nimity of a great nation. Pruſſia is alſo a party to the armed neutrality; why not proceed againſt him as againſt Sweden and Denmark? The conduct of Miniſters on this occaſion, puts me in mind of a ſtory told of a gentleman who ſubmitted patiently to be kicked by a Noble Lord, and in a few days afterwards, this gentleman who had ſo ſubmitted, kicked another gentleman down ſtairs. The Nobleman being preſent aſked him how he could act ſo inconſiſtently with his former conduct to him, he anſwered, "You and I, my Lord, know whom we kick." Juſt ſo the Miniſters of this country can go forward to kick Sweden and Denmark, but they can brook any inſult from Pruſſia. I hope on all theſe grounds the Houſe will aſſent to the inquiry. Let the Houſe conſider the ſtate in which Miniſters have left the country on their retirement. They may perhaps ſay, in their accuſtomed ſtyle of galconade, that the country is proſperous; but aſk the manufacturers of Yorkſhire and Warwickſhire, is the country proſperous? Put that queſtion to the periſhing inhabitants of Weſtminſter. There are petitions at preſent on your table from 21 Townſhips of Yorkſhire, praying relief from the Poor's Rates. In one of thoſe petitions it appears, that where they paid only 522l. per ann. before the commencement of the war, they paid in 1800, 2,445l. and in the laſt quarter at the rate of 6,000l. The families inhabiting this Townſhip are 818; 252 are receiving the poor rates, and 242 are exempted from paying them on account of poverty. Let this ſerve to give the Houſe ſome idea of the boaſted proſperity of the country; and I might cite many caſes ſtill ſtronger from Birmingham, &c. Need I offer any more, every man muſt ſee and feel the preſſing diſtreſs of the people, and upon that ground I appeal to them to ſupport my motion for inquiry as to the cauſe, and to deviſe an adequate remedy. We have been often told that we were giving up a part of our property to preſerve the remainder, but we have given up one half, and what ſecurity have we for the remainder, if the war is to continue? We were alſo told that we were giving up a part of our liberty and the Conſtitution to ſecure the remainder! But what portion of political freedom is ſecure, or indeed what can ſurvive the extraordinary influence derived to the crown from the collection of ſuch an immenſe revenue? The influence which the crown received under the guidance of the late Miniſters, was not collateral but direct. In every department of the Government, ſome addition was made to the power of the Executive. The liberty of the preſs has been utterly deſtroyed. The Right Hon. Gentleman oppoſite to me has been perpetually declaiming againſt innovation, and pouring forth his invectives againſt Jacobiniſm—but I muſt conſider him as a Jacobin who has unſettled and diſturbed every thing held ſacred in the country. He objected to reform as a dangerous change, but he has produced changes infinitely more dangerous: He has added 100 Members to this Houſe, and 80 to the Lords, created by his own recommendation, in addition to the 30 derived by the Union. The influence of the crown is become enormous in the Upper Houſe; It is a fact, that all the ancient Peers in the country, who do not hold places or penſions are in the minority. What expedient or violence of Jacobiniſm has not the Rt. Hon. Gentleman reſorted to; has he not had reſource to acquiſitions, &c. in Ireland. This brings me to the conſideration of this important branch of the empire; I am as much a friend as any man to that maxim, that the two countries ſhould ſtand or fall together. In a queſtion, therefore, to conſider, the ſtate of the nation, Ireland muſt be included. Since the recall of Earl Fitzwilliam from the government of that country, it has been the theatre of ſuch ſcenes as muſt alarm every friend to the Britiſh Empire, as muſt ſhock the feelings of humanity—as muſt excite the horror of every man who loves his fellow creatures. I do not believe it, whatever any libeller of the Iriſh people may ſay, that they are fond of bloodſhed; the government, if I am well informed, ſet them the example: The provocation was violent, and the revenge may have been dreadful; but the original guilt was in the ſyſtem purſued by the government, and ſo well aſſured at length were the late Miniſters, of the impolicy of that ſyſtem, that they had determined, I underſtand, to ſubſtitute a meaſure of conciliation for the ſyſtem of coercion. That meaſure is ſaid to be the extenſion of certain remaining privileges to the Catholics—a meaſure which Lord Cornwallis repreſented to the Britiſh Cabinet, as neceſſary to prevent Ireland from being deluged with blood; and yet the new Miniſters came into office for the avowed purpoſe of keeping up the ſyſtem of coercion and injuſtice. The change of Miniſters is certainly very extraordinary. The late Miniſters opened the ſeſſion; there was no mention of Catholic Emancipation in the King's Speech. Did Miniſters feel the meaſure neceſſary then, or did the conviction of the neceſſity for it ſpring up in an inſtant? Theſe are things they are bound to explain. I am far from ſaying, that their inability to carry any meaſure they deemed eſſential to the public ſafety would not juſtify them in reſigning their ſituations, but I am ſurprized at the manner of their proceedings; it looks rather as if they were not over-anxious for the ſucceſs of the meaſure; but wiſhed to convert the Catholics into a party for their ſupport. There is a myſtery in the whole affair which demands explanation, and ſhould induce the Houſe to go into an inquiry. The extraordinary publication I have alluded to from the Caſtle, ſtates, that though the meaſure was deſired by the Miniſters, innumerable obſtacles ſtood in the way of its accompliſhment. What are thoſe obſtacles? There was a majority in the Cabinet in favor of it; then it follows that it was oppoſed by the King. I know it is unuſual and ungracious to introduce his Majeſty's name into the debates of this Houſe, but the neceſſity exiſts, and let thoſe that have created the neceſſity anſwer for the conſequence. It has been certainly unwiſe to ſtart his Majeſty's opinion, in oppoſition to the wiſhes and intereſts of a large portion of his ſubjects, and it ought to be a queſtion of the utmoſt magnitude which ſhould urge thoſe Miniſters to force his Majeſty's conſcience on a queſtion wherein his opinion might be previouſly aſcertained: thus putting him in perſonal reſiſtance to the wiſh of his people. Such conduct was particularly ungracious in a Miniſter who had experienced ſo many inſtances of his favor and benevolence, under the moſt trying circumſtances. If Catholic freedom was, as report ſtates, offered to the Iriſh Catholics as the price of their ſupport of the Union—If the faith of government was pledged on that occaſion, it forms the higheſt ſpecies of criminality in Miniſters, becauſe I am confident if ſuch was the caſe it was ſo pledged without the authority of the King, for I know his Majeſty is ſuperior to the ideas of ſwerving in the ſlighteſt degree from the obſervance of his word. This then was a crime of the higheſt denomination in Miniſters, and calls for inquiry. I aſk if ſuch a promiſe was made, was Lord Clare and the Proteſtant aſcendancy party made acquainted with it; if ſo, they were a party to the deluſion that was intended to be practiſed on the unhappy Catholics. With reſpect to the argument which may be offered againſt inquiries ariſing from the change of Miniſters, I know it will be ſaid, do not prejudge them, it would be premature. I muſt frankly declare, I cannot give them my confidence; their principles are notoriouſly the ſame as thoſe of their predeceſſors, with a ſtill more inveterate averſion to civil or religious freedom: their reſolution to perſevere in the ſame ſyſtem is avowed, and their talents are unknown. It may be ſaid that they ought to have a fair trial, but I will put a plain caſe in point: Suppoſe my private affairs ſhould be reduced to a ſtate of embarraſſment, and a man of whoſe capacity I ſhould be totally ignorant, would offer to manage my concerns, he would naturally ſay, "don't prejudge me;" but I would anſwer, "I don't know you well enough to truſt you; one failure might ruin my property, and I cannot therefore afford to make the experiment of employing you."——Juſt ſo with the gentleman oppoſite to me; the nation's ſafety at any time, but particularly at preſent, ſhould not be riſked on experiments; I move, ſir, "That the Houſe do reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole Houſe, to take into conſideration the ſtate of the Nation."

