NEW-YORK. July 1.

Arrived yesterday.

The ship John Morgan, Howard, in 39 days from London. Passengers, Mr King and family, Mrs. Van Wyck, Mr. B. Hide and Mr. Ingersol.

Same day, the ship Ambition, Brown, in 50 days from Lisbon.

Same day, the ship Fame, Howland, in 30 days from Carnarvon, Wales.

Same day, the ship Josiah Collins, Dalton, in 39 days from Liverpool.

Same day, the ship Experiment, Barnum, from Barcelona, via Malaga, in 52 days.

Same day, the schooner Venelia, Sheffield, 55 days from Lisbon. Spoke 7 days ago, brig Nancy, of Boston, 6 days from Norfolk for Barbados.

Same day, the British brig William Dent, Farner, in 53 days from Leghorn. Left, the frigate Adams; British frigate Active; Pyamingo, Blagge, of New York; and Courtnay, of Norfolk. The Clio, of New-York, sailed May 5, for Barcelona. Spoke, June 6, long. 38, 16, the schr. Rebecca, 40 days from Naples, for Norfolk. 10th, long 73, ship Ceres, 54 days from Cadiz, for Philadelphia. 25th, long. 67. 47, ship Caroline, of Portland, 9 days from Philadelphia, for Cork.

Same day, the schooner Lucy, Lawson, in 9 days from George Town.

Same day, the Spanish brig Helena, Arange, in 14 days from Porto Rico.

Same day, the schooner Lydia, Allen, 6 days from Norfolk.

Same day, at quarantine, the schooner Atlantic, Waring, in 21 days from Oracabecca, (Jam.)

Same day, the sloop Martha, Hoadley, 11 days from Savannah.

Same day, the schooner Union, Shaler, from St. Kitts, and St. Bartholomews, 21 days.

Same day, the schooner Sally, Deshon, from Wilmington.

Same day, the schooner Favorite, Weymouth, from Richmond.

Cleared, brigs Almira, Conklin, Hamburg; George, Tuber, Dublin; Aurora, Allen, Cadiz; Mediterranean, Wood, New Foundland; schooner Swallow, Clephen, Shelburne.

July 2.

The following is the *ultimatum* of the British court: which lord Whitworth presented to Mr. Talleyrand on the 11th May, with information that unless they were acceded to as the basis of an arrangement, he was directed to leave Paris in thirty-six hours.

ULTIMATUM.

The French to permit the immediate cession of the island of Lampedora to England, by the king of the two Sicilies.

The privilege of retaining Malta till arrangements could be made to occupy Lampedolo as a naval station.

The territories of the Batavian republic to be evacuated by France within one month after the conclusion of a convention founded on this basis.

His majesty shall not be required by the French government to evacuate the island of Malta until after the expiration of ten years.

When this *ultimatum* was proposed to Talleyrand he suggested a variation which might be the perpetual possession of Malta on some term of exchange, as he observed, to take away the appearance of being forced into the resignation of that island, and to make the draft palatable. Lord Whitworth replied that he had no authority to vary from the terms, and that to prevent any further protraction of the negociation, he must make his stand on the ultimatum as proposed.

They then parted; nothing further was offered, and on his sending for his passports the next morning, he received them in a few hours.

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The following extract from Mr. Grey's speech, reported in the London Courier of May 19, leaves it no longer a matter of doubt that Louisiana, or that portion of it wished for by our administration, is ceded to the United States.

"With respect to the next question, on which the honorable gentleman called for information, "the evacuation of the Cape of Good Hope," the noble lord would not object to that motion. He was willing that every document that could throw a light on the subject, should be produced. As to the cession of Louisiana to the Americans, a document had been received on the important subject from the very respectable gentleman who represents the American government, and he had no objection to produce it: he should, however, observe that ministers had not come to a knowledge of the fact till after the close of the negociation. Without entering into a discussion of the negociation, he would submit, whether the conduct observed by his majesty's government might not have contributed to that event."

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LONDON PRICE CURRENT,
May 17.

