(Continued from first page.)

complained, and that at the time when they evade all diſcuſſion on the ſubject of his repreſentations, they perſiſt in their requiſition that the iſland of Malta ſhould be forthwith evacuated by his forces. His majeſty can never ſo far forget what is due to himſelf and to his people, as to acquieſce in ſuch a courſe of proceeding. He has therefore commanded the underſigned to aſcertain diſtinctly from the French government, whether they are determined to perſevere in withholding all ſatisfaction and explanation upon the points on which his majeſty has complained, or whether they are diſpoſed, without delay, to give ſuch ſatisfaction and explanation upon the preſent ſtate of affairs, as may lead to an arrangement, which may be calculated to adjuſt the differences at preſent ſubſiſting between the two governments.

It is his majeſty's anxious deſire that by adopting this mode of proceeding, an end may be put to that ſtate of ſuſpence and uncertainty which muſt be ſo injurious to the intereſts of both countries; and that the two governments, actuated by the ſame principles of juſtice and moderation, may be led to concur in ſuch meaſures as are moſt likely to conduce to their permanent tranquillity.

(Signed) WHITWORTH.

(Second incloſure referred to in No. 50.)

Heads of an arrangment to be concluded by treaty or convention between his majeſty and the French government.

Malta to remain in perpetuity in the poſſeſſion of his majeſty. The knights of the Order of St. John to be indemnified by his majeſty for any loſſes of property which they may ſuſtain in conſequence of ſuch an arrangement.

Holland and Switzerland to be evacuated by the French troops.

The iſland of Elba to be confirmed by his majeſty to France, and the king of Etruria to be acknowledged.

The Italian and Ligurian Republics to be acknowledged by his majeſty, provided an arrangement is made in Italy for the king of Sardinia, which ſhall be ſatisfactory to him.

No. LI.

Extract of a diſpatch from lord Whitworth to lord Hawkeſbury, dated Paris, April 7, 1803.

I received your lordſhip's diſpatches of the 4th inſtant by the meſſenger Wagſtaff, with their incloſures, yeſterday evening; and ſhall probably in the courſe of the day have an opportunity of communicating to Monſieur de Talleyrand the note which I ſhall tranſlate for that purpoſe.

(No. LII.)

Paris, April 7, 1803.

My Lord,

Since writing the preceding diſpatch, I have ſeen M. de Talleyrand, and communicated to him the incloſed note, which I truſt your Lordſhip will find as cloſe a tranſlation as poſſible of that which I received from your Lordſhip.—He read it over with much attention, and when he had done it he appeared to be in expectation of ſome other communication. Upon deſiring he would explain himſelf, he ſaid that he was in hopes I ſhould have furniſhed him with the heads of thoſe points, on which it was affirmed in the note that the French government has ſo repeatedly refuſed all explanation and ſatisfaction. I told him, that it would have been entirely uſeleſs to repeat what had been ſo often urged in vain; that he could not but know that the explanation required, referred to the conduct of the French government and the ſyſtem of aggrandizement which it had conſtantly purſued ſince the concluſion, and in direct violation of the treaty of Amiens, founded as it indiſputably was on the ſtate of poſſeſſion of the two countries at the time; that with regard to the ſatisfaction, it evidently referred to the unjuſtifiable inſinuations and charges againſt his Majeſty's government, againſt the officer commanding his forces in Egypt, and againſt the Britiſh army in that quarter, contained in the official report of Col. Sebaſtiani. He was by no means diſpoſed to admit, that either of theſe caſes could juſtify the aſſertion of the French government having refuſed explanation and ſatisfaction, on the ground that no notice had been taken of theſe tranſactions but in a very curſory manner; nor had any explanation ever been required as to any particular tranſaction whether in Italy or elſewhere, and if it had, it would immediately have been given; and that the language of Col. Sebaſtiani, was not to be put in any compariſon with that uſed by Maj. Wilſon, in his account of the campaign of Egypt. I urged the difference of a common publication like that to what he alluded and a report to the Firſt Conſul, publiſhed by him in his official paper. On the occaſion M. de Talleyrand was diſpoſed to call in queſtion the authenticity of the Moniteur. In ſhort, the moſt ungrounded aſſertions were ſubſtituted for arguments; and amongſt theſe, I cannot but place that ſo often repeated, of the Firſt Conſul's having entirely given up all idea whatever of Egypt, conſequently we could have no pretext for retaining Malta.

