THE NEGOCIATION.

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

[CONCLUDED]

(No 65.)

Extract of a dispatch from lord Whitworth to lord Hawkesbury, dated May 2, 1803.

Another day has passed over without producing any change. I determined to go myself to M. Talleyrand, and to deliver instead of sending, the inclosed letter. I told him that it was with great reluctance that I came to make this last application to him. That I had long since informed him of the extent of the term which had been assigned for my stay at Paris, and that as I had received to this moment no answer whatever to the proposal I had repeatedly made, I could no longer delay requiring him to furnish me with the necessary passports for the return of myself, my family, and the remainder of the mission to England. Upon this I gave him the letter, a copy of which I enclose, and on reading it he appeared somewhat startled He lamented that so much time had been lost; but said that enough remained, if I was authorized to negociate upon other terms. I could of course but repeat to him that, I had no other terms to propose, and that therefore unless the first consul could so far gain upon himself as to sacrifice a false punctilio to the certainty of a war of which no one could foresee the consequence nothing could possibly prevent my departure to-morrow night. He hoped, he said, this was not to bear; that he would communicate my letter, and what I had said, to the first consul immediately, and that in all probability I should hear from him this evening. I thought it however, right to apprize him that it was quite impossible I could be induced to disobey his majesty's orders, and protract a negociation on terms so disadvantageous to ourselves, unless he should furnish me with such a justification as would leave me no room to hesitate; and that I did not see that any thing short of a full acquiescence in his majesty's demands could have that effect He repeated that he would report the conversation to the first consul, and that I should shortly hear from him

In this state the business now rests; I am expecting either a proposition or my passports, and am consequently taking every measure for setting out to-morrow night

(Translation referred to in No. 65.)

Sir,

When I had the honor on Tuesday last of communicating to you, officially, the last propositions which I was instructed by my court to submit to the French government, for the sake of removing the present difficulties, I had the honor to announce to you, that in case the first consul should not consent to these propositions, I should find myself under the necessity of leaving Paris in eight days We are nearly arrived at the end of this period, without my having received any answer to this communication. It remains for me only, therefore, to obey the orders of the king, my master, to return to him; and for this purpose I intreat you to have the goodness to furnish me with the necessary passports.

I seize this opportunity of renewing to your excellency, the assurance of my high consideration. (Signed) WHITWORTH.

His excellency M. Talleyrand.

(No 66.)

Extract of a dispatch from lord Whitworth to lord Hawkesbury, dated Paris, Wednesday morning, May 4, 1803.

Soon after I had dispatched the messenger the night before last, with my dispatches of the 3d, I received a communication of M de Talleyrand, of which I enclose a copy, the purport of which was so completely short of every thing which could be satisfactory, that I did not think myself authorised to enter into a discussion upon it, & as early as I could, on the following morning, I returned the answer, of which the enclosed is a copy.

After this I concluded of course, that there was an end to the negociation. I had, for some days past, been preparing for my departure; every measure was taken for setting out at 4 o'clock, this morning, and we were expecting only the passports which I had demanded for the purpose of ordering the post horses. The day and the evening passed without the passports having been sent; and whilst we were deliberating on the motives of such a delay, about 12 o'clock at night a gentleman who was with me, received a communication which convinced me that it was not meant to give me my passports without another attempt; and I was, therefore, not surprised when about one o'clock I received the enclosed note from M. de Talleyrand.

In this situation I am waiting the hour of rendezvous with M. de Talleyrand.

Translation—(First inclosure referred to in No. 66.)

The undersigned has reported to the first consul the conversation which he had with his excellency lord Whitworth, on the 6th of this month, and in which his excellency announced that his Britannic majesty had ordered him to make, verbally, in his name, the following demands:

1st. That his Britannic majesty should retain his troops at Malta for ten years.

2d. That the island of Lampedosa should be ceded to him in full possession.

3d. That the French troops should evacuate Holland.

And that if no convention on this basis should have been signed within a week, his excellency lord Whitworth had orders to terminate his mission, and to return to London.

On the demand made by the undersigned, that lord Whitworth would, in conformity to the usage of all ages and of all countries, give in writing what he himself called the Ultimatum of his government, his excellency declared, that his instructions expressly forbad him to transmit, on this subject, any written note.

The intentions of the first consul being entirely pacific, the undersigned dispenses with making any observations on so new and so strange a manner of treating on affairs of this importance.

