nistration solely upon the prefects, not only a million would be economised in the expences, but a greater rapidity would be obtained in the course of business. If I have annexed to the prefects a council for litigations, it is to the principle which requires that the administration be the act of one, and that the decision of litigious objects be the act of many.

"The statutes which you have just heard read, extend to my people of Italy the benefits of the code, over the drawing up of which I myself presided. I have ordered my council to prepare an organization of the judiciary order which may render to the tribunals the lustre and consideration which it is my intention to give them. I could not approve that a praeter alone should be called to pronounce upon the fortune of the citizens, and that judges hidden from the eyes of the public should decide in secret not only upon their property but upon their lives. In the organization which will be presented to you, my council will study to make my people enjoy all the advantages which result from collective tribunals, from a public procedure, and from a contradictory defence. It is to secure to them a justice more evidently enlightened, that I have established that the circumstances in which Italy now is, permitted me to think of the establishment of Juries; but the judges must pronounce like the juries, from their sole conviction, and without delivering themselves up to that system of half proofs which much oftner endangers innocence than it serves to discover guilt. The surest rule of a judge who has presided over the trial, is the conviction of his conscience.

"I have myself watched over the establishment of regular and conservative forms in the finances of the state, and I hope that my people will find themselves well, from the order which I have commanded my ministers of finance and of the public treasure to establish in the accounts which will be public. I have consented that the public debt should bear the name *Monte-Napoleon*, to give a guarantee the more of fidelity in the engagements which constitute it, and a new vigor to credit.

"The public instruction will cease to be departmental, and I have fixed the basis to give it the *ensemble*, uniformity and direction, which must have so much influence upon the morals and habits of the rising generation.

"I have judged that it was proper, from this year forward, to place more equality in the distribution of the departmental expences, and to afford succour to those of my departments, such as the Mincio and the lower Po, which find themselves burthened by the necessity of defending themselves against the ravages of the waters.

"The finances are in the most prosperous situation, and all payments are free of arrears. My people of Italy is of all the nations of Europe the least loaded with taxes. No new burthens shall be laid on them and if there be any change made in any contribution, if the *enregistrement* is established in the project of Budget, according to a moderate tarif, it is for the purpose of diminishing more onerous impositions: the Terrier is full of imperfections, which manifest themselves every day. To remedy them I shall vanquish the obstacles which are opposed to such operations, much less by the nature of things than by private interest; I however, do not hope to arrive at results, such as may cause to be avoided the inconvenience of raising a tax until the period it may reach to.

"I have taken measures to order the clergy a proper endowment, which they have been deprived of for these ten years past; and if I have made some unions of converts, I wished to preserve and it is my intention to protect those who devote themselves to services of public utility, or who, placed in the country parts, are in places and circumstances wherein they supply the want of secular clergy. I have at the same time provided that the Bishops should have the means to be useful to the poor, and I only wait, to occupy myself with the lot of the curates, for the information which I have ordered to be quickly collected upon their real situation: I know that many of them, especially in the mountains, are in a penury which I have the most pressing desire to put an end to.

"Independent of the road of Simplon, which will be finished this year, and at which four thousand workmen are working at this moment, in the part alone that crosses the kingdom of Italy, I have ordered that the bridge of Volano should be begun, and that such important works should be undertaken without delay, and pursued with activity.

"I have neglected none of the objects upon which my experience in administration could be useful to my people of Italy. Before I return across the mountains, I shall go over a part of the departments to become nearer acquainted with their wants.

"I shall leave depositary of my authority this young Prince, whom I have brought up from his infancy, and who will be animated with my spirit. I have besides taken measures to direct myself the most important affairs of the State.

"Orators of my Council will present to you a project of law authorising to my Chancellor Keeper of the Seals, Melzi, to act for four years in the quality of depositary of my authority, as Vice-President; a domain which, remaining in his family, may attest to his descendants the satisfaction I have felt from its services.

"I think I have given fresh proofs of my constant resolution to fulfil towards my people of Italy every thing they expect from me. I hope that in their turn they will be desirous of occupying the place that I destine for them in my thoughts; and they never will attain it, but by persuading themselves that the force of arms is the principal support of States.