He aſſured me for the reſt, that he would communicate it this evening to the Firſt Conſul, and that to-morrow he ſhould, in all probability, have a communication to make in return.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WHITWORTH.

Right Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury, &c.

[*incloſure referred to in No. 52.*]

This is merely a tranſlation of firſt incloſure in No. 50.

No. LIII.

Paris, April 9th, 1803.

My Lord,

"In my converſation yeſterday evening with M. de Talleyrand, I found him, after he had ſeen the Firſt Conſul more diſpoſed to conteſt the ſubſtance of the note which I had preſented the day before, than to afford any further explanations. He ſaid, that in order to proceed regularly, it would be neceſſary that the French government ſhould be informed preciſely what were the objects which had created ſuch uneaſineſs, and on which it was alledged all explanations had been refuſed. That although this had perhaps been touched upon in general converſation, yet no ſpecific charge had been adduced in ſuch a manner as to demand a formal explanation. I told him, that if the object of the French government was to protract the preſent ſtate of ſuſpence and uncertainty, that object might be anſwered to the extent indeed of a very few days, by forcing me to ſuch a reference; but I muſt at the ſame time declare to him that it could be productive of no advantage, and would ſerve only to provoke ſuch a recapitulation of the ſyſtem and conduct which France had purſued ſince the treaty of Amiens, as would have all the appearance of a manifeſto, every item of which would carry conviction to every individual in Europe; that it appeared therefore more likely to anſwer the end which both parties propoſed, that of haſtening the concluſion of an amicable arrangement, to take up the buſineſs on the baſis which I ſhould propoſe, and by which they would admit no more than what was incontrovertible, namely, that if the French government exerciſed a right of extending its influence and territory, in violation of the ſpirit of the treaty of Amiens, Great Britain had, if ſhe choſe to avail herſelf of it, (which I was confident ſhe would not do further than was neceſſary as a meaſure of ſecurity) an undoubted right to ſeek a counterpoiſe. He did not ſeem inclined to diſpute this poſition, but rather to admit that ſuch a right did exiſt, and might be claimed in conſequence of the acquiſitions which had been made by France. On the point of ſatisfaction I found him much more obſtinate. He ſaid that the Firſt Conſul was hurt at the expreſſion (ſatisfaction) to which he gave an interpretation I had never underſtood belonged, to it, as implying ſuperiority; ſo that if the britiſh government required ſatisfaction of the French, it arrogated to itſelf a ſuperiority. I told him what certainty muſt be underſtood by every one, that the demand of ſatisfaction implied that one party had been offended by another, and of courſe had a right, to demand ſuch ſatisfaction; that an inferior had an equal right with his ſuperior to demand it; but in the caſe in queſtion there was perfect equality, and conſequently there was no offence to be found but in the conduct which rendered ſuch an appeal neceſſary. The diſcuſſion of this point took up conſiderable time, without producing any thing deciſive.