And in order to give a fresh testimony of the value which he attaches to the continuance of peace, the first consul has directed the undersigned to make the following notification in the accustomed style and forms.

As the island of Lampedosa does not belong to France, it is not for the first consul either to accede to or to refuse the desire testified by this Britannic majesty, of having this island in his possession.

With regard to the island of Malta, as the demand made respecting it by his Britannic majesty would change a formal disposition in the treaty of Amiens, the first consul cannot but previously communicate it to his majesty the king of Spain, and to the Batavian republic, contracting parties to the said treaty, in order to know their opinion; and besides, as the stipulations relative to Malta have been guaranteed by their majesties the emperor of Germany, the emperor of Russia, and the king of Prussia, the contracting parties to the treaty of Amiens, before they agree to any change in the article of Malta, are bound to concert with the guaranteeing powers

The first consul will not refuse this concert, but it belongs not to him to propose it, since it is not he who urges any change in the guaranteed stipulations.

With regard to the evacuation of Holland by the French troops, the first consul has no difficulty in directing the undersigned to repeat that the French troops shall evacuate Holland at the instant that the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens shall be executed in every quarter of the globe.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to his excellency the English ambassador, the assurance of his high consideration.

CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

Paris, 12th Floreal, Year 11, (2d May 1803.)

TRANSLATION.

(Second inclosure referred to in No. 66)

The undersigned, in answer to the note which M. de Talleyrand transmitted to him yesterday evening, has the honor to observe to him, that the king has had no other motive in seeking to accelerate the proceedings of the negociation, than to relieve as soon as possible the two countries the most interested, and Europe in general, from the state of suspence in which they are placed. It is with great regret that he perceives nothing in his excellency's note which can correspond with this intention, and consequently nothing can justify him in delaying to obey the orders of his court. It remains, therefore, only to request the minister for foreign affairs to give him the means of obeying them, by furnishing him with the necessary passports for his return. It is however necessary for him to rectify a mistake which has crept into M. de Talleyrand's note. The undersigned did not say he was expressly forbidden to transmit any written note on the object of the discussion, but that he was not authorized to do it, and that he would not take that responsibility on himself.

He avails himself of this opportunity to renew to his French excellency M. de Talleyrand the assurance of his highest consideration.

(Signed) WHITWORTH.

Paris, May 3, 1803.

TRANSLATION.

(Third inclosure in No. 66.)

Paris, May 3, 1803.

My Lord,

Having to-morrow morning to make to you a communication of the greatest importance, I have the honor to inform you of it without delay, in order that you may not expect this evening the passports which you had demanded. I propose that you should call to-morrow, at half past four, at the foreign department.

Receive, my lord, the assurance of my high consideration. (Signed)

CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

(No. 67)

Extract of a dispatch from lord Whitworth to lord Hawkesbury, dated Paris, Wednesday evening, May 4, 1803.

I am this moment come from M. de Talleyrand. The inclosed note will shew your lordship, that the idea which has been thrown out, is to give Malta to Russia.

My only inducement for having undertaken to refer again to your lordship, is to avoid every reproach of precipitation. The difference will be but five days, and I have declared that I see so many objections to the plan, that although I would not refuse their solicitation to send it, I could give no hope whatever of its being accepted as a ground of negociation.

TRANSLATION.

(Inclosure referred to in No. 67.)

The undersigned has submitted to the first consul his Britannic majesty's ambassador's note of the 3d instant.

After the last communication addressed to his excellency, it is more difficult than ever to conceive how a great, powerful and enlightened nation, can be willing to take upon itself to declare a war which would be accompanied by such heavy calamities, and the cause of which would be so insignificant, the object in question being a miserable rock

His excellency must have been aware that the world-old necessity of making an agreement with the guaranteeing powers of the treaty of Amiens, and of not violating a compact in the execution of which the honor of France, the security for the future, and the good faith of the diplomatic intercourse between the nations of Europe, were so deeply interested, had imposed a law upon the French government of discarding every proposition diametrically contrary to the treaty of Amiens Nevertheless the first consul, accustomed for two months to make every species of sacrifice for the maintenance of peace, would not reject a *mezzo termino* of a nature to conciliate the interests and dignity of the two countries.

His Britannic majesty appears to have been of opinion that the Neapolitan garrison which was to have been placed at Malta, would not afford a sufficient force for securing the actual independence of the island.