Ashes, American pot, cwt. 1l. 5s to 2l 5s.
——— pearl, 1l 12s to 2l. 6s.
Camphire, refined, lb. 8s 6d to 9s.
unrefined, cwt. 4l to 43l.
Cassia Fistula, cwt. 2l 18s to 3l 5s.
Coffee, fine, cwt. 5l 15s to 6l 5s.
good, 5l 5s to 5l 15s.
middling, 5 to 5l 10s.
Wheat, per qr. 2l 10s to 3l 3s.
foreign, 1l 4s to 2l 17s.
Cotton, Surrinam, lb. 2s 1 1-2d to 2s 4d.
St. Domingo, 1s 5d to 1s 10 1-4d.
Demerara, 1s 6d to 2s 1 1-4d.
Georgia and S. Carolina, 1s to 3s 2d.
Flour, American fine, bbl. uncertain.
——— superfine, uncertain.
Indigo, N. Orleans, blue and pur. lb. 7 to 7s 6d.
Carolina, copper, none.
Lignum Vitæ, American, ton, 5l 5s to 12l.
Logwood, Camp. cwt. 23 to 25l.
Jamaica chipt, 20 to 21l 10s.
Pitch, American, cwt. none.
Pork, American, bbl. uncertain.
Rosin, American black, cwt. 15s 6d to 16s.
——— yellow, 15 to 16s.
Staves, American pipe, per M. 22 to 27l.
——— hhd. 12 to 20l.
——— barrel, 6l 15s to 9l.
Sugars, Jamaica, cwt. 2l 13s to 3l 16s.
Havanna white, 2l 13s to 3l 18s.
——— brown, 2l 2s to 2l 13s.
Tar, American, bbl. 1l. 9s to 1l 10s.
Timber, American oak, per last, 6l 10s. to 8l 8s.
——— plank, 7 to 8l 12s.
——— pine, 4l 5s to 4l 10s.
——— plank, 10l 10s to 13l.
Turpentine, American, cwt. 1l 7s to 1l 8s.
Tobacco, Maryland yellow, lb. 9d to 12 1-2d.
——— mid. brown 5 1-2d to 8 1-2d.
——— long leaf, 3 1-2d to 4 3-4d.
Virginia, York-river, 3 1-2d to 7d.
——— James-river, 3 1-2d to 7 1 4d.
——— strip leaf, 4d to 7 3 4d.
——— Carolina, 3d to 4d.
Georgia, 2 1-4d to 4 1-2d.
Wax, American, cwt. 11l to 11l 11s.

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Arrived yesterday, the brig Van Skab, Smith, in 18 days from St. Croix.

Same day, the sloop Coloden, Smith, from North-Carolina.

Same day, the sch'r Betsy, Riker, from North-Carolina for Providence. In the Gulph, saw the wreck of a vessel burnt to the water's edge.

Same day, the sch'r Hazard, Pew, from North-Carolina.

Same day, the schooner Dorothy, Sheppard, in 8 days from Petersburg

Same day, the sch'r Ann, Winter, in 6 days from Charleston.

Same day, sch'r Argonaut, Ketchum, in 15 days from St. Johns.

Same day, via quarantine, the brig Joseph, Tinker, from Martinique.

Same day, via quarantine, the brig Comet, Worth, from Charleston.

Same day, the sch'r Fair Trader, Waterbury, from North Carolina.

Same day, the sloop Betsy, Rogers, from North Carolina.

Same day, the sch'r Dispatch, Smithwick, in 24 days from Kingston (Jam.) Sailed in company brig William Clary, Lanston, for North-Carolina; parted from her in lat. 30, in a gale. On the 27th ult. off Cape Charles, spoke an English ship for Charleston. Left sch'r Betsy, of N. Carolina, and a ship belonging to Beaufort (N. C.) and schooner Ann Virginia, Campbell, of Philadelphia. Flour from 8 to 9, plank and scantling 35 to 30, white-oak staves 50, red oak 40, pork 15, beef 15 dollars.

