileged limits. The Wabash River and country are supposed to offer many curious objects:

"It diverges confiderably from the Red River, of which it is a branch, at about 1 and 1 degree of longitude, its mouth it is fupposed to be 200 miles from the Red River, and in this position it to be seen a curiosity a few miles from the river:

"Imagine to the name of the Rocking Spring; the country is mountainous, and miles in extent are covered with christallizations of a prismatic and pyramidal form, and metallic and other mineral fossils, which I had to be abundant, but hitherto not explored. Here is found an immense Natural Cabinet, in which a vast body of water perpetually boils; a spring issues out, the water of which is literally boiling. This new and wonderful spring, which is a great celebrity, from fuppofed cures performed on invalids who have bathed in, or drank its waters. At the time two or three inhabitants of Natchez are gone to the spring in hopes of being cured of paralytic complaints.

"It is not impossible that the warm bath, with equal exercise at home, might be equally beneficial."

THE FOURTH OF JULY,

The citizens of Philadelphia country and of the union were confident of the Declaration of Independence by the United States the most fplendid evening which marks the history of our country, or even of mankind.—Confidering the Republics of Lacedemon the fecond event in dignity and importance, becaufe it proves the compatibility of peace and formeth, and their efficacy when employed by Republicans, as well as that it gives to the Union a fertile and extensive Territory—confidering that public celebrations of those events will greatly tend to enlarge and perpetuate the invaluable principles which at first produced them, they have therefore

Resolved, That a Federal Ball be held at Powhatan Courthouse, at the tavern of Samuel Marshall, on the Fourth of July next, on commemoration of those two glorious epochs.

The conference of which notice, a numerous assembly of ladies and gentlemen from the county of Powhatan, and other adjacent counties, assembled at the time and place above mentioned, and after partaking of an elegant dinner, Major *Edward Mosby* and Capt. *William* publishing as President and Vice-President, the full wing Toasts were drank amidst the plaudits of the friends of Republicanism and the Jeffersonian administration.

TOASTS.

The day that refused millions from the grasp of oppression, and which offered to man the prerogative of his nature.

The American patriots of '76, who opposed the mighty torrent of Britain, by their firmness and their con's fous nerve fortes; their deeds which raised their country from dependence and which crowned them with glory.

The Constitution of the United States. May he who attacks its principles unworthy the pretence of defence link into eternal oblivion.

The Acquisition of Louisiana—an event glorious to our country, not merely because it enriches us, but because it proves the compatibility of peace and formeth, and their efficacy when directed by republicans.

Thomas Jefferson, the first citizen, the favorite of the people, may he never be blasted by the influence of power; and may the thaffs of every pulse beat to the life-giving tune.

The memory of Wallington. The pride and boast of America, whose loved name never breathed but in pious strains, and whose mind was never estranged from justice.

A free Press, the guardian of civil rights. May the vessel fyophant never would abridge its freedom, meet with the indignant frown of his country.

May the public officer who shrinks from prejudice and not from principle, forfeit the love and confidence of the people.

Monroe and Livingston. May they prove by their conduct, that they are not tend to do, they do. Such are the rare patriots, foremen similes.

The Rights of Man. May Common Sense ever be their hypocrite.

The University of William & Mary. May it shine forth with redoubled splendor, under the patronage of the government and people.

The memory of Franklin, S. Adams, & Hancock.

The Republicans of Connecticut and Massachusetts—electrified by liberty, they will shine in extensive geographical limits. May the jealous of their cards bring them out in triumph.

The Inhabitants of Louisiana, our adopted brethren. May they be united fraternity with us in forming plans for our mutual happiness.

The Tools of Tyrannies. May they remember that virtue is the basis of honor—dishonor the parent of greatness, and modesty the ornamental character of life of genius.

The Fair Sex—like the women who fed the Spartan Gladiators, they encourage at her gates. May they be virtuous, generous, and patriotic.

Our Guardians. The happiness of its citizens made complete under the auspices of wisdom, liberty and virtue.

From Lisbon.

Captain Merrit, arrived at Boston from Lisbon, informs, that the Portuguese government had declared war against the Moors; and that a ship of the line had failed from Lisbon to cruize in Tangier bay.

BOSTON, July 9.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

In addition to the articles of foreign news, published in this day's paper, we understand further, and more important accounts have been received at New-Bedford, direct from England. The latest dates, we are told, are to the 22d May; and from among the interesting events which they contain, we state, as complete change in the British ministry, of which Mr. Pitt is at the head. We are forry that it is not in our power to present further particulars; but we believe, this is the only information that has transpired from the arrival.

