(Continued from last page.)

"He then desired leave to go to the first consul, promising to let me know the result when we met at the Prussian minister's. He did not come there till near 7 o'clock, and, when we rose from dinner, he took me aside, and informed me, that although the first consul had been highly irritated at the unjust suspicion which his majesty's government entertained, yet he would not allow himself to be so far mastered by his feelings, as to lose sight of the present calamities which the present discussion might entail upon humanity. He dwelt much on this topic, and explained the measures to which he should be obliged to resort; he said that if England wished to discuss fairly, he wished the same; that if England prepared for war, he would do the same; and that if England should finally determine on hostilities, he trusted to the support of the French nation in the true cause of honor and of justice. It was in vain that I repeated that England did not wish for war; that peace was as necessary to us as it could be to France; that all we desired, and all that we were contending for, was security; that every thing proved to us that that security was threatened by the first consul's views on Egypt; and that consequently our refusal to evacuate Malta, was become as much a necessary measure of precaution, as the defence of any part of his majesty's dominions."

Note verbale referred to in No. 42.

1. If his Britannic majesty in his message means to speak of the expedition of Helvoetsluys, all the world knows that it was destined for America, and that it was on the point of sailing for its destination, but in consequence of his majesty's message, the embarkation and putting to sea are about to be countermanded.

2. If we do not receive satisfactory explanation respecting these armaments in England, and if they actually take place, *it is natural* that the first consul should march 20,000 men into Holland, since Holland is mentioned in the message.

3. These troops being once in the country, *it is natural* that an encampment should be formed on the frontiers of Hanover; and moreover, that additional bodies should join those troops which were already embarked for America, in order to form new embarkations, and to maintain an offensive and defensive position.

4. *It is natural* that the first consul should order several camps to be formed at Calais, and on different points of the coasts.

5. It is likewise *in the nature of things*, that the first consul should send a fresh force into Italy, in order to occupy, in case of necessity, the position of Tarentum.

7. England arming, and arming with so much publicity, will compel France to put her armies on the war establishment; a step so important, as cannot fail to agitate all Europe.

The result of all these movements will be to irritate the two countries still more. France will have been compelled to take all these precautions, in consequence of the English armaments, and, nevertheless, every means will be taken to excite the English nation by the assertion, that France meditates an invasion. The whole British population will be obliged to put themselves under arms for their defence, and their export trade will, even before the war, be in a state of [illegible]ation throughout the whole extent [illegible] countries occupied by the French [illegible] experience of nations, and the [illegible] of events prove, that the distance [illegible] such a state of things and actual [illegible], is unfortunately not remote. [illegible] the differences, of which mention [illegible] made in his Britannic majesty's [illegible] we know not of any that we [illegible] England; for it cannot be [illegible] that a serious intention can [illegible] in England of evading the exe[illegible] of the treaty of Amiens, under the [illegible] of a military armament.—Eu[illegible] well knows that it is possible to attempt the dismemberment of France, but not to intimidate her.

No. XLIII.

My Lord,

Paris, March 14, 1803.

The messenger Mason went on Saturday with my dispatches of that date, and yesterday, Sunday, I saw no one likely to give me any any further information such as I could depend upon, as to the effect which his majesty's message had produced on the First Consul. At the court which was held at the Thuilleries on that day, he accosted me evidently under very considerable agitation. He began by asking me if I had any news from England. I told him that I had received letters from your lordship two days ago. He immediately said, and so you are determined to go to war? No! I replied, we are too sensible of the advantages of peace.—Nous avons, said he, déja fait la guerre pendant quinze ans.—As he appeared to wait for an answer, I observed only, C'en est deja trop. —Mais, said he, vous voulez la faire encore quinze annees, et vous m'y forcez. —I told him, that was very far from his majesty's intentions.—He then proceeded to count Marcow and the Chevalier Azara, who were standing together at a little distance from me, and said to them, Les Anglois veulent la guerre, mais s'ils sont les premiers a tirer l'epee, je serai le dernier a la remettre. Ils ne respectent pas les Traites. Il faut dorenavant les couvrir de crepe noir.—He then went his round.

In a few minutes he came back to me, and resumed the conversation, if such it can be called, by something personally civil to me. He began again—Pourquoi des armemens? Contre qui des mesures de precaution? Je n'ai pas un seul vaisseau de ligne dans les ports de France; mais si vous voulez armer, j'armerai aussi; si vous voulez vous battre, je me battrai aussi. Vous pourrez peut-etre tuer la France, mais jamais l'intimider. —On ne voudroit, said I, ni l'un ni l'autre. On voudroit vivre en bonne intelligence avec elle.—Il faut donc respecter les Traites, replied he: Malheur a ceux qui ne respectent pas les Traites, ils en seront responsable a toute l'Europe.—He was too much agitated to make it adviseable for me to prolong the conversation; I therefore made no answer, and he retired to his apartment, repeating the last phrase.

