The guaranteeing Powers being three in number, if Russia had given a refusal still there remained the Emperor of Germany and the King of Prussia. But how was it possible for Russia to make known its sentiments on the subject of new propositions, and which had been made only a few days? It was in the knowledge of England that Russia and Prussia had proposed to guarantee the independence of Malta, with some slight modifications, and that the French Government had willingly accepted of the said guarantee; and that, judging of the genius, the consistency, and the fidelity to his engagement, which characterise the Emperor Alexander, there was not the smallest doubt, that he would accept of the proposition which had been made to him; but Providence, which takes a pleasure in confounding bad faith, caused, at the same hour, nay, even at the same instance in which Lord Whitworth transmitted his note, a Russian courier to arrive addressed to the plenipotentiaries of this power, as well at Paris as at London, by virtue of which his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, manifested with a most marked and peculiar energy, the pain he experienced on learning the resolution of his Britannic Majesty to retain the Island of Malta; he renewed the assurance of his guarantee, and made it known, that he would accept the demand of his mediation, which had been made by the First Consul, if the two powers had recourse to it. The undersigned hastened, on the 22d, to apprize Lord Whitworth, by a note, of the error into which his Court had been led, not, doubting, that as this was the only objection which it had made to the project presented, the moment that it was acquainted with the reiterated and positive declaration of Russia, it would use all possible diligence to adhere to the delivering up of Malta into the hands of one of the three powerful guarantees. What then must have been the astonishment of the undersigned, when Lord Whitworth, without enter into any explanation, or seeking to contradict or discuss the declarations made to him by the undersigned, made known by a note written on the same day, that by his instructions, he had received orders to depart within thirty-six hours after the delivery of his last note, and repeated his demand for his passports. The undersigned was obliged, in consequence, to cause them to be delivered to him immediately.

Would the English Ambassador have conducted himself in a different manner, if the French Government had been besieged in a place battered in breach, and that the point in question had been—not the most important interests of the British Cabinet for these eight hundred years, but of a simple capitulation.

The commencement of these negociations was preceded by armaments pompously announced. Every day, every hour the signal was given for the recommencement of hostilities.

And what is this ultimatum that is presented to the French government, and requires to be signed in the course of a day.

It is required that the French government should consent to give an island, which does not belong to it; that it should itself commit, even to its own injury, a violation of a solemn treaty, under the pretext that England stands in need of a new guarantee against her; that it should be wanting in all the regard due to the other contracting powers, by destroying, without their consent, the article which, with respect to themselves, was discussed longer than any other at the period of the conferences; that it would be equally wanting in the regard due to the guaranteeing powers, in consenting that an island, which they wished to be independent, should remain for ten years under the authority of the British Crown; that it took away from the order of Malta the sovereignty of the state which had been restored to it, and that this sovereignty be transferred to the inhabitants; that by this spoliation it would give offence to all the powers, which had sanctioned the re-establishment of this order, which had guaranteed it, and which, in the arrangements of Germany, had assured to it indemnities for the losses it had experienced.

Such is the basis of this Ultimatum, which presents a series of pretensions always increasing in the same proportion, as the government of the Republic displays its moderation. At the first, England gave its consent to the preservation of the order of Malta, but wanted to subject this order and its slaves to the British authority.

At present, and for the same time, the abolition of the same order is demanded, and that it should be consented to in the space of thirty-six hours.

But, were the definitive conditions proposed equally as conformable to the treaty of Amiens, and to the interests of France, as they are contrary to them, the simple form of these demands, the period of thirty six hours, prescribed for giving the answer, cannot leave any doubt, as to the determinations of the French government. No, never will France recognize in any government the right of annulling by a single act of its pleasure, the stipulations of a reciprocal engagement. If she has permitted that, under appearances which announced direct menaces, a verbal Ultimatum, of seven days, should be presented to her, an Ultimatum of thirty-six hours, and treaties concluded, without being negociated, she could have no other motive, than to recall the British government by the example of her moderation; but she cannot consent to any thing, which compromises the interests of her dignity, and her power.

The undersigned is therefore charged to declare to his Excellency, lord Whitworth, that any communication, the sense and the forms of which do not accord with the usages observed among the great powers, and with the principle of the most perfect equality between one state and the other, can no more be admitted in France.

That nothing could oblige the French government to dispose of countries, which do not in the least appertain to her, and that it never will recognize the right of England to violate in any point whatever the treaties into which that power has entered with France.