We at laſt came to the main point of the buſineſs; and on this I cannot ſay any real progreſs has been made. M. de Talleyrand repeated to me that the firſt conſul had nothing more at heart than to avoid the neceſſity of going to war, and that there was no ſacrifice he would not make, ſhort of his honour, to obtain this end. Is there, ſaid M. de Talleyrand, no means of ſatisfying both parties? For at the ſame time that the firſt conſul inſiſts, and will always inſiſt on the full execution of the treaty, he will not object to any mode by which you may acquire the ſecurity you think ſo neceſſary. You are not ſatisfied with the independence of Neapolitan troops; what other will anſwer the purpoſe? He then ſtated the idea of a mixed garriſon, compoſed of Engliſh, French Italian, Germans, &c. He begged that I would refer once more to your lordſhip, and ſubmit the incloſed paper, which he drew up in my preſence. I told him that we were only loſing time by ſuch a reference; that my inſtructions were poſitive, and had certainly not been ſent me without the fulleſt conſideration. I could not, however, refuſe what he ſo earneſtly required; and your lordſhip will ſee by the paper how the matter reſts after this conference. I will confeſs to your lordſhip, that my motive for conſenting to forward this ſort of propoſal is, that ſuppoſing we ſhould find the firſt conſul as obſtinate as he now appears to be on the point of abandoning Malta to us in perpetuity, and that a temporary poſſeſſion might be conſidered as the next beſt thing, ſomething of this kind might derive from it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WHITWORTH.

The right. hon. lord Hawkſbury, &c. &c.

(Tranſlation of incloſure referred to in No. 53.)

The converſation with M. Talleyrand to day has led us to this reſult: Every thing which may tend to violate the independence of the Order of Malta, will never be conſented to by the French government. Every thing which may tend to put an end to the preſent difficulties, or be agreeable to the Engliſh government, and which ſhall not be contrary to the treaty of Amiens, the French government have no objection to make a particular convention reſpecting it. The motives of this convention ſhall be inſerted in the preamble, and ſhall relate to the reſpective grievances concerning which the two governments ſhall think it adviſable to come to an underſtanding with each other.

(To be continued.)

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Poſt Office at Waſhington City, on the 1st July, 1803.

A.

Mrs. Eliza Alexander, Lieut. A. B. Armiſtead.

B.

Benjamin C. Bartlett, James Blake, Mark Blair, Wm. Blade, Rev. Gideon Blackburn, Jeremiah Booth, Robert Brown, John Brackenridge, Samuel Boots, Gerrard S. Boarman, Hugh Boyd, Solomon Bond, Jacob Beuger, Clement Brooke, Iſaac Bloom, Eſq. John Brown, (ſailor) Wm. Burris, (care of J. Brown) John D. Braſhears, Robert B. Brandt, for William Tyrrell.

C.

Miſs Mary Clarke, (care of Samuel Boots) Poebe Caſey, at Richard Charle's, George Coſin, Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, James Colquhoun, Eſq. Doctor Edward Cuthbuſh, John Chriſty, (marine) Lieut. Michael Carroll, (2) John Caton, (ditcher) Hugh G. Campbell, Eſq. William Cannon, jun. of the Eſſex, Jacob Craven, Solomon Carrier, (ſerjeant.)

D.

Margaret Davis, (Greenleaf's point) Samuel B. Davis, John Dunbar, Mr. Decatur, (navy) Sukey Davis, Henry Duggin, (of the Boſton) John Dunbar, William Deen, Alexander Done, (navy department.)

E.

Madame Elwis, Edward Ellis (taylor) Ignatius Edelin.

F.

John B. French, Dennis Fitzhugh, Azariah Foxton, Capt. John Frazer, Philip Fitzhugh.

G.

William Gibbins, Joſhua Gregg, Ruſſell Goodrich, James Gibbon (midſhipman) Peter Gardner, Henry Griffith, Joſeph Garlic.

H.

Samuel Hoſier, John Hetton, John H. Hooker, Eſq. Captain Charles Hyde, (6) Edward Hall, Bernard Hendry, Daniel Hurley, Michael Huck, Samuel Hoar, Lieut. Iſaac Hull, (of the Adams) John S. Higdon, Andrew Hooe.

J.

David Johnſon, Richard Jones, Captain Izard, Honorable Charles Jarvis, Peter Jackſon, (care of Samuel Harkleſs) Francis Jones.

K.

G. W. Kirkland, Edward Keaton, (joiner) Ezekiel King.

L.