Cleared, brigs Hannah, Ryan, Havre-de-Grace; Eliza and Mary, Starr, Savannah; Thomas, Dwyer, Dominique; Lion, Edgecomb, New-Providence; William, Douglass, Shelburne.

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Lloyd's List, May 6—17.

Arrived at Liverpool, Clarissa, Brewton, Philadelphia; James, Parsons, Massachusetts; Two Brothers, ———, South-Carolina; John and James, Sherman, do; Boyne, Stafford, do; Hannah, Lambert, Massachusetts; Atalanta, Howe, Virginia. At Hull, Ann, Coit, New-York. At Clyde, Minerva, Carrick, for Virginia, (put back with the loss of mainmast); Washington, Noyes, New-York. Sailed Minerva, Carrick, Virginia. At Falmouth, Atlantic, Howe, Virginia, and sailed for Liverpool; Ajax, Booth, Virginia. Off Torbay, Margaret, Milne, Savannah. At Cowes, the Nancy, Furnell, Charleston; Ruby, Witham, do; Janus, Spelding, New-York, with damage; William, Washburn, Charleston. At Belfast, Hope, Jappin, Norfolk.—At Deal, Margaret, Millins, Georgia. At Gravesend, Margaret, Mills, Savannah; Ruby, Witham, Charleston. At Dominica, Arabella, Mollneux, Savannah. At Oporto, Isabella, Barclay, Virginia. At Cadiz, Maria, Howes, Virginia; Good Intent, Forsyth, do; Jane and Eliza, Taber, do; Hunter, Smith, Baltimore; Jane, Law, do; Unanimous, Hastings, New-York; N. S. de Aranzalee, Charleston. At Lisbon, Nestor, Whipple, Philadelphia; Johanna, Lombard, Virginia; Ruth and Mary, Russell, Philadelphia; Washington, Davis, Baltimore; Samuel West, do. At Leghorn, Hope, Graham, New-York; Courtney, Fitzhugh, Virginia; George, Ball, Philadelphia; Hope, Graham, New-York; Telemachus, Gooding, Boston; Pyomingo, Blagg, New-York; Eliza, Inglis, Virginia; Surprise, ———, do; Mentor, Atkins, Baltimore; Equality, Burgess, Salem. At Nantes, Mary, Brag, Boston; Neptune, ———, Virginia; Hope, Smith, New-York; Sea Nymph, Part, do. At Barcelona, Hampdon, Goodwin, Philadelphia; Pembroke, Arnold, Virginia; Venus, Mackt, do; Verdareda, Dunneb, New-York; Eliza, Joseph, Virginia. At Havre, Charleston Packet, Philadelphia; Sally, Brooks, New-York; Thames, Paddock, Savannah. At Antwerp, Columbus, Smith, Charleston; Nancy and Kitty, ———, Philadelphia. At Helvoet, Felicity, Smith, Virginia; Vanskab, Peck, ———. At Bordeaux, Fame, Avery, Boston; Anna, Smith, Virginia, after being on shore. At the Texel, Amelia, Anderson, Baltimore; Smilax, Smith, Baltimore. At Hambro, ———, Sahn, Charleston; ———, Ries, do; ———, Bebson, Boston; ———, Harmsen, Philadelphia; Carl, Boes, Philadelphia. At Bremen, Wiltzburger, Koster, Charleston; Margaret, Tabeta, Charleston. At Alicant, Mercury, Nichols, Virginia. At Copenhagen, Charles, Oakes, Boston. At Londonderry, George, Simpson, New-York. At Cork, Mary-Ann, Green, Baltimore. At Genoa, Mary, Bruce, Virginia.

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PHILADELPHIA, July 2.

Arrived, sloop Increase, Bradley, Newburyport, 9 days.

Cleared, sloop Juno, Ellaway, St. Vincents.

Arrived at the Lazaretto,

Brigs Clara, Terra, Porto Cavello, 13 days; Favorite, Patten, Salt Key; sch'rs Susanna, Feiter, Cape-Francois, 14; ———, ———, Newbern; sloop ———, ———, Norfolk.