Finally, the undersigned repeats the proposition of placing Malta under the guarantee of one of the three powers, and as to every other object, foreign to the treaty of Amiens, he renews the declaration, that the French government is ready to open a negociation on these points.

If the English Government gives the signal of war, nothing will remain to the Republican government, but to confide in the justice of her cause, and in the God of armies.—

The Minister for Foreign Affairs.
(*Signed*)
CH. M. TALLEYRAND.

The Senate, after hearing this message, charged its vice president and secretaries, and the senators Joseph Bonaparte, Laplace, Lespinasse, Jacqueminot, and Roederer, to be the bearers to the First consul of its thanks for the communication made to the Senate by his orders.

In its deliberation the senate says, "that it cannot but applaud the moderation and firmness which characterize the negociations opened with the British government; that it feels impatient to give to France the signal of acknowledgement, if peace accords with the wishes of the First Consul; and of devotedness, if the national dignity calls for war." The First Consul received at St. Cloud, on Sunday the 15th May, the deputation of the Senate.

A similar communication was made on the same day to the legislative body and the tribunate. These two authorities have likewise each separately, sent a deputation to the First Consul.

Mr. Talbot, secretary of the British Legation, leaves Paris this day. M. Bortalis the younger, returns from England.

Lauriston, aid-de-camp to the First Consul, has been at Brest since the 11th May.

Yesterday (20 May) the Legislative body and the senate have had an extraordinary sitting. Orators of the government transmitted to these two authorities all the papers relative to the negociation with England. "The negociations are at an end, said they; if we are attacked, we are ready to fight; and we will combat to maintain the faith of treaties and the honor of the French. The result of this struggle shall be such as we have a right to expect from the justice of our cause and the courage of our warriors." The presidents of the Legislative body and of the tribunate have answered to the communication of the government by speeches in which they have paid to the chief consul the tribute due to his moderation, his firmness, and his respect for the majesty of the French people which he represents.

The legislature has formed itself into a secret committee, and has appointed a select number of its members to report the project of a message to government; and then adjourned to this day. The tribunate has appointed a committee of seven of its members to make a report for Monday next, on the official papers of the negociation.

The senate is also assembled under the presidency of consul Cambaceres.

The official papers, which have been laid before the first authorities of the Republic, make a volume of 278 pages in 4to of which we shall to-morrow give as copious extracts as the limits of this journal will admit of. In the mean time we present to our readers the truly curious ultimatum of the British Ministry, such as it was transmitted on the 10 May by the English Ambassador.

COMMITTED to the goal of Prince George's county Maryland, on the second day July, a Black fellow by the name of JACK, about twenty two years of age, five feet six inches high, has a scar on his left cheek near his eye, and some grey hairs on his head; his clothing is an Oznabrig shirt and trowsers—says he was sold not long since by Joseph Griffiths of Calvert county Maryland, to a person living in one of the southern states from whom he made his escape. His owner is requested to release him from goal, or he will be sold for his prison fees as the law directs.

THOMAS MAGOILL, Sheriff
Prince George county, Maryland
July 18, 1803. 1aw2m

WASHINGTON CITY

MONDAY, JULY 18.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS great and weighty matters, claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States, form an extraordinary occasion for convening them; I do by these presents appoint Monday the 17th day of October next for their meeting at the City of Washington, hereby requiring their respective Senators and Representatives, then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures, as, in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In Testimony Whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight L. S. hundred and three; and in the twenty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States.

(Signed) TH: JEFFERSON.
By the President,
(Signed) JAMES MADISON, *Secretary.*

Dispatches from the American ministers at Paris were received by Executive on Thursday evening. They were brought by Mr. Hughes of Baltimore, as confidential bearer, and contain the Treaty and signed on April 30th which conveys Louisiana to the United States. The extent of the territory ceded is defined by a general reference to that in which Louisiana was ceded to France. The terms are, 1st. 11,250,000 dollars to be paid to France in six per cent stock, within three months after the exchange of ratifications and the delivery of possession. 2nd. An assumpsit of the debts due and captures provided for under the Convention of the Sept. 30th 1800, between the United States and the French Republic which are to be liquidated by Commissioners at Paris, and paid at the Treasury of the United States on debts from their Minister at Paris. The assumpsit is not to go beyond 3,750,000 dollars, and it is conjectured, that the amount of the debts and claims will fall short of that sum. 3d. French and Spanish vessels and merchandises directly from their own ports the merchandises being of the respective countries are to pay, in the ports of the Ceded Territory, for a period of 12 years, no higher duties than are paid by American citizens, and this privilege is not to be extended during that period to any other foreign nation. After that period France and Spain are to enjoy within the ports of the ceded territory the privileges only of the most favored nation. The treaty is to be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within six month from its date. This circumstance will require the convening of Congress a little earlier than the 1st Monday of November. It is understood that the ratification of the First Consul is on its way to the United States. Immediately after the ratifications of the treaty, possession is to be delivered. The inhabitants of Louisiana are to be incorporated with the U. S. as soon as can consistently with the constitution of the U. S. be effected; and in the mean time are to be secured in their liberties, prosperity and religion.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A Refutation of the Charges against the present Administration, that their Views and Measures are hostile to the Eastern States.