This motive being the only one which can explain his majesty's refusal to evacuate the island, the first consul is ready to consent that the island of Malta shall be placed in the hands of one of the three powers who have guaranteed its independence, either Austria, Russia or Prussia, with a proviso that as soon as France and England shall have come to an agreement upon this article, they shall unite in the requisition to engage the other powers, either contracting or acceding to the treaty of Amiens, to consent to it.

Were it possible that this proposition should not be accepted, it would be manifest not only that England never intended to comply with the terms of the treaty of Amiens, but that she has not been actuated by good faith in any of her demands, and that in proportion as France conceded one point, the British government advanced another. If this should be demonstrated, the first consul will at least have given another proof of his sincerity, of his anxiety to devise the means of avoiding war, of his eagerness to embrace them, and of the value which he would place on their being adopted.

(No. 68.)

Downing-street, May 7, 1803.

My Lord,

Your excellency's dispatches have been received and laid before the king.

The propositions which have been made to you on the part of the French government, and which have induced your excellency to delay your departure until the return of the messenger Sylvester, are in every respect so loose, indefinite, and unsatisfactory, and fall so far short of the just pretensions of his majesty, that it is impossible that the French government could have expected them to have been accepted. During the whole of the discussions which have lately occurred, his majesty has had a right to consider himself in the character of the injured party. No means have been omitted on his part to induce the French government to make a full and early explanation of their views, and to afford to his majesty that satisfaction and security to which he considered himself to be entitled. It was in consequence of the apparent determination of the French government to evade all discussion on the points of discussion on the points of difference between the two countries, that his majesty was induced to state the grounds on which, according to his views, an arrangement might be concluded satisfactory to both governments; and he accordingly authorized your excellency to communicate the three projects which at different times I had forwarded to you.

Until the very moment when your excellency was about to leave Paris, the French government have avoided making any distinct proposition for the settlement of the difference between the two countries; and when at the very instant of your departure the French government felt themselves compelled to bring forward some proposition, they confined that proposition to a part only of the subject in discussion, and on that part of it, what they have brought forward is wholy inadmissible.

The French government propose that his majesty should give up the island of Malta to a Russian, Austrian, or Prussian garrison. If his majesty could be disposed to wave his demand for a temporary occupation of the island of Malta, the emperor of Russia would be the only sovereign to whom, in the present state of Europe, he could consent that the island should be assigned; and his majesty has certain and authentic information that the emperor of Russia would on no account consent to garrison Malta. Under these circumstances his majesty perseveres in his determination to adhere to the substance of his third project as his ultimatum: as, however, the principal objection stated by the French government to his majesty's proposition is understood to be confined to the insertion of an article in a public treaty by which his majesty shall have a right to remain in the possession of the island of Malta for a definite number of years, his majesty will consent that the number of years *(being in no case less than ten)* may be stated in a secret article; and the public articles may be agreed to conformably to the enclosed project. By this expedient the supposed point of honor of the French government might be saved. The independence of the island of Malta would in principle be acknowledged, and the temporary occupation of his majesty would be made to depend *alone on the present state of the island of Lampedosa.*

You may propose this idea to M. Talleyrand, at the same time assuring him that his majesty is determined to adhere to the substance of his ultimatum. And if you shall not be able to conclude the minutes of an arrangement on this principle, you will on no account remain in Paris more than thirty-six hours after the receipt of this dispatch.

I observe by your dispatch, you did not consider yourself as authorised to deliver to the French government any note or project in writing. The words of my dispatch were that you were to communicate the terms *officially*, which left it at your own discretion to communicate them verbally or in writing, as you might judge most expedient. You were certainly right in communicating them in the first instance, verbally; but as so much stress has been laid by M. Talleyrand on this distinction, it is important that I should inform you that his majesty neither had nor has any objection to your delivering the enclosed project as an ultimatum, accompanied by a short note in writing.

I cannot conclude this dispatch without recalling again your attention to the conduct of the French minister at Hamburg, and referring you to my instructions, by which you should abstain from concluding the arragement, unless you have received from M Talleyrand an assurance that his conduct would be publicly disavowed.

I have the honor to be,

(Signed) HAWKESBURY.

To his excellency lord Whitworth, K. B. &c. &c.

(No 69)

Extract of a dispatch from lord Whitworth to lord Hawkesbury, dated Paris, May 9, 1803.

