ended while the governor of *Canada*, the *Spanish* governors, their generals in *St. Domingo*, and governour *Manuel* to oppose with all their power the establishment of their bounds and limits *Georgia*, the other between foreign powers, of exclusive British colonies in the United *Florida*. If Great Britain should possess the Mississippi provinces of Spain and France, it will always have it in her power to make not all important views, as the treats are natural rights to the Europeans, *which, in short, is not to be considered* entering—Words the not withstanding the right of navigation, as well as for withdrawal Point to Fur, Oregon, Niagara, and Detroit. Would she not by any such treaty, *be guilty of a breach of dangerous tyrant*, which the fate of quiet of Pittsburgh and New York, as well as by the famous peaceable treaty of 1763, "*that she could not have thrive*"—*that* the most of both the colonies in a great *treats side of Erie, Niagara Ontario and the Connecticut*? Is it not much more agreeable to the opponents of the treaty to have the French, whom they justly dislike, for their neighbours, than the English, whom they hate? Let them ratify their own terms parliament of the west-end of the Lake, colonization so feasible, was said to threaten us, and let them candidly lay which unfortunately for the world was the long catalogue of ills, which they so enormously recite. We have seen the Britains without the effusion of one drop of *human blood* some years, not less, for colonial boundaries. Are they sorry to see their native country flourish more than ever? Is it not their earnest wish that the province of a country should be peaceful, tranquil, commercial, and wealthy? Is it not their sincere wish that the British government had largely extended its limits in North America? It is also well understood that the British government accepted an acquisition of that province in the year 1763, when they commenced hostilities against France. The settlement of that province was not the country at the mouth of the Mississippi, has therefore been very *Spain* recovered and repaired, the world had continued in peace or war, we the *Canada, Halifax, Bermuda, and the Bahamas*, have taught us that the does not very greatly injure the prosperity of the soil. Upon the present occasion, we shall confine ourselves only to notice two facts, but the department of the *Foreign* and American partisans of Great Britain in this country, have augmented, to indecency and to extremity, the cry of the *rights of navigation*, the *infamous* and *usurpation*, that a *disposition* we acquire that *hostile corps* forma- tion to be once more ordered to the Ohio. They wished to *beguile* or drive us into a breach of faith with the Indian war between us and France. The invasion of Kentucky or Mr. Adams were instructed to proclaim a *Republican Guardian Genius*. Treasured as a conquest, an unequivocal proof of the *disposition* did all their *foreign* attacks. Their hate being likely to inflict a subpœnaed by the, unexpected pursuit of Louisiana, easy year forth their studies of the conduct of the political and *Republican*, and now labour to defeat the treaty in order to effect a rupture between the two and the British Government.

Were that to take place, and Louisiana to remain to France, *the British would their present navy could make a successful expedition, and secure it to themselves*. With these premises and with their many views they will endeavour to effect *Independence*, which the treaty is clear to us, from any the cause,—Every pretension to our public confidence, of whatever kind or quality, if convicted of the reality of such a design, will exist its power to render it abortive.

No. IV.

The fifth holding, conveying and *treaties of navigation* and *commerce* with the *manufactures & export trade in wood*, in various forms, is an object of considerable importance to every port, country and state on the Atlantic rivers or on the Mississippi: to some of them it is of the utmost consequence. Had the province of Louisiana remained in the hands of France or been purchased or joined by Great Britain, the mild influence of the United States, or *timber trade and manufacture of wood* would have been felt in every part of them. Those nations could have increased the impediments to the purchase of ships of war, to the sale of naval stores, and they could have prohibited our flours from entering their ports, thereby *ruining* and *discouraging* cakes in all their colonies and ports. The evils, which the English recently suffered, (happily without vexation) will be felt by all the powers, who possess states of New-Jersey and Delaware, the whole of the states and territories to the north of the latitude would have amply felt and will feel. The will carrying trade, which the United States had over their own ports, would in time, by *contesting every year* with the British, have been lessened by the *Mississippi would have been carried in British ships*, to the British colonies and ports. The pine, oak, and cedar of New-Jersey, the cedar and other woods of Delaware, the pine and other woods of Maine, particularly, *shall* have raised their prices hundreds per cent. It is not to suppose that the states have not such a great and real interest in that and other articles of commerce, that they will be *hands of any great and active power of Europe*.