"It is time that the youth who live in the idleness of great cities, should cease to fear the fatigues and dangers of war, and that they should enable themselves to make their country be respected, if they wish their country to be respectable.

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Body, vie in zeal with my Council of State, and by that concourse of wills towards the sole aim of the public prosperity, give to my representative the support he should receive from you.

"The British government having received, with an evasive answer, the propositions I made to it, and the King of England having immediately rendered them public by insulting my people in his Parliament, I have seen the hopes considerably weakened, which I had conceived of the re-establishment of peace. However, the French squadrons have since obtained success to which I attach importance only because they must farther convince my enemies of the futility of a war which affords them nothing to gain and every thing to lose. The divisions of the flotillas and the frigates built at the expence of the finances of my kingdom of Italy, and which at present make a part of the French forces, have rendered useful services in many circumstances. I preserve the hope that the peace of the Continent will not be troubled; and at all events, I find myself in a position to fear none of the chances of war: I shall be in the midst of you the very moment my presence would become necessary for the preservation of my kingdom of Italy."

UNION of GENOA with FRANCE.

On the 14th of June, at mid-day, the Emperor received the Doge, and the deputation of the Senate, and people of Genoa, introduced by M. De Legue, and presented by his Serene highness Prince Eugene. His Serene highness the Doge addressed the Emperor. In the course of his speech he said—

"Deign Sire, to hear the wish of a people which has been attached to France in times of the greatest difficulty. Reunite to your Empire that Liguria, the first theatre of your victories, and the first step to that throne on which you are seated, for the safety of all civilized societies. Deign to grant us the happiness of being your subjects.—Your Majesty cannot have more devoted or more faithful."

His majesty replied to the discourse of the Doge in these terms:—

Mr. Doge and Gentlemen Deputies of the Senate, & people of Genoa.

Circumstances, and your desires, have several times called me within the last ten years to interfere in your internal affairs.—I have always brought with me peace, and sought to promote those liberal ideas which alone could give your Government that splendour which it had many ages since; but I soon convinced myself of the impossibility of your being able alone to perform any thing worthy of your ancestors. Every thing is changed. The new principles of maritime legislation which the English have adopted, and obliged the greatest part of Europe to recognize; the right of blockade which they can extend to places not blockaded, and even to entire coasts and rivers, which is nothing else than the right of annihilating at pleasure the commerce of nations: the continually increasing ravages of the Barbary States; all these circumstances presented to you but desolation in your independence. Poſterity will be grateful to me for having exerted myſelf to render the ſeas free, and obliged the Barbary corſairs not to make war on weak naval powers, but to live among themſelves as cultivators and honeſt men. I was animated only by a ſenſe of the intereſt and the dignity of man. At the treaty of Amiens, England refuſed to co-operate in theſe liberal ideas. Since that a great power of the Continent has ſhewn quite as much diſinclination to them. Alone, to ſuſtain theſe legitimate principles, it would have been neceſſary to have recourſe to arms; but I have not the right to ſhed the blood of my people, except to intereſts that are peculiar to them. From the moment that Europe could not obtain from England that the right of blockade ſhould be reſtrained to places really blockaded; from the moment that the flag of the weak was without protection, and delivered to the fury of the corſairs, there has been no maritime independence! for a commercial people, there ariſes a neceſſity for uniting itſelf to a more powerful flag. I will realize your wiſh, I will unite you to my great people. It will be to me a new means for rendering more efficacious the protection I have always loved to grant you. My people will receive you with pleaſure. They know that in all circumſtances you have aſſiſted their arms with friendſhip, and have ſupported them with all your means and all your strength. They find besides with your ports, an increase of maritime power, which is necessary to them to sustain its lawful rights against the oppressor of the seas.—You will find in your union with my people a continent. You have only ports and a marine. You will find a flag, which, whatever may be the pretensions of my enemies I will maintain on all the seas of the universe, constantly free from insult and from search, and exempt from the rights of blockade, which I will never recognise, but for the places really blockaded as well by sea as by land. You will find yourselves sheltered under it from this shameful slavery, the existence of which I reluctantly suffer with respect to weaker nations, but from which I will always guarantee my subjects. Your people will find in the esteem I have always had for them, and in the paternal sentiments I shall entertain for it henceforth the guarantee that every thing which can contribute to its happiness shall be done. Mr. Doge, and gentlemen deputies of the Senate, and people of Genoa, return to your country. I will repair thither in a little time, and there I will seal the union in which my people and you will engage.—These barriers which separate you from the continent, shall be removed by the common interest and things will be placed in their natural state. The signatures of all your citizens, placed at the bottom of the wish which you present to me, answer all the objections I can suggest: they constitute the only right I can acknowledge as legitimate. In making it respected, I will only cause to be executed the guarantee of your independence, which I promise to you."