The messenger Sylvester has arrived with your lordship's dispatch, No. 15, of the 7th May.

As soon as I received your lordship's instructions, I prepared a translated copy of the project furnished me by your lordship, and a short note with which it is my intention to accompany the communication. I then sent a person to monsieur de Talleyrand, to know when I could see him, and I was informed that he was at St. Cloud. I soon after learnt, that he was gone there in consequence of the accident which happened yesterday to the first consul. I understand that no bad consequences are likely to ensue, and that he is able to transact business. I cannot, however, expect to see M. Talleyrand before to-morrow morning. Although this circumstance may cause a delay of a few hours, your lordship may be assured, that the execution of those instructions with which you have furnished me, shall not be protracted. I shall leave Paris most assuredly, or have concluded a satisfactory arrangement, within the time specified by your lordship, reckoning from the moment of my being able to make an official communication, rather than from that of the receipt of your lordship's letters.

(No. 70.)

Extract of a dispatch from lord Whitworth to lord Hawkesbury, dated Paris, May 12, 1803.

The messenger Sylvester, as I mentioned in my last dispatch, returned on the ninth, at twelve o'clock, and I wrote to M. de Talleyrand, informing him of it, and desiring him to name an hour when I might wait upon him, in order to communicate to him the purport of my instructions. To this letter I received no answer that evening or the following morning. Anxious to execute my orders and to lose no time, I inclosed the project furnished me by your lordship, accompanied by an official note and a private letter to M. de Talleyrand, and sent it to the foreign department by Mr. Mandeville, with directions to deliver it to M. de Talleyrand, or in his absence to the *chef du Bureau*. He delivered it accordingly to M Durand, who promised to give it to his chief as soon as he came in, which he expected, he said, shortly. At half past four, having waited till that time in vain, I went myself to M de Talleyrand. I was told, that the family was in the country, and that they did not know when the minister would be in town. Half an hour after I had returned home, the packet which Mr. Mandevile had given into the hands of M. Durand, was brought to me, I believe by a servant, with a verbal message, that as M. de Talleyrand was in the country it would be necessary that I should send it to him there. In order to defeat, as much as depended upon me, *their intention of gaining time*, I wrote again to M. de Talleyrand, recapitulating the steps I had taken since the return of the messenger, and desired Mr. Talbot, the secretary of the embassy, to take it himself at 9 o'clock at night, when I thought M. de Talleyrand would be at home, at his house at Meudon. He was, however, not at home. Mr. Talbot was told that he was at St. Cloud, where he had been all day, and that he would not be back until very late. He therefore left my private letter with his name, and returned with the packet. It was my intention to have sent it on the following morning to the Bureau with orders that it should be left there; at one o'clock I received a note from M. de Talleyrand accounting for his not being able to answer me sooner; and appointing me at 12 o'clock at the *Bureau des Relations Exterieures*, I went at the appointed time. He began by apologizing for having so long postponed the interview, which he attributed to his having been the whole day with the first consul. We then entered upon business. I told him that, limited as I was by your lordship's instructions, he could not be surprised at my impatience to acquit myself of my duty. I explained to him the nature of your lordship's observations on the proposal of the 4th, and that it was considered as on one hand impracticable from the refusal of the emperor of Russia to take charge of Malta, and on the other, as being wholly inadequate to his majesty's just pretensions.

I gave him the note in which this was expressed, and the project, on which alone a satisfactory arrangement could be framed. He read them with apparent attention, & without many remarks; and after some time he asked me if I felt myself authorised by my instructions to conclude with him a convention, framed on the basis of my project, or indeed extending that basis, since the first article of it would be the perpetual possession of Malta to England, in a return for a consideration. I told him I most certainly was not authorised to enter into any engagements of such a nature, which would make the negociation one of exchange, instead of a demand of satisfaction and security. To this he replied, that the satisfaction and security which we required was Malta, and that this we obtained. That the first consul could not accede to what he considered, and what must be considered by the public and by Europe, as the effect of coercion, but if it were possible to make the draught palatable, did I think myself justifiable in refusing to do so; I told him that acting in strict compliance with my instructions, I could have no need of justification, and that I came to him with the determination of abiding strictly by them. He contended, that by communicating a project, I merely stated on what grounds we would be willing to conclude; and that a counter project founded on the basis of giving us what we required, could not be refused a fair discussion. To this I urged the resolution of his majesty's ministers, to avoid every thing that could protract the negociation. That I saw no other means of acting up to those views than by making my stand on the project at all events. I urged him repeatedly to explain himself more fully on the nature of the demand which he should make for Malta, *but he could not, or would not explain himself*—After much contest it was agreed that the proposal should be submitted to me in the course of a few hours, and that I should determine on the line of conduct I might feel myself justified in pursuing either to sign it, to send it home, or to leave Paris