The effects of the part-a-of Louisiana upon the prices of grain, cattle, and the provisions might be traced. The rich cultivators and middle states will be very much affected by them. In the former cases are about five millions and one half. So many of them were employed in tillage. Whether carrying on, selling grain and cattle, that the prices of life, and of every article which is necessary to sell, when the cultivation of cotton was sufficiently extended to 30 millions of people, which who were formerly employed in raising provisions and getting them to market, will be withdrawn therefore from their employments, and engaged in raising cotton. The rich and middle states will be thereby put in the situation of the southern part of Louisiana being capable of producing large cotton crops, and of course will be able to furnish that many of our people, who have raising provisions or cotton, and would be induced from the prices of their articles, will be engaged in raising sugar, coffee, indigo, cotton, tobacco, wheat and other articles, which the soil, climate, waters and farms, and make iron, lumber, and various manufactures; it is plain, that the prices of every article of life would be kept from falling in price, but will probably be increased in their amount.

Seven years ago we raised no cotton, we now raise thirty millions of pounds of it. Seven years ago people who now consume quantity of cotton are kept from raising cotton, and have raised grain and *cattle*. So the *Louisiana sugar, coffee, and cocoa planters* will not consume the productions of the farms of the middle states, getting lumber or clothing till they have raised cotton, and will suffer from the more northern and eastern states.

COLUMBUS.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE of COMMONS, June 2.

MOTION FOR CENSURING MINISTERS.

Continued from our last.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*—"Sir, in consequence of what has fallen from the right hon. gentleman who has just sat down, I feel it incumbent on me to submit to the attention of the House a few observations. I shall be sorry indeed if it was my wayward will, that so large and so full an opportunity as publick might be allowed for discussion to expect their opinions on the resolutions now the subject of discussion. Although it appears that there has been no want of ability on the part of those who support the resolutions, yet I must say that there have been as strong and as cogent reasoning arguments brought forward on the part of those who opposed them—I should not rise at this time, but that the right hon. gentleman who last addressed you has seen fit, the tendency and authority of his name to several important charges directed immediately against myself and which I shall endeavor to be as full as they are unfounded—First of all, with respect to the treaty of Amiens, I beg it to be clearly understood, that I entertain not the smallest fear of the future opinion on that subject, which I hold at the time it was made. I was at that time in the office of lord Hawkesbury a secretary ourselves, and I trow now that I was not inferior to any of the subsequent members of that office, in the knowledge of the country that could have happened. At that time, I declare, I entertained not a fear, never taken place, if the war had gone on within—and whatever might be the present moment. I am convinced I should not have had the honor of congratulating this House on the late delight of loyalty and public spirit that has lately appeared in the country, if I had not been convinced it was a wife step to have entered into that treaty; and I was with my colleagues entirely united in opinion. I never ever with truth and with a safe conscience, will *now retract* the opinion I then held, was the first wish of my heart, as well as of my colleagues, and as it was the wish of the people, it would be maintained indelibly with the honor and character of the country, and with the true spirit and policy of war; I have always endeavored to do my duty to the country, whatever it has been, and which was sparrow unavailable, I hope I shall be able to meet it. My friend Mr. Bastard and myself the country will meet it with vigour, and with the full confidence of success. If we could have wished that the vessel had remained in the Scotland; but now that it has been taken, we are glad of it, as it can be done in a manner confirmedly with the honor and character of the country. I have been charged with making too many fortifications for the purpose of preferring them to the public good—and with having made more than ordinary allowance for the fortifications of Gibraltar and Malta, and for the conduct of the individuals who was placed at the head of the fortifications of Malta, and who was very difficult to make every publick allowance for the difficulties which they had to encounter and extraordinary. After having placed himself at the head of a great fortification, he had to make a report which gave a favorable to his name, and which was approved by the board of fortification among the people whom he governed, it was hardly to be expected that he would not have done it. In the case of other countries, it is true, quietly, and with a safe conscience, I could have given my assent to the motion. It was not to be wondered that a private citizen, who was filled with faithful, filled, after succeeding in his object, with a sense of duty, should be desirous of having his conduct approved by the country, with which every publick allowance was made. I am sorry to say, that I am not to be considered as a friend to the present administration, and I am sorry to say, that I am not to be considered as a friend to the present administration, and I am sorry to say, that I am not to be considered as a friend to the present administration, and