Ship Swanwick, Hamilton, from Lisbon, is said to be below.

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BOSTON, June 29.

From Cape-Francois.

Captain Bailey has arrived at New-Bedford, in 12 days. A body of brigands (about 4000) had made a treaty; and some of them were in town daily disposing of produce. Many are yet hostile, however, and the out posts take prisoners daily; and they are in general immediately given to the blood hounds.

On the departure of Mr. King our minister, from London, Mr. Williams will be left charge des affaires.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

Since our last, accounts and papers have been received here from France, to the middle of May.

The most interesting to Americans, is, that Louisiana has been ceded by France to the United States, for a sum of money, of which certain liquidated American claims, to the amount of about four millions of dollars, are to be offered as part. The cession is said to have been negociated by Mr. Livingston prior to the arrival of Mr. Munroe is France; but who has since ratified and confirmed the contract.

It may not be unnecessary to mention, that it is understood the claims thus provided for, are not those which have usually been denominated *spoliation claims*. These, as we have before observed, were annihilated by the ratification of the last convention with France. The more fortunate claims are those which accrued from the embargo laid upon American vessels at Bordeaux and other French ports during the revolution—from property taken or purchased in France, with bills drawn on Hamburg, &c. which were protested—from provisions and supplies taken in St. Domingo, Isle of France, Senegal, Guadaloupe, &c. and bills given therefor, drawn on the French treasury. Such we understand to be the nature of these claims.

Extract of a letter from Paris, received by way of Havre.

PARIS, May 13, 1803.

"I enclose you a memorial,* which Mr. Livingston, our minister here, presented to the French government, which was really the primary cause of the cession of Louisiana to the United States. I beg you to have it translated and published, that the tribute due to the exertions of that able negociator be rendered by every citizen, who is capable of appreciating the inestimable benefit he has obtained. The cession was voted in the council of state the 8th of April. I was at St. Cloud that day. The 9th, propositions were made to Mr. Livingston to fix on a price. The 10th, the thing was talked over, and the principles agreed upon, when news of Mr. Munroe's arrival at Havre, got to town. The 12th, in the evening Mr. M. did arrive at Paris. The previous negociations of Mr. L. were communicated to him and every thing was closed and signed the 30th, even before Mr. Munroe was presented at court.

"A convention for the payment of the American debts by France to our citizens, *has also been signed.* They are estimated at *four millions of dollars*—and are to be paid by the United States, in part of the compensation for Louisiana. Thus, the most important event to our country since the declaration of independence, has been effected by a man without authority from his government, and who to insure the good he wished to obtain, pledged his fortune for the execution. Merit of such a kind is so rare that it ought to be well understood and appreciated. Mr. Munroe has the satisfaction of having been commissioned expressly for the purpose, and which to eternity, will render him celebrated, without posterity knowing the part he had in the business."

* *The document alluded to is entitled,* "A Memorial on this question, whether it be advantageous for France to take possession of Louisiana?" *It would seem the French government was, or affected to be, convinced by it.*

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LONDON, May 19.

The recent conduct of Bonaparte to the emperor of Germany has been in the highest degree insulting and humiliating; in speaking to the imperial minister at Paris, on the subject of delay in the ratification of the conclusum, he observed, that "the impotency of Austria being known to all Europe, this reluctance on the part of his majesty to confirm a measure he could not avert, only rendered his weakness the more manifest, and his folly the more ridiculous; but he should beware how he trifled with the French nation lest, in exacting the penalty of the offence, the sovereinty of Austria should be annihilated."

Government has, we understand, received intelligence that Holland has been required by France to provide subsistence for 50,000 troops, and to provide twelve sail of the line to assist her in the war against Great-Britain. She has not yet complied, and wishes to avoid hostilities: but she will be unable.

General Andreossi, before his departure, wrote a very handsome letter to lord Hawkesbury, expressing in the strongest terms his regret at the renewal of hostilities between the two countries, his sense of gratitude for the attention he had experienced from his majesty, as well as from all ranks of people, since his arrival here; his admiration of the institutions of the country; and his hope that the misunderstanding would be of short continuance. It is remarkable that both he and his predecessor shewed a marked attachment to this country, and to its government.