It is to be remarked that all this passed loud enough to be overheard by two hundred people who were present, and I am persuaded that there was not a single person who did not feel the extreme impropriety of his conduct, and the total want of dignity as well as of decency on the occasion.

I propose taking the first opportunity of speaking to Mr. Talleyrand on this subject.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WHITWORTH.

Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, &c. &c.

No. XLIV. is immaterial.

No. XLV.—Note.

The Undersigned, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, has laid before the king the note of his excellency the French ambassador of the 10th instant.

In obeying the commands of his majesty, by returning an official answer to this note, the undersigned feels it necessary for him to do little more than repeat explanations which have been already given on more than one occasion by himself verbally to general Andreossi, and by lord Whitworth to M. Talleyrand, on the subject of the note, and of the points which appear to be connected with it. He can have no difficulty in assuring the French ambassador, that his majesty has entertained a most sincere desire that the treaty of Amiens might be executed in a full and complete manner; but it has not been possible for him to consider this treaty as having been founded on principles different from those which have been invariably applied to every other antecedent treaty or convention, namely, that they were negotiated with reference to the actual *state of possession* of the different parties, and to the *treaties* or *public engagements* by which they were bound at the time of its conclusion; and that if that state of possession, and of engagements was so materially altered by the act of either of the parties as to affect the nature of the compact itself, the other party has a right, according to the law of nations, to interfere for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction or compensation for any essential difference which such acts may have subsequently made in their relative situation; that if there ever was a case to which this principle might be applied with peculiar propriety, this was that of the late treaty of peace; for the negociation was conducted on a basis not merely proposed by his majesty, but specially agreed to, in an official note, by the French government, viz. That his majesty should keep a compensation out of his conquests for the important acquision of territory made by France upon the continent. This is a sufficient proof that the compact was understood to have been concluded in relation to the then existing state of things; for the measure of his majesty's compensation was to be calculated with reference to the acquisitions of France at that time; and if the interference of the French government in the general affairs of Europe since that period; if their interposition with respect to Switzerland and Holland, whose independence was guaranteed by them at the time of the conclusion of the treaty of peace; if the acquisitions which have been made by France in various quarters, but particularly those in Italy, have extended the territory and increased the power of France, his majesty would be warranted, consistently with the spirit of the treaty of peace, in claiming equivalents for these acquisitions, as a counterpoise to the augmentation of the power of France. His majesty, however, anxious to prevent all ground of misunderstanding, and desirous of consolodating the general peace of Europe, as far as might be in his power, was willing to have waved the pretensions he might have a right to advance of this nature; and as the other articles of the definitive treaty have been in a course of execution on his part, so he would have been ready to have carried into effect an arrangement conformable to the true intent and spirit of the tenth article; the execution of that arrangement, according to terms, having been rendered impracticable by circumstances which it was not in his majesty's power to controul. Whilst his majesty was actuated by these sentiments of moderation and forbearance, and prepared to regulate his conduct in conformity to them, his attention was particularly attracted by the very extraordinary publication of the report of colonel Sebastiani to the First Consul. This report contains the most unjustifiable insinuations and charges against his majesty's government; against the officer commanding his majesty's forces in Egypt, and against the British army in that quarter: insinuations and charges wholly destitute of foundation, and such as would have warranted his majesty in demanding that satisfaction which on occasions of this nature, independent powers, in a state of amity have a right to expect from each other. It discloses moreover, views in the highest degree injurious to the interests of his majesty's dominions, and directly repugnant to, and utterly inconsistent with, the spirit and letter of the treaty of peace concluded between his majesty and the French government. His majesty's ambassador at Paris was accordingly directed to make such a representation to the French government, as his majesty felt to be called for by imputations of the nature above described, by the disclosure of the purposes inconsistent with good faith, and highly injurious to the interests of his people; and as a claim had recently been made by the French government on the subject of the evacuation of Malta, Lord Whitworth was instructed to accompany this representation by a declaration on the part of his majesty, that before he could enter into any further discussions relative to that island, it was expected, that satisfactory explanations should be given upon the various points respecting which his majesty had complained. This representation and this claim, founded on principles incontestibly just, and couched in terms the most temperate, appear to have been wholly disregarded by the French government; no satisfaction has been afforded, no explanation whatever has been given; but on the contrary, his majesty's suspicions of the views of the French government with respect to the Turkish empire have been confirmed and strengthened by subsequent events. Under these circumstances his majesty sees that he had no alternative, and that a just regard to his own honour and to the interests of his people, makes it necessary for him to declare, that he cannot consent that his troops should evacuate the island of Malta, until substantial security has been provided for these objects which under the present circumstances, might be materially endangered by their removal.