☞ *Mr.* DUNDAS's *Speech in our next.*

New-Brunswick.

SAINT JOHN,
TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1801.

We ſtop the preſs to announce the arrival of His Majeſty's packet Princeſs Amelia, Capt. Stevens, at Halifax.—The London papers received by this veſſel are to the 7th ult.—Their contents are extremely important, and we are happy to congratulate the Public on the beneficial conſequences which have reſulted from the battle of Copenhagen, and the bold and impoſing attitude aſſumed by our fleet in the Baltic.——The boaſted Northern Confederacy has vaniſhed, and inſtead of diminiſhing, it has more effectually eſtabliſhed, the political and commercial rights of Great-Britain.

While the gallant exertions of our fleets are adding to the national glory and ſplendour, the brave Britiſh army in Egypt, have obtained the moſt brilliant ſucceſſes, and we have no doubt will effectually remove the only obſtacle to a ſafe and honorable peace.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRA.

DOWNING-STREET, MAY 3.

The following copy of a letter from Lieut. Gen. Sir Ralph Abercrombie, K. B. to the Earl of Elgin, together with diſpatches from his Lordſhip to His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York and Lord Hawkeſbury, and a letter from Colonel Anſtruther to Colonel Brownrigg, of which the following are extracts, have been this day received:

Copy of a letter from Sir Ralph Abercrombie, to the Earl of Elgin, dated Camp before Alexandria, 16th March, 1801.

MY LORD,

On the 1ſt inſtant the fleet arrived in ſight of Alexandria; on the 2d it anchored in Aboukir Bay; the weather did not permit any debarkation before the 8th, on that day it was happily effected, under the moſt trying circumſtances. The boats had near a mile to row, and were for ſome time under the fire of 15 pieces of artillery, and the muſquetry of 2,500 men; ſtill the intrepidity of the troops overcame every difficulty. We took eight pieces of cannon.

On the 9th, the remainder of the army was landed. On the 12th we marched forward, to within two leagues of Alexandria, and one league of the enemy, who were advantageouſly poſted on a ridge, with their right to the canal of Alexandria, and their left to the ſea. On the 13th, we moved forward to attack the enemy, and to turn their left. They did not, however wait, but came down and attacked us. The action was warm; but the enemy were every where forced under the walls of Alexandria. Our loſs is conſiderable. Although Col. Erſkine is wounded, he is doing well. He has loſt his leg, his regiment gained great credit, but ſuffered ſeverely. No officer of rank is killed or dangerouſly wounded. Excuſe this ſcrawl, written on my knee.