At the moment of the renewal of war we are happy to hear good tidings of our means of offence. We are assured the returns of seamen, volunteers and impressed: that have been added to our navy, have not been less than an average of 1000 per day for the last fortnight. In addition to the 40,000 militia now actually embodied, as we stated yesterday, 30,000 more remain to be called out whenever his majesty shall think proper. Indeed, about 10,000 of these are now assembling.

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THE NEGOCIATION.

May 20.

Papers presented by his majesty's command, to both houses of parliament, 18th May, 1803.

No. 1 is a letter from M. Otto to lord Hawkesbury, dated May 23, 1802, notifying the appointment of general Vial as minister plenipotentiary to the order and island of Malta.

No. 2 is a letter from lord Hawkesbury to M. Otto, dated May 24, 1802, signifying the appointment of sir Alexander Ball, as his majesty's minister to the order.

No. 3 is an extract from a dispatch from lord St. Helens to lord Hawkesbury, dated Petersburg, April 23, 1802, which states, that there was reason to fear that his Imperial majesty would decline taking part in the proposed guarantee of Malta.

No. 4 is an extract of another dispatch from lord St. Helens, dated Petersburg, May 7, 1802, which states, that there was reason to hope that his Imperial majesty might be ultimately induced to join in the guarantee.

No. 5 is a letter from lord Hawkesbury to Mr. Merry, stating that his majesty was ready to consider the election of a grand master of Malta, at Petersburg, to be valid, and that it was desirable that the French goverment should instruct, without delay, their ministers at Petersburg, Vienna, and Berlin, to invite those powers to accede to the guarantee.

No. 6 is a dispatch from Mr. Merry, dated June 17, 1802, which states, that Mr. Merry had made the requisite communication to the French government, and that the French ministers at the courts of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, should receive instructions to invite those powers to accede to the guarantee of Malta.

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(No. 7.)

Paris, June 4, 1802.

My Lord,

I had occasion to see M. Talleyrand yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of introducing to him, by appointment, some English gentlemen, previously to their presentation to-day to the first consul.

Having gone first alone into the minister's cabinet, he said, that he had been directed by general Bonaparte, to represent to me several circumstances which stood very much in the way of that perfect reconciliation and good understanding between the two countries and their governments, which it was the first consul's sincere wish to see re-established, in order that such obstacles might be removed before the arrival in London of the French ambassador; because although the circumstances in question, had already produced a very disagreeable effect, whilst only M. Otto, as minister, had to witness them, they would acquire a great additional force, if they should still exist when the ambassador should be present—and since the first consul had given orders for general Andreossi to proceed to his destination with as little delay as possible, he wished that I should take an early opportunity to give an account to your lordship, of the observations which he was charged to make to me.

After a preface to this effect M. Talleyrand proceeded to state to me, that the accounts which M. Otto had transmitted of the disgust and inconvenience which he could not but feel and experience at meeting frequently at his majesty's court and at other places, the French princes, and some French persons still decorated with the insignia of French orders which no longer existed; and of seeing the countenances and support which continued to be given in England, to what he termed the ci-devant French bishops, as well as to other persons (he here mentioned Georges) inimical to the present government of France, had affected so strongly the first consul, and were in fact so calculated to prevent that system of cordiality which he was anxious to see established, that it was incumbent upon him to express his wish, that his majesty's government might be disposed to remove out of the British dominions, all the French princes and their adherents, together with the French bishops, and other French individuals whose political principles and conduct must necessarily occasion great jealousy to the French government. He continued to observe that the protection and favor which all the persons in question continued to meet with, in a country so close a neighborhood to France, must alone be always considered as an encouragement to the disaffected here, even without those persons themselves being guilty of any acts tending to foment fresh disturbances in this country; but that the government here, possessed proofs of the abuse which they were now making of the protection which they enjoyed in England, and of the advantages they were taking of the vicinity of their situation to France, by being really guilty of such acts, since several printed papers had lately been intercepted, which it was known they had sent and caused to be circulated in France, and which had for their object, to create an opposition to the government. I cannot, my lord, do better than refer you to what you will have read in the French official paper of the day before yesterday, under the article of Paris, for the exact text of M. Talleyrand's discourse upon this subject; which he concluded by saying, that he tho't the residence of Louis XVIII was now the proper place for that of the rest of the family, and that I might add this suggestion in my report to your lordship.