(To be continued.)

WASHINGTON CITY

FRIDAY, July 15.

The following is the state of the poll in Cincinnati and Columbia townships.

CONGRESS.

	Cincinnati,	Columbia.
William M'Millan,	169	26
William Goforth,	39	52
Jerimiah Morrow,	43	46
Elias Langham,	1	

Sciota paper.

APPOINTMENTS.

Tobias Lear, esq. is appointed Consul general to the Barbary powers, and is expected, with his secretary and family, in Boston, to take passage in the frigate Constellation, commodore Preble.

Samuel Flagg, Abraham Lincoln, and Francis Blake, are appointed commissioners of Bankruptcy for the district of Massachusetts.

(N. Y. Pap.)

Letters from Naples mention, that the English make as if they were going to possess themselves of the island of Sicily, in order to anticipate the French. Light flotillas are, with a view to this, to be stationed near Messina and Catanea, in the Streight that divides Sicily from the kingdom of Naples.

NEWYORK, July 11.

The Treaty.—The arrival of the treaty ceding Louisiana to the United States, may be hourly expected, as we are informed, from respectable authority, that it was to be forwarded by a ship for this port, which was expected to leave Havre four days after the brig lately arrived at Boston, that sailed on the 15th of May. The Oliver Ellsworth, we understand, lay at Havre, ready to sail for this place: by her probably, the treaty will be received, when a call of the Senate will be made to take the same under consideration.

The snow Rachel, of Alexandria, has arrived at Amboy, in 33 days from Sligo, (Ireland) with 133 passengers, all in good health. Off the Hook the Rachel was boarded by the British sloop of war Lilly, which impressed 23 of the passengers and one seaman.

Two British frigates, the Boston and the Andromache, are said to be cruising along our coast.

The Antigua Journal of the 21st ult. says, "A ship with troops has arrived at Barbadoes; and we understand eight sail of the line and some frigates are momently expected there. A sloop laden with coffee, it is said, was this day carried into English Harbor."

The above paper contains the proclamation of lord Lavington, the governor, announcing the commencent of hostilities, and assuring the owners of all armed ships and vessels, that "his majesty would consider them as having a just claim to the king's share of all French ships and property which they might make prize of."

Salem, July 4.

When capt. Beckford, left Surinám, provisions of every kind were plenty except scale fish, beef and pork in demand, every store full of those articles, and sales dull—flour had been in demand, but had fallen on account of two vessels having arrived from Philadelphia with that article. Produce of every kind scarce and dear. Molasses delivered on board at 35 cents per gallon and sugar at 8 dollars per cwt. inward, and 14 1-2 per cent outward besides 6 guilders a last, tounage money, have been established again.-Capt. B. was obliged to exchange his paper money for specie at the rate of 140 cents for a dollar, and no bills to be had except plantation bills at 20 per cent advance.

A fire at Fort Independence, near Boston, on the 28th ult. destroyed the laboratory with all its contents of military apparatus, stores, &c. It was occasioned by the accidental explosion of a rocket, which one of the artificers was carelessly making.

Baltimore, July 7.

The news of war has, we learnt by a gentleman from Martinique, had an instantaneous effect upon the commerce of that island. Colonial produce had considerably fallen, and every article is now given in exchange for provisions, &c. Flour had risen from 14 to 15 dollars; pork twenty two, and articles in proportion.

Alexandria, July 12.

CAPTURE OF ST. LUCIA.

Arrived this morning the Snow Rachel, Captain Stevens, 15 days from Barbadoes. Captain Stevens politely favored the editor with the Bridge-Town Official Gazette of the 26th of June, from which the following extracts are made.

Bridge-Town, June 26.

At eight o'clock this morning arrived the schooner Supply, express from St. Lucia, with dispatches from Lieut. Gen. Grinfield, announcing the important conquest of that island, which is communicated from the lieut. gen. in a letter to his excellency the right hon. lord Seaforth, from which the following is an extract:—

"*St. Lucia, June 22, 1803.*

"I am sure it will give your lordship pleasure to hear that St. Lucia *est a nous*, and taken in the most handsome manner within twelve hours after the landing. We last night drove in the enemy's out-posts and took the town of Castries. I then offered the commandant a capitulation, which he refused as a soldier and a man of honor. This morning at four, the assault began, and before five we were in possession of Morne Fortune. Our loss in officers wounded, particularly of rank, has been great, but I hope many if not all will be restored to a service, to which they have added lustre."