Mrs. Butler Lee, A. B. Lindſly, John Love, G. A. Lawrence, D. Lapier, Rev. Wilſon Lee.

M.

Robert Myers, Ezra Mantz, Philip Menn, Gen. William Miller, Miſs Mary Mitchell (2) Rev. John Morgan, (2) Mr. Magill. James M'Donough, Eſq. Benjamin Marlow, (carpenter) Mans. M'Henry, Edward M'Carty, John M'Caul, Samuel Miller, (ſhoemaker) James M'Cew, (mariner) James P. Mix, (2) Thomas Mathis.

N.

David Norris, James Nite.

P.

John Payne, Wm. Pickering, (2) Henry Page, (2) Jeſſe Pearce, William Prentiſs, (2) Peter Pimpkin, Eſq.

R.

Iſaac Raner, John Richardſon, Eſq. Thomas O. Roberſon, (maſters mate) William Iron Rea, (ſail maker) Thomas Roghan.

S.

Robert Short, Eſq. Elizabeth Stone, Mary Santoreous, Stephen Sykes, Ralph Smith, jun. Richard Stephenſon, (gunner) Charles Stewart, Mr. Sinclair, William Sykes, Hendrick H. Staats, Samuel Smith.

T.

Miſs Gracy Turner, Edward Turner, Joſeph Thompſon, Doctor Nathaniel Tiſdale, Charles C. Byrd Thompſon.

W.

Thomas Weſt, (of Kentucky) Abraham Weſton, Wallace Wormley, Samuel Wright (care of Robert Brown) Widow Wilſon, Roger C. Weightman, James Wilſon, Joel Wert, John Willoby, John W. Wyman, Benjamin Witt, (taylor) Charles Wilkins, Eſq. (of Kentucky) Gen. John Wilkens (late quarter maſter general.)

Conveyancer's Office.

THOMAS HERTY,

Grateful for paſt favors, informs his friends and the public, that he continues to prepare CONVEYANCES OF LAND, and every other ſpecies of DEED or INSTRUMENT in the line of his profeſſion, with legal preciſion, and on moderate terms, Titles inveſtigated, &c.

*** A choice ſelection of lots on the Pennſylvania avenue and in other deſirable ſituations in the City to leaſe or ſell.

N. B. Herty's Abridgment of the laws of Maryland in 1 vol. and Herty's Digeſt of the laws of the United States in 1 vol. for ſale at the above office.

City of Waſhington, April 1ſt 1803. twtf

I WILL ſell five hundred and fifty acres of Land whereon I live, in Fairfax county, within five miles of the court houſe, and within twenty of the City of Waſhington, Alexandria, Dumfries, and twelve of the Ocaquon mills, it is a healthy ſituation, the land fertile, and has about two hundred acres of wood to cut, there is a great proportion of white and red oak, popular and hickory timber—There is nearly one hundred acres of prime land for meadow, I will give ſix months credit for one fourth of the purchaſe money—twelve months for the other quarter, eighteen for the third, and two years for the laſt payment, a purchaſer will find me on the premiſes.

THOS. POLLARD.

Feb. 21ſt. ep

PRINTING INK

OF AN EXCELLENT QUALITY,

FOR SALE AT

TIMOTHY CALDWELL's

Near the West Market, City of Waſhington, who has to Let on Ground Rent a number of Lots in eligible ſituations.

June 22. 3m.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD,

FOR delivering to the Subſcriber a negro boy, Edmond, who was a few days ago ſent with a letter to a gentleman in the city and has not ſince returned.

RICHARD FRAZER.

Waſhington June 27, 1803. 6tep.

All perſons having claims or demands of any nature againſt the ſubſcriber, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts, without delay, to JOHN HEWIT or RICHARD FORREST, Eſqrs. of the city of Waſhington, who are authoriſed, in my name, to adjuſt and ſettle the ſame and all perſons indebted to me are requeſted to make payment to either of the gentlemen above named.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

March 30. tf

The higheſt price in Caſh will be given for a quantity of HOMMONY BEANS and BLACK EYED PEAS.