I answered the French minister that without any reference to you, I could assure him, that the practices of the French residing in England, of which he complained, had not been encouraged, nor would be countenanced by his majesty's government; which was as sincerely disposed to cultivate harmony and a good understanding between the two countries, as he had represented the first consul to be; but that I could by no means say how far they would be disposed to adopt the measures which he had intimated it to be general Bonaparte's wish that they should pursue, in order to remove so effectually, every thing which might not perhaps be considered equally by them, as giving just cause of offence or jealousy to France.

M. Talleyrand did not rejoin upon the matter; but asked me when I proposed writing. Upon my replying I should lose no time, he said, that if I should write as to-day, he would avail himself of the opportunity to convey a letter to M. Otto. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) A. MERRY.

The right honorable lord Hawkesbury, &c. &c. &c.

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(No. 8.)

Downing-street, June 10, 1802.

SIR,

Your dispatches of the 4th instant were received on Monday night, and have been laid before the king.

The account given in that dispatch of the conversation which passed on the 3d instant, between you and M. Talleyrand, respecting the French princes and their adherents, would have afforded here considerable surprize if his majesty's government had not in some degree been prepared for it by information which had been previously received; from the manner, however, in which this subject has been mentioned to you, it is important that you should take a proper opportunity to explain, candidly and fairly, to the French government, the line of conduct which his majesty feels it to be his duty to pursue in this very delicate business. His majesty would certainly consider it inconsistent with both the letter and spirit of the treaty of peace, between him and the French republic, to encourage or countenance any projects that might be hostile to the present government of France. He is sincerely desirous that the peace which has been concluded may be permanent, and may lead to the establishment of a system of good understand and harmony between the two countries. With these sentiments he is disposed to employ all the means in his power to guard against any circumstance which can have the effect of disturbing the tranquility that has been so happily restored; and he certainly expects that all foreigners who may reside within his dominions, should not only hold a conduct conformably to the laws of the country, but should abstain from all acts which may be hostile to the government of any country with which his majesty may be at peace. As long, however, as they conduct themselves according to these principles, his majesty would feel it inconsistent with his dignity, with his honor, and with the common laws of hospitality, to deprive them of that protection which individuals resident in his dominions can only forfeit by their own misconduct. The greater part of the persons to whom allusion has been made in M. Talleyrand's conversation with you, are living in retirement, and his majesty has no reason whatever to suppose that since the conclusion of peace they have availed themselves of their residence in this country to promote any designs injurious to the government of France. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) HAWKESBURY.

Anthony Merry, esq. &c. &c. &c.

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(No. 9.)

Paris, June 17, 1802.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to acquaint your lordship, that I have executed the instructions given me by your secret and confidential dispatch (No. 15) in consequence of the communication from M. Talleyrand, which I transmitted in my No. 23, respecting the residence of the French princes, and other French persons in his majesty's dominions.

In delivering my answer on this business to the French minister, I took care to express, in the strongest manner, the assurances which your lordship has authorised me to give of his majesty's sincere desire that the peace which has happily been concluded should be permanent, and that it should lead to the establishment of a system of harmony and good understanding between the two countries; and that, as his majesty's conduct would, in every respect, be guided by those sentiments, he of course would not tolerate, much less encourage any proceedings on the part of persons within his dominions, which might be hostile to the present government of France; which assurances might, I trusted, be sufficient to tranquilize and satisfy the first consul, without recurring to the measures which had been intimated to me, and which could not but be considered as inconsistent with his majesty's dignity & honor,