Without entering into a circumstantial detail of the debarkation of the armament, and its advance to the position of Morne Chabot; suffice it to say, that the greater part of the troops being landed at about four o'clock in the afternoon at Choque Bay, immediately proceeded to occupy the ports contiguous to Morne Fortune, and about five o'clock, having driven in the advanced posts, got possession of the town of Castries.

In this attack the lieut. gen. himself led the column, and drove the French before him from Morne Chabot to Castries, down a road that lay open to all the guns of the fort.

The commander of the forces, wishing to prevent an effusion of blood, sent a summons to the commandant of Morne Fortune, which not being acceded to, it was determined to commence operations against the Morne before day break the next morning. The first column commanded by brig. gen. Prevost, began its march at half past one o'clock; the second column, commanded by brig. gen. Brereton, moved from the town at half past two; and a detachment under lieut. col. Shipley, marched by another road to divert the attention of the enemy by a feint attack.

The columns nearly arriving at the same time at the point of attack, immediately pressed forward to storm the works of the Fortress, which were carried in less than three quarters of an hour, notwithstanding the resistance of the French (animated by the example of their commander and general of brigade Nogues) was most spirited and obstinate.

Great credit must attach to those who by their prompt and decisive measures, have thus carried into immediate execution the wishes of his majesty's ministers and gained such an acquisition to their country by the unconditional conquest of an island of such importance.

SUMMONS.

Castries, St. Lucia, June 2[illegible], 1803.

The forces of his Britannic majesty now landed in this island being so superior to that of the French republic, that all resistance must be not only not necessary, but actually unnecessary profusion of the lives of men; the naval force is so superior to that of the French, that no hope of succour can possibly be entertained. The commanders both of the British army and navy, being fully sensible of their superiority, offer to the French commanding officer to accept of any reasonable conditions which he may think proper to propose, promising that the French troops must be prisoners of war and sent to Europe, and that all public property is to be at the disposition of the captors.

The officer who has the honor to present this, will wait one hour for an answer.

(Signed)

W. GRINFIELD, Lieut. Gen.

SAM. HOOD, Commodore, &c.

To the general, or officer commanding the French forces in the island of St. Lucia.

ANSWER—*(Translation.)*

Morne Fortune, 2d Messidor.

11th year French Republic.

The General (Lieutenant to the Captain General of Martinique) at St. Lucia, to his Excellency General *Grinfield* and the Commodore *Hood*.

Gentlemen,

The military advantages which I have at my disposal will not permit me to subscribe to the terms offered and contained in your message, this instant received.

Like you, gentlemen, I am actuated by the principles of humanity, and the preservation of our respective forces; but it is a duty I owe to the honor of the French arms, to defend Morne Fortune as long as the means I have will enable me to keep it militarily.

Receive, gentlemen, the homage of my salutations, and assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) NOGUES.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Castries, St. Lucia.

June 22, 1803.

The commander of the forces has the honor to congratulate the troops under his command, for the gallant attack and capture, by assault, of the fortress of Morne Fortune, and the unconditional surrender of the island of St. Lucia.

If any thing could reconcile to the officers and soldiers who have been wounded, and to the friends of those who have been killed, it will be the reflection of their most extraordinary, gallant, and soldier like behaviour.

The commander of the forces shall have particular satisfaction in representing to his king, the readiness with which the troops who formed the expedition were embarked on the shortest notice; he must particulary speak of the gallant behaviour of the 2d battalion of the Royals, and the 64th regiment; and he is very sorry that the 64th regiment, by its being in the reserve under brig. gen. Pickton, was not in the action, otherwise there could have been no doubt, but that the conduct of that regiment would have merited an equal report, as was evinced from a small detachment of that regiment in a feint attack under the command of lieut. col. Shipley.

To the ready attention of commodore Hood, and to the accommodation afforded to the troops in the men of war, and to the exertions and arrangements of captain Halliwell in their embarkation and disembarkation, may be justly attributed the success of the expedition to this island.

To the cool and determined conduct of brig. gen. Prevost, and brig. gen. Brereton, who led the two columns of attack, may be attributed the success of the action; but to brig. gen. Prevost must be acknowledged, that to his counsel and arrangements, the commander of the forces attributes the glory of the day.

To lieut. col. Pakenham and lieut. col. M'Donald, (both severely wounded) their respective corps are indebted for their spirited behaviour.

To lieut. col. Shipley and the royal engineers he is indebted in an high degree for assistance and professional advice.

To lieut. col. Morden (severely wounded) he is indebted for his spirited offer and good conduct in leading the column to the assault; and the conduct of maj. sir George Richardson, (also severely wounded) was particularly noticed by brig. gen. Prevost.

It would be of too great length to insert the name of every officer whose courage and behaviour on this day has deserved to be marked; the commander of the forces can assure them that the