Apply to WM. BRENT.

Waſhington, June 29. cp3w

Lots for ſale.

IN eligible ſituations, and upon very advantageous terms—A plan of the ſeveral ſquares in which they are contained may be ſeen and terms thereon by applying to,

ROBERT W. PEACOCK.

Attorney at law and conveyancer. tf

FOR SALE,

By public action on Thurſday the 28th inſt. at 11 o'clock before noon, at Stelle's hotel, on Capitol Hill.

THE commodious two ſtory brick dwelling houſe (at preſent occupied by colonel Burrows) with the out houſes and lots number 10 and 11 in ſquare number 925 in the city of Waſhington, open to and bounded in part on Pennſylvania avenue, and by ninth ſtreet eaſt, leading to the Navy Yard. The premiſes may be viewed any day previous to the ſale. The terms one third caſh, when a clear and ſufficient title will be given; one third in 6 and one third in 12 months with intereſt on the laſt two payments, to be ſecured by bond and mortage on the premiſes.

THOMAS TINGEY.

Waſhington, July 5, 1803. tdoſ

CHARLES VARDEN,

TAYLOR,

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

HAS received from Philadelphia an elegant aſſortment of the beſt quality Superfine Cloths, Caſſimeres, Silk florintine, Black and fancy ſilk moleſkin velvet, white & figured Marſelles, Swandowns, Toilinettes, Velvetteens, Fancy cords, Coating, &c.

With a variety of other articles ſuitable for the winter ſeaſon.

N. B. Ladies Habits, Regimentals and Navy uniforms made in the firſt ſtyle of faſhion.

New-Jerſey Avenue, the ſecond Houſe from the Capitol Square.

December 8, 1802. t.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 24th of June laſt, near the Eaſtern Branch ferry, City of Waſhington, a Negro man named ABRAHAM, but being an artful fellow, I expect he will change his name, and paſs for a free man He is about 28 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made: He is rather of a yellow complexion; his wool is very ſhort, and a ſcar on one ſide of his head near the top; he ſpeaks very quick, and ſtammers in his ſpeech. He was formerly the property of Doctor Blake of Calvert county. I have ſome reaſon to believe he has made for that place, or otherwiſe for Baltimore. He had no cloathing with him but what he had on, which was Oſnaburg trowſers, an old ſhirt, a grey ſhort coat. Whoever delivers the ſaid fellow to me, ſhall receive the above reward.

LEWIN TALBURTT.

July 11. 1803. twtf

FOR SALE,

For a term of 5 years,

A LIKELY young and healthy NEGRO MAN, about 23 years of age for ſale by— ROBERT M'CLAN.

Washington May 25. tf.

BY AUTHORITY.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

To build a Catholic Cathedral Church in the City of Baltimore.

				Dollars.
1	prize of			20,000
1	ditto			10,000
2	do	5000	is	10,000
5	do	1000	—	5,000
10	do	500	—	5,000
15	do	200	—	5,000
200	do	100	—	20,000
200	do	50	—	10,000
200	do	25	—	5,000
2500	do	20	—	50,000
4000	do	15	—	60,000
1	firſt drawn ticket after 2000, having a blank to its number,			500
1	do after	4000	do	500
1	do after	6000	do	500
1	do after	8000	do	500
1	do after	10,000	do	500
1	do after	12,000	do	500
1	do after	15,000	do	500
1	do after	18,000	do	500
1	do after	20,000	do	2,000
1	laſt drawn ticket, which may have a blank to its number,			4,000
7154	Prizes,			210,000
13,846	Blanks—Not two to a prize.			

21,000 Tickets, at 10 dollars each, 210,000

The laudable purpoſe of this lottery—the many very valuable prizes offered, and there not being two blanks to a prize, are conſiderations which give the managers reaſon to hope for a rapid ſale of the tickets. The drawing will commence as ſoon as a ſufficient number of tickets ſhall be ſold to authoriſe it; and thirty days after the completion of the drawing, the prizes will be paid to the fortunate adventurers; ſubject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. Such prizes as ſhall not be demanded within twelve months after the drawing is finiſhed ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the church.

