From the New-York Evening Post.

"So far as the prudence of a Washington is the subject of rational eulogy, we are never at issue with Mr. Coleman, or any other of his panygerists." "His *system of neutrality* was seconded by the wishes, the feelings, and the resolutions of *every man who had the least pretensions to the character of an American.*"

[*National Ægis.*]