The remainder of this day passed without receiving any communication from M. de Talleyrand. Upon this I determined to demand my passports by an official note, which I sent this morning by Mr. Mandeville, in order that I might leave Paris in the evening.

At two I renewed my demand for passports, and was told I should have them immediately. They arrived at five o'clock, and I propose setting out as soon as the carriages are ready.

TRANSLATION.

(First inclosure referred to in No 70.)

The undersigned, his Britannic majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the French republic, having transmitted to his court the proposal which was made to him by the minister for foreign affairs on the 3d instant, has just received orders to transmit to his excellency the accompanying project of a convention founded on the only basis which his majesty conceives, under the existing circumstances, to be susceptible of a definitive and amicable arrangement. The minister for foreign affairs will not fail to observe to what degree his majesty has endeavored to conciliate the security of its interests with the dignity of the first consul. The undersigned flatters himself, that the first consul, doing justice to these sentiments, will adopt in concert with his majesty, an expedient so suitable for restoring permanent tranquility to both nations, and to all Europe.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity, to renew to his excellency the assurance of his highest consideration. (Signed)

WHITWORTH.

TRANSLATION.

(Second inclosure referred to in No. 70.)

PROJECT.

I. The French government shall engage to make no opposition to the cession of the island of Lampedosa to his majesty by the king of the two Sicilies.

II. In consequence of the present state of the island of Lampedosa, his majesty shall remain in possession of the island of Malta until such arrangements shall be made by him as may enable his majesty to occupy Lampedosa as a naval station; after which period the island of Malta shall be given up, to the inhabitants, and acknowledged as an independent state.

III. The territories of the Batavian republic shall be evacuated by the French forces within one month after the conclusion of a convention founded on the principles of the project.

IV. The king of Etruria, and the Italian and Ligurian republics shall be acknowledged by his majesty.

V. Switzerland shall be evacuated by the French forces.

VI. A suitable territorial provision shall be assigned to the king of Sardinia in Italy.

SECRET ARTICLE.

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

Article 4, 5 and 6, may be entirely omitted, or must all be inserted.

TRANSLATION.

(Third inclosure referred to in No. 70.)

Paris, May 10, 1803.

Sir,

In order not to lose an instant of so precious a time, I have the honor to convey to you the project which I have received from my court, with the note which accompanies it. I shall have the honor of calling on your excellency at any hour you may appoint, in consequence of the request I made yesterday But in the mean while, you will be in possession of the contents of my instructions. I hope to God that they may be of a nature to insure the tranquility of both countries and of Europe.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to your excellency the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) WHITWORTH.

To his excellency M. de Talleyrand, &c. &c.

TRANSLATION.

(Fourth inclosure referred to in No. 70.)

Paris, May 10, 1803.

Sir,

Having yesterday morning received some important instructions to communicate to you, I wrote to you that evening to ask your excellency at what hour I could have the honor to acquit myself of this duty. That letter has not been answered. At two o'clock this afternoon I sent Mr. Mandeville, attached to the embassy, to the office for foreign affairs, in order to deliver to your excellency, or in your absence to your first secretary, a sealed packet, containing the papers which I had to communicate to you and I added a second letter to your excellency. Mr Mandeville delivered this packet into the hands of M. Durand, who assured him that it should be communicated to you without delay. At half past four, not having received any answer to my letters, I went to the foreign office and I there learnt that you were in the country, and that it was not known when you would return to town.

Half an hour afterwards, having returned home, the papers which my secretary had taken and delivered to M. Durand, were brought to me, with a message, that I must send them to the minister in the country.

In this state of things, since your excellency does not give me an opportunity of making you this communication, I have no other alternative than to give it in charge of M. Talbot, secretary to the embassy. He will have the honor to deliver to you the project of a convention, which, I hope, will serve as a basis to an amicable arrangement between our two governments.