For the ſatisfaction of thoſe at a diſtance, it may be neceſſary to mention, that the managers have given bond to the mayor and city council in the ſum of 120,000 dollars for the due payment of the prizes which may be drawn

Tickets to be had of the managers, or of ſuch perſons as may be appointed by them.

Managers.

Right rev. Biſhop Carroll,
Rev. Francis Beeſton,
Meſſrs. David Williamſon,
Robert Walſh,
Charles Ghequiere,
Patrick Bennet,
Arnold Livers,
Luke Tiernan,
Frances I. Mitchell.

July 13, 1803. coptf

*** The managers have lodged a number of tickets in the above lottery in the hands of Wm. Brent and James D Barry for ſale.

NEW BOOKS.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Active, from London, via Philadelphia, and for ſale by RAPINE, CONRAD & CO. New-Jerſey Avenue, near the capitol, a choice collection of new and valuable books—amongſt which are

Burk's works, 8 vols. 8vo.
Pratt's Gleanings, 5 vols. 8vo. elegant.
Perrouſe's Voyage, 2 vols. 8vo.
Mickle's Luciad, 2 vols. 8vo.
Link's Travels, 8vo.—Clavigero's Mexico, 2 vols. 4to.
Sancho's Letters, 8vo.
Memoirs of Pius the 6th, 2 vols. 8vo.
Segur's Frederic William 2nd, 3 vols. 8vo.
Soulavie's Memoirs of Louis 16th, 6 vols. 8vo.
Spallanzane's Travels, 4 vols. 8vo.
Watſon's Philip 2nd and 3rd, 5 vols. 8vo.
Helen Maria Williams' Sketches, 2 vols. 8vo.
Gibbon's Roman Empire 12 vols. 8vo.
Grandpre's Voyage in the Indian Ocean 2 vols
Memoirs of Politianus, 8vo.
Reynier's ſtate of Egypt, 8vo.
Cavallo's Natural and Experimental Philoſophy, a new and valuable work, 4 vols. 8vo.
Belſham's Moral Philoſophy, 8vo.
Payley's (Dr.) Natural Theology, 8vo.
Adams on the Microſcope, with plates.
Brown's Travels into Africa, 4to,
Hornman's do.
Grant's Iſle of France.
Delphine 6 vols. 12mo.
War Office 3 vols. 12mo.
Microcoſm 5 vols. 12mo.
The Benevolent Jew, 2 vols. by Geo. Walker.
Infidel Father, 3 vols. 12mo.
Monk of Madrid 4 vols. 12mo.
Lorimon 2 vols. 12 mo—Home 5 vols. 12m
Romance of the Pyrennees, 4 vols. 12mo.
The ſavage of Aveyron, 12mo.
Tales of Superſtition 12mo.
Broad Grins, by G. Coleman,
Boſcawen's Poems, 12mo.
Atala—Glover's Athenaid, 3 vols &c.

In addition to the above they have always on hand a collection of well aſſorted books on education, ſcience, and amuſement, which they will ſell at ſuch prices as cannot fail of giving general ſatisfaction.

May 20, 1803.

RAPINE CONRAD & Co.

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

New-Jerſey Avenue, near the Capitol,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

Waſhington's Reports of caſes argued and determined in the court of appeals of Virginia—Price 6 dollars.

An addreſs to the government of the United States, on the ceſſion of Louiſiana, ſecond edition—Price 25 cents.

Monroe's Embaſſy, in relation to our claims to the navigation of the Miſſiſſipi—Price 25 cents.

An addreſs on the paſt, preſent and eventual relations of the United States to France—Price 18 cents.

Alſo,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS in every branch of literature and ſcience; and a conſtant ſupply of the ſtationary—all which they will ſell at their uſual moderate prices.