No. VII.

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

On the subject of APPOINTMENTS to office it is understood that the Eastern states are peculiarly vigilant. They are told that they ought to view with jealousy and distrust every attempt to deprive them of their full share in the great offices of the states, who may constitutionally be selected, without local consideration, by the Chief Magistrate, from any part of the union. Though it is not our wish to be the apologist of any local prejudice whatever on this or on any other great national object, and though it is our firm conviction that the first offices of the government ought to be filled with men of the first talents without regard to the states they may live in, we will not, in the present case, condemn the vigilance ascribed to our Eastern friends. Inasmuch as many of their citizens possess talents competent to the highest offices, and inasmuch as they feel an equal zeal for the welfare of their country with those who inhabit the Southern or the Middle states, it will be allowed that they possess a *moral right to a participation of office in proportion to their numbers.*

As numbers are the basis of representation fixed by the constitution, it is to be presumed that no objection will be made to considering that as the criterion.

If the states be divided into the three classes of Eastern, Middle, and Southern, we shall find the number of each class to be as follows,—reckoning only three fifths of the slaves:

1. EASTERN STATES.

New-Hampshire,	183,000
Massachusetts,	573,000
Rhode-Island,	69,000
Connecticut,	250,000
Vermont,	154,000
	1,229,000

2. MIDDLE STATES.

New-York,	577,000
Pennsylvania,	602,000
Delaware,	62,000
New-Jersey,	206,000
	1,447,000

3. SOUTHERN STATES.

Maryland,	305,000
Virginia,	741,000
North-Carolina,	425,000
South-Carolina,	286,000
Georgia,	138,000
	1,895,000

Add these together:—

Eastern,	1,229,000
Middle,	1,447,000
Southern,	1,895,000
Total,	4,571,000

Of which total the Eastern states compose but little more than one-fourth, the Middle nearly one-third, and the Southern between one-third and a half.

By mathematical calculation it will be found that the respective numbers of each class will bear the following relation to the common number ten.

Eastern,	2—69
Middle,	3—16
Southern,	4—15

These numbers present, in one simple view, the relative claims of each class of states to office.

The important offices, other than local, may be divided into four descriptions—

1. Those which are called Cabinet Officers, consisting of the four Secretaries and the Attorney General.
2. Foreign Ministers.
3. Officers in the different departments.
4. Judges.

Let the above criterion be applied to each of these descriptions—

First—The Cabinet Officers, consist of,

Henry Dearborn,	of Massachusetts.
Levi Lincoln,	— Ditto.
Albert Gallatin,	— Pennsylvania.
Robert Smith,	— Maryland.
James Madison,	— Virginia.

Viz. Two Eastern, one Middle, and two Southern.

Compare these with the common standard ten, and they will bear the following relation—

Eastern,	4.
Middle,	2.
Southern,	4.

It follows that the Eastern states have a great over-proportion, that the Middle states have less than their share in a still greater proportion, and that the Southern states have less than their share by a small fraction.

2. The Foreign Ministers, are

Mr. Livingston,	of New-York,
Mr. King,	— Massachusetts,
Mr. Pinckney,	— South-Carolina.

With the standard ten, these will bear the following relation—

Eastern,	3—33
Middle,	3—33
Southern,	3—33

It follows that the Eastern states have more than their proportion, and the Middle states, and the Southern states less. Mr. King is reckoned as an Eastern man; though immediately before his departure to Europe he was a citizen of New-York. It will, however, be recollected that his early political career commenced in New-England, that he represented Massachusetts in the Federal Convention, and that his politics are decidedly those of the Eastern states.

3. The Officers in the different Departments, are

Gideon Grainger,	of Connecticut,
Abraham Bradley,	— New England,
Gabriel Duval,	— Maryland,
William Miller,	— Pennsylvania,
Richard Harrison,	— Virginia,
Joseph Nourse,	— Pennsylvania,
Thos. T. Tucker,	— South-Carolina,
William Simmons,	— New-York,
Thomas Turner,	— Maryland.