I have only to add, that the term of my stay in Paris is limited, and I must set out on my journey for England on Thursday morning, if the negociation is not favorably terminated before that time.

I request you, sir, to accept the assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) WHITWORTH.

TRANSLATION.

(Fifth inclosure referred to in No. 70.)

It being impossible for the undersigned to delay any longer executing the orders of his court, he finds himself obliged to request the minister for foreign affairs to have the goodness to expedite the necessary passports for his return to England.

He requests his excellency to accept the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed) WHITWORTH.

Paris, May 12, 1803.

(No. 71.)

Extract of a dispatch from sir George Rumbold, Bart. to lord Hawkesbury, dated Hamburg, March 29, 1803.

Late last night it was determined that the senate should be convened extraordinarily on this day, in order to consider of a requisition from the French minister, to insert in the Hamburg paper a most offensive article, intended as a justification of the first consul, and an attack on the measures of the British government. It is with great regret that I inform your lordship, that the senate have judged it prudent to comply with this demand; and that the article will be inserted in the paper of to morrow—it is now in the hands of the publisher for that purpose. It was the wish of the senate that they might at least be allowed to omit or qualify the most offensive passages; but Mr. Rheinhard said his orders were positive, for the full and exact insertion of the whole.

(No. 72.)

Extract of a dispatch from Mr. Hull, to lord Hawkesbury, dated Copenhagen, April 2, 1803.

(This dispatch states that the French minister at Altona, desired its insertion in that Gazette—refused by the magistrates)

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

BOSTON, July 7.

EXTRAORDINARY MEASURE.

Extract of a letter, received by the John Morgan, from an American gentleman of this town, at present in London, dated 16th May, 1803.

"This letter will go by the same vessel that carries Mr. King to America. He of course will give his fellow citizens a variety of information, which the present situation of Europe must render highly interesting. Mr. Williams, the former consul, has been left charge des affaires, and we think Mr. Munroe is to succeed as ambassador. I am sorry that a fitter gentleman has not been appointed (if the fact be true) because it is highly necessary that the two powers should be on a good understanding, in opposition to France, and surely Mr. Munroe is too well known for his enmity to England, and devotion to France; besides, if the contest between those powers be destructive to the former, the United States are the next prey; and all our exertions cannot hinder us from falling. This war will be carried on with great acrimony on both sides. France is eager for the destruction of a mighty monarchy, and the English have every thing to lose, which has proved salutary for centuries; the contest is unequal, and of necessity I wish not the United States to be too cold towards England; for England is in fact fighting the battles of America against a most dangerous, insidious and powerful foe.

"The following is a curious and important fact, which I have from good authority, and which I rather think has not reached you. Early this spring, a certain gentleman was instructed to negociate with *Lewis the eighteenth*, for a complete renunciation of his right to the kingdom of France, (in favor of *Bonaparte*,) and for the use of his influence to induce his brothers and relations to sign the same deed of renunciation, the offices held out to him to do it, were powerful and splendid: A full, complete, adequate, and permanent establishment was to have been given him, and he was to be made king of *Poland*. Russia and Prussia were not to be backward in the plot, they would give up some of their spoils of Poland to the new king, and in consequence Prussia was to be recompensed with Hanover and some few imperial cities. Russia was to have some of the fine fruitful provinces of Turkey, and France, out of the wreck of the Ottoman empire, was to take Egypt. The offer was made Lewis eighteenth, and he rejected it with disdain and contempt. This fact shews, that Bonaparte does not feel that he is secure on his throne, as long as right is against him; he has power, but he thinks the righful heir is excluded, and it is a virtual acknowledgment that he reigns not lawfully but illegally. I think you may firmly depend on the main fact, and the circumstances are not far from the truth.

"I dined the other day with our townsman, Mr. Parker, at sir Wm. Pepperell's, when Mr. Erving, the consul's father, attacked the United States very rudely and insolently, as if he intended to insult us. I was cool, and defended the country with all my powers, from his vile insinuations and reproaches, and though at an Englishman's table, in company with loyalists, I had no idea of leaving our country calumniated by a British pensioner."

NEW-YORK, 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 Lily, which impressed 23 of the passengers and one seaman.

During the gust of wind yesterday afternoon, three small sail-boats were overset, between Governor's island and the Battery, but no lives were lost. In one of them was a lady who remained clinging to the boat for upwards of 20 minutes, and was picked up almost exhausted.