London dates to May 10, received at this place.

PARIS, APRIL 4.

The Criminal Tribunal has condemned the tailor merchant Le Page to the galleys for fix years. He has been convicted of a fraudulent bankruptcy. On the 1806 bankruptcy announced force the present war broke out, it is supposed that 1730, at least, are fraudulent; it is therefore time that fome example, it made which may convince other nations, that French merchants are not permitted to be rogues with impunity.

(*Le Cri du Cabinet.*)

MENTZ, APRIL 24.

Yesterday a courier arrived here from Paris, with dispatches for the Prefect, fince which a report has been generally circulated, that the Senate will soon propose that the government shall be renedered hereditary in the family of Bonaparte, and that then the registers of departments will be opened as was done two years ago. The young Napoleon, the nephew of the First Consul, who will be the successor, is at present, was born 10th of October, 1802.

Moreau is now permitted to have books brought to him in the cipher, and employed in writing the history of his campaigns.

According to accounts received here, admiral Nelson is flationed with his fleet off the Sardinian Island Magdalena.

LONDON, MAY 9.

POLITICAL CHANGES.

The arrangement of a new administration is likely to occupy more time than moft people could have believed possible. Yesterday a Privy Council was held, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Portland, the earls of Westmoreland, Chatham and St. Vincent, lords Hawkesbury and Eldon, the Duke of Richmond, Mr. Addington and Mr. Yorke.—The Chief Justice at the common pleas attended, and the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Addington, a member of the Privy Council, which did not break up until half past three o'clock. Mr. Faulkner attended as clerk to the council. His Majesty afterwards gave interviews to the earls of Chatham and St. Vincent, the latter of whom, it was reported, gave in his resignation to his Majesty.

We cannot pretend to a perfect knowledge of all that is passing at the present moment, but we have the misfortune of knowing that a no-jority of our military were our leading statesmen ever in times difficult time of embarrassments.

Soon after Mr. Pitt's conference with the king on Monday, a long one, Mr. Fox's friends took place as Carlton Houfe. Mr. Fox there flated, that it was his moft ardent wish to form a vigorous and efficient administration formed, and he begged them to confider the obstacles meet to his wishes, and to their lending their aid and their talents to the public service. They unanimously refused that Mr. Fox should not become members of any administration from which, in the present critical circumstances, Mr. Fox was excluded, as they could be of no use in an administration formed and in his place.

It is not easy to conceive the perplexity in which Mr. Pitt must feel himself on the present occasion. He was not prepared, at least it is faid, for the prefence of the Grenvilles, the Spencers, and Westmorlands. He has not, however, dedicated of being able to form an Administration without them, and if he should, it is faid, he will be in a very more fome progress. To state anything positive, where nothing can be considered absolutely fixed, would be infinitely—but the Duke of Bedford has it is faid, been invited Lord Chancellorship, vacant by the death of Sidmouth, and Earl Camden Steward of the Household, Lord Chancellor, the Attorney General, and Lord Eldon, and Lord Castlereagh to retain their flations. Amongst the fifty hundred titles, that Lord Melville was to be First Lord of the Admiralty; that Lord Redington was to go Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Mr. Bathurst to be Treasurer of the navy; Mr. Canning to be one of the Secretaries; and Lord Granville to be Lord Privy Paymaster. But all this is denied by Mr. Pitt's friends. Mr. Fox, Lord Thurlow, and Mr. Grenville, were in long conference for fome hours yesterday at Carlton Houfe. Mr. Pitt, who was a-tarian a line of dignified reality to the full moment of political fobriety, has faid it is incumbent upon him to declare his attachment to the interest of Mr. Fox; but this he has not done in contemporary with the Sidmouth and all the fearity of a political Statesman.

Private letters from Vienna by that a treaty of alliance between the two Emperors has been agreed to, and that its fignature only awaits the arrive of the King of Prussia, to be instituted to accede to it. The Austrian as well as Russian armies have been accumulated, and are now complete; and two footrefles are cantoning on the Austrian frontiers of Italy. All the transactions, though, only defensive menefaires, evince that the great continental powers, while they talk of peace, are at its long continuance, and are therefore prudently prepared for war.

The French have not yet entered the city of Naples; but the Queen of Naples, apprehensive of a visit, intends going to Vienna, and an English ship of the line is in the road of Naples, ready to take on board all British subjects in that capital with their property.