With the standard ten, these will bear the following relation:

Eastern,	2—22
Middle,	3—33
Southern,	4—45

It follows that the Eastern states have, by a fraction, less than their share, and that the Middle and Southern states have by alike fraction more, than their share.

4. With regard to the Judges, no remarks shall here be offered, as not one of them has been appointed by the present administration; nor are they subject to its removal.

If this view be generalised by condensing all the different descriptions of officers, it will appear that, according to the common standard of ten,

The Eastern states have	3—18
Middle ——	2—80
Southern ——	3—93

Compare these numbers, with those above stated, to which the several states are entitled according to their numbers, and it will appear that while the New-England states have more offices than fall to their share, both the Middle and Eastern states have less.

The view will be rendered still plainer by the following statement:

The whole of the above offices are seventeen; of which the Eastern states are entitled to 4—57
And have 5—00

The Middle states are entitled to 5—37
And have 5—00

The Southern states are entitled to 7—06
And have 7—00

These close mathematical views have been taken to demonstrate the several results, and thereby to destroy all doubt. They place the subject on ground which cannot be shaken, and prove the entire exemption of the present administration from all partial feelings, and all local attachments. The distribution of offices appears to have been made with scrupulous precision, and if any favor has been shewn, it has been to New-England.

Let it be remarked that many of the Southern officers were in place when Mr. Jefferson was elected President; that while he has appointed to office four Southern citizens, he has nominated the same number from the Eastern states, notwithstanding the preponderant numbers of the former; and that while he has appointed to office but one citizen of Virginia, he has nominated two from Massachusetts.

PUBLIUS.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

An Act supplementary to the act to regulate the measuring of coal.

BE it enacted by the First and Second Chambers of the City Council of Washington, That coal may be sold within the city by the cargo, bill of lading or invoice, and in cases where the purchasers thereof may so agree, without measurement, any thing in the act, entitled "An act to regulate the measuring of coal" to the contrary notwithstanding.

JOHN P. VAN NESS,
President of the first chamber of the city council of Washington.
DANIEL CARROLL of Dud'n.
President of the second chamber of the city council of Washington.
Approved, July 14th, 1803.
ROBERT BRENT, Mayor.
Copy from the original deposited with me,
THOMAS HERTY, Reg.
of the city of Washington.

An Act making an appropriation for defraying the expences of the City Council.

BE it enacted by the First and Second Chambers of the City Council of Washington, That there be appropriated the sum of two hundred dollars, for defraying the expences of house rent, stationary, firewood, candles and other necessary expenses of the City Council for the current year—to be laid out by the secretary of each chamber respectively, who shall render an account thereof to the President of his chamber to be by him by him laid before the branch of the Council over which he presides.

JOHN P. VAN NESS,
President of the first chamber of the city council of Washington.
DANIEL CARROLL of Dud'n.
President of the second chamber of the city council of Washington.
Approved, July 14th, 1803.
ROBERT BRENT, Mayor.
Copy from the original deposited with me,
THOMAS HERTY, Reg.
of the city of Washington.

NOTICE.

Those who have subscribed to the Theatre erecting in this city, are desired to meet at Lovell's hotel, on Wednesday evening the 20th inst. at six o'clock, as business of much importance will be laid before them by the committee.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to my custody as a runaway on the 5th inst. a negro boy, who calls himself Jonathan and says he belongs to a certain William Husk, near Battletown Virginia. He is about 15 years of age, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has a sullen down look and a stammering in his speech. His clothing is an old linen shirt, spotted cloth doublet and White cloth overhalls, as also an old wool hat much worn.

LAURENCE BRENGLE.
Sheriff, Frederick County.
July 18, 1803. 1aw3t

ON Monday the 29th day of August next at the town of Sharpsburgh in Washington county Maryland, will commence the sale of several thousand acres of valuable land lying in Washington and Frederick Counties a great part of this land is excellent arable land, abounding with wood and finely watered—it will be laid off in separate lots to suit the convenience of purchasers—it will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, the purchaser to give bond and security to pay one half with interest from the day of sale at the end of one year, the other half with interest at the expiration of two years.—This property is sold under a decree of the court of Chancery, and clear titles will be made and conveyances given on payment of the purchase money and not before.—This sale is worthy the attention of persons desirous of purchasing fine farms.

PHILIP B. KEY,
WILLIAM M. KBURY, } Trustees.
July 18th, 1803. 3w.