LONDON, June 21.

His Majeſty's Meſſage was debated yeſterday in the Houſe of Lords, and Mr. Gray's motion diſcuſſed in the Commons. The debate in the Commons may alſo be conſidered as having included a diſcuſſion upon the meſſage. Earl Caryſfort moved an amendment in the Houſe of Lords to the ſame effect as Mr. Gray's motion in the Houſe of Commons—"That His Majeſty would not prorogue Parliament till it ſhould be in his power to lay before them the reſult of the communications in which his Majeſty has been engaged with the Continental Powers." The oppoſers of Miniſters in both Houſes were guilty of their uſual incongruity. They exaggerate and extol the ſtrength and reſources of France, and the inability of the Continental Powers to cope with her; and then they blame Miniſters for not having formed Continental alliances, and rouſed the Continent againſt her.

Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox both recommended the ſame ſyſtem of politics. "If we could not procure Continental Powers on ſuch terms as to act with us as allies, our next object ought to be to propoſe to negociate in open Congreſs, taking them as umpires of our differences. When ſatiſfied that we were ſincere in ſuch a ſyſtem, we might ſoon depend on having peace on fair and equitable terms, or a vigorous co-operation in carrying on the war." It was not expected that any preciſe information would be given by his Majeſty's miniſters upon the ſtate of our negociations or communications with Foreign Powers; but Mr. Pitt ſtated generally "that the principle of joint peace or joint war formed the baſis of the negociations." He hinted too that thoſe negociatiations had for their object the intereſting other powers in the cauſe, beſides Ruſſia. We ſhall to-morrow, enter into a more ample diſcuſſion of the debates than we have either time or ſpace for today.

There was a large majority in favor of Miniſters in both houſes. In the Houſe of Lords, the motion for an addreſs to his Majeſty in conſequence of his Meſſage, was carried by a majority of 53—111 to 58. In the Houſe of Commons, Mr. Gray's motion was negatived by a majority of 151—101 being for it, and 261 againſt it.

June 22.

Mr. Pitt in the Houſe of Commons yeſterday, in the debate upon his Majeſty's meſſage, only felt it neceſſary to propoſe that 3,500,000l of the five millions provided for in the Ways and Means when the budget was opened, ſhould be granted to his Majeſty to enable him to enter into ſuch engagements as to his wiſdom ſhould appear expedient, and the neceſſity of affairs ſhould require. Mr. Pitt ſtated "that the grounds on which the ſum had been reduced from the five millions, which was before required, to 3 1-2 millions, was not any change of ſyſtem. He was ſtill clearly convinced, that if any efforts at all were to be made for a Continental co-operation, they ought to be on a large ſcale. Gentlemen would obſerve, that when five millions were before propoſed, it was at an earlier period, when ſomething might poſſibly have been done this ſeaſon. It was not now propoſed to reduce the ſcale by which the operations were to be carried on; but the ſeaſon was now far advanced, and the ſum which was required at preſent would be fully adequate to the purpoſes for which it was intended, till Parliament met again."

The vote for the three millions and a half was agreed to.

June 27.

Mr. Whitbread attended by ſeveral members of the Houſe of Commons went up to the Houſe of Lords yeſterday, and delivered the following Meſſage at the Bar:

"The Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britan and Ireland in Parliament aſſembled, have commanded me to impeach Henry Lord Viſcount Melville, of high crimes and miſdemeanors. And I do here, in their names, and in the names of all the Commons of the U. Kingdom, impeach the ſaid Henry Lord Viſcount Melville, of high crimes and miſdemeanors. And am further commanded by the Houſe of Commons to acquaint your lordſhips that they will in due time exhibit particular articles againſt him, and make good the ſame."