(Signed) R. ABERCROMBIE.

Extract of a letter from the Earl of Elgin, to His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, dated Conſtantinople, April 4, 1801.

As Col. Anſtruther's letter to me, which accompanied that to Col. Brownrigg, was written on the 16th March, I take the liberty of adding to your Royal Highneſs, that Menou, having with 2000 cavalry, joined the corps at Alexandria, attacked Sir Ralph Abercrombie on the 21ſt. The aſſault was vigorous; but the enemy were entirely repulſed with great loſs, not however, before Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Generals Moore and Hope, and Sir Sydney Smith had been wounded ſlightly, and Col. Abercrombie had loſt a limb. Col. Paget appears to have had a ſlight wound.

Lord Keith's laſt letter ſays, all the wounded are ſurpriſingly well, conſidering they are all by cannon or grape ſhot. I may add, that my Janiſſary, who left Rhodes on the 27th, mentions, that ſome of the troops who came there firſt, or had been left ſick, were already ſo well as to have ſailed from thence to join.

Nothing could have been more brilliant than our operations appear to have been.

Extract of a letter from Lord Elgin to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Conſtantinople, April 14, 1801.

I have the happineſs of informing your Lordſhip, that I have this moment received an expreſs from Rhodes, dated 27th March, with a ſeries of private accounts, of the ſucceſsful progreſs of Sir Ralph Abercrombie's army.

It appears, that Menou muſt have ſet out from Cairo, on the firſt intelligence of Sir Ralph Abercrombie's landing. Meanwhile, our army had advanced, (under circumſtances far too honorable for the Britiſh arms, for me to attempt relating on the imperfect details I poſſeſs), and had taken poſt within three miles of Alexandria, where they had prepared againſt an attack from Menou, who with 2000 cavalry, having formed a junction with the garriſon of Alexandria, came againſt our army on the 21ſt.

In this action we have to regret about 500 men killed and wounded; while the enemy poſitively loſt 2000 men killed and wounded, and 500 taken priſoners. On the preceding Wedneſday, Aboukir Caſtle ſurrendered, and the Britiſh and Turkiſh flags were flying there.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Anſtruther, to Col. Brownrigg, dated Camp near Alexandria, 16th March, 1801.

The fleet ſailed from Marmaxie on the 22d February, and anchored in Aboukir bay on the 2d March. From that day to the 7th, the weather was ſo boiſterous and the ſwell ſo great, that it was impracticable to diſembark. This circumſtance gave the enemy full leiſure to collect troops and artillery, and to make every neceſſary preparation to oppoſe us. The whole infantry of the garriſon of Alexandria, 300 cavalry, and 14 or 15 pieces of cannon, were placed on a ſpace of little more than two miles, from near the Caſtle of Aboukir, to the narrow Iſthmus, which forms the boundary of the lake. Such was the ſituation in which we found things, on the morning of the 8th when the deſcent was made. Nothing, I believe ever exceeded the boldneſs and perſeverance with which the boats continued to approach the ſhore, under a ſhower of bullets, ſhells, and grape. Every diſcharge was anſwered by a ſhout from the ſeamen, and all ſeemed wholly inſenſible of danger. The reſerve of the right formed as if on the parade, and in a moment carried a height nearly equal to, and very like to, that of Camperdown. The left were charged by the cavalry, the moment they got out of the boats; however, they drove every thing before them, and, in the courſe of three quarters of an hour, the enemy was completely beaten with the loſs of half his artillery. After a halt of two or three hours, in order to diſembark ammunition, and part of Gen. Coote's brigade, which had not been landed, the army advanced about 4 miles, where we remained till the 12th; the landing of proviſions and ſtores being much impeded by the boiſterous weather.

On the 12th we again marched about five miles conſtantly ſkirmiſhing with the advanced guard of the enemy, who had received a reinforcement of two half brigades of infantry, and one regiment of cavalry, from Cairo. We halted for the night, about three miles from the enemy's poſition, which ſeemed and proved very advantageous.

Next morning the army moved to attack the right of it, marching by line from the left: the reſerve covering the movement, and moving parallel with the firſt fire. As the columns advanced into the plain the enemy attacked the heads of both with all their cavalry, ſupported by a conſiderable body of infantry, and ten or twelve pieces of cannon. This attack was repulſed by the advanced guard, (the 90th and 92d) both of which behaved moſt nobly. The firſt line then formed two lines to the front of march, the flanks of which were protected by the reſerve, and continued to advance in that manner, whilſt the ſecond line continuing ſtill in column excepting the firſt brigade of it turned the enemy's right, and forced him to quit his poſition. The army followed in the order above ſtated, and Sir Ralph had given orders for renewing the attack on the heights cloſe to the town, to which the enemy retreated; but on examining them with attention it was thought they were under the guns of the forts, and could not probably be kept if carried; the army took up in the evening the ground which the enemy had quitted.

The force the enemy oppoſed to us