Upon his return to the Houſe of Commons he informed the Houſe, that purſuant to their orders he had impeached Lord Melville at the Bar of the Lords. The Committee to manage the Impeachment was then appointed; it conſiſts of 21 members.

June 29.

Dispatches of considerable importance have been received from India, by the court of directors. They were brought to town by lieut. M'Neil, who was landed on Tuesday evening at Plymouth, from the Holstein Danish East Indiamen, after a voyage of 19 weeks from Madras. Soon after lieut. M'Neil was put on shore, dispatches, stated to be duplicates, were also brought by the Star, South-Whaler, arrived from St. Helena, after a passage of 6 weeks.

It appears that lord Lake's operations against Holkar have, since the middle of November, been conducted with great vigor and rapidity. About the 20th of November, Holkar retired with the main body of his troops to the strong fortress of Deeg, the place being occupied by his infantry and artillery, and his cavalry encamped under the fortifications. Deeg was invested in the beginning of December by our army, whose attacks became so pressing as to force Holkar to evacuate the fortress, and retreat to Bert-Pore, where he was joined by the Rajah. He was followed by lord Lake, and the siege of the place was formed early in January. As this point of defence was understood to constitute the last resource of the enemy, the greatest efforts were made by the commander in chief to bring the war to a conclusion; and a breach having been made, on the tenth of January, a chosen body consisting of Europeans and natives, led to the assault by colonel Maitland, endeavored to carry the town by storm. In this gallant affair, notwithstanding the intrepidity displayed by our troops, they were repulsed with considerable loss. Col. Maitland, while heading his detachment, unfortunately fell in the early part of the action. He was a gallant officer and his death greatly deplored by the army. Of the 7th regiment there also fell two capts. two lieuts. were wounded, and forty-five rank and file killed and wounded. The 22d regiment and the company's troops suffered a proportionate loss in rank and file, but not in officers. Notwithstanding this repulse, the fall of the place was considered as certain. The enemy were considerably reduced in numbers, chiefly in consequence of daily dissertion of their men to gen. Lake, who has thus been made acquainted with Holkar's deplorable situation. It was confidently asserted in India, that the best body of cavalry which Holkar possessed, to the number of seven thousand, had joined gen. Lake. So certain was the general of the total subjection of Holkar, that he had refused to grant him any terms, notwithstanding his repeated offers to capitulate. The loss suffered by the enemy in killed and wounded during the attempt to storm, was very great. So confident was lord Lake of the capture of Bert-Pore, and the total extinction of the war, that in his last letter to the marquis of Wellesly, he is said to have expressed himself in the following terms:

"We are preparing to attack Holkar.—All will be over in a few days. I have no doubt of the result. When this is done, our work will be completely finished. I hope to find here a sufficiency to reward the courage and hard toils of my gallant troops."

When the dispatches came away, it was understood that Holkar had no possible means of effecting his escape from Bert-Pore.

From the Moniteur.

"When the emperor made propositions of peace to the king of England, the king of England eluded them, and dared to say in full Parliament, that the treaties by which he was connected with Russia, obliged him to communicate with that power, before he could give an answer. We then said what we tho't of that assertion, and the six months which have since transpired, have sufficiently justified our opinion. All Europe is at present convinced that England had no alliance with Russia, and that she availed herself of that circumstance as a mere subterfuge, altogether as false as that adopted by his Britannic majesty in his message of March 7th, when he affirmed that the ports of France and Holland were full of armaments and troops, destined to invade England.—Now that the cabinet of St. Petersburg has refused to adopt the views of the ambassador Woronzoff, who resides at London for Russia, but who is much less a Russian than an Englishman; now that the emperor Alexander has declared he is determined to be neuter, and will neither take part with France nor England, but intervene in the dispute to aid as much as possible towards the re-establishment of a general peace;—now, finally, that this sovereign has asked passports for his chamberlain, whom he sends to France, the English government fears the bad effect which these arrangements will produce in London, and particularly at a moment, when the weakness and folly of its system of war becomes evident to all the inhabitants of Great Britain; it imagines a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive with Russia; it pretends that if the emperor Alexander sends to the emperor Bonaparte, it is to make known his *ultimatum*, and trace the circle of Popilius. Nothing is more false than all this; but nothing is more conformable to the noble habits of the Cabinet of London. Enough has been said on this subject; it appeared to us expedient to seize this occasion of returning to the past, and to inform the English that—if, the day when lord Whitworth had the impertinence to say, that if he had not an answer in 36 hours he would quit France, the emperor, then first consul, did not cause him to be taken, thrown into a post-chaise, and reconducted to Calais, it was because during every day of the delay, some of our ships of commerce entered our ports. There was not then a moment's hesitation, and war was decided upon, from the instant that the king of England had insulted the French nation in his parliament.

It was necessary to be as devoid of sense, as blind as the British in fact then were, to think that the emperor, whose character is so well known in Europe, should have the weakness to suffer the nation to be insulted with impunity. It is time that the English government should finally accustom itself to the new order of things, and that it should reflect that a nation with coasts so extensive and a population four times as great as theirs; whose inhabitants are at least as brave, will not consent to be forever disinherited of the commerce of the universe.—France will combat England with the same arms she employs against her. If her government is attacked by English truths which they will not rejoice to hear. If the king, in his addresses to parliament becomes again the echo of his ministers to insult France, he will necessarily be answered by exposees in this of the situation of our empire, and by the speeches of our orators pronounced in the bosom of our principal authorities. If, in fine, England combats us by exclusive privileges, we will do the same. But so long as we have wood in our forest, and population is renewed on our coasts, let not the English expect on our part a spiritless condescention. A real and solid peace can never take place between her and us, until she shall renounce a project, far above her power, of excluding us from the commerce of the universe. Assuredly, none can accuse a nation containing forty millions of inhabitants of inordinate ambition, which only asks to live upon an equality with a nation containing but ten millions.

CHARLESTON, s. c.

(COPY.)

Office of the South-Carolina Insurance Company.

Charleston, June 22, 1805.

SIR,

I have the honor to inclose a memorial of the President and directors of the South Carolina Insurance company, and of the merchants and others, interested in the commerce of the city of Charleston; and am, sir,

Your most obedient servant,
THOMAS CORBETT.
President of the South-Carolina Insurance Company.

The hon. James Madison,
Secretary of State
of the United States of America.

MEMORIAL

To the hon. James Madison, Secretary of State of the United States.

The MEMORIAL of the President & Directors of the South Carolina Insurance Company, and of the Merchants, and others interested in the Commerce of the city of Charleston,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:

THAT your memorialists are deeply affected by the recent capture, at the very entrance of this port, of the American ship *Two Friends*, by a French privateer. This event has excited among all classes of citizens the strongest sensations, not only because the said ship was captured without any colour of pretence, within sight of land, but because she is our only regular London trader, and had on board a full supply of spring and summer goods. The distress and anxiety occasioned by these circumstances, are greatly enhanced from our having been hitherto deprived of our spring supplies, and from an anticipation of the consequences justly to be apprehended from a continuance of similar outrages, should not the most prompt and effectual measures be adopted for the protection and security of our commercial interests.

Your memorialists are authorised to add (although the fact be not detailed in the Protest) that it appears from undoubted authority, that the magnitude of the prize was the sole inducement to the abovementioned capture, the captors having said that they would release the Two Friends, in the event of their falling in with any other valuable prize, which might be more worthy their notice.

This most extraordinary capture, in direct violation of our treaty with France, (as appears by the accompanying documents) has already been followed by events no less alarming—our harbor being at this moment completely blockaded by three French privateers (and more are daily expected) which examine all vessels coming in and going out of this port, and either detain or release them, according as their value excites the cupidity of the cruizers.

This degrading state of our harbor has necessarily raised the premium of insurance, thus forcing additional sums from the pockets of our citizens—has advanced the price of every commodity, and created a distressing stagnation of our exports; for the merchants, not receiving their goods from abroad, are incapacitated from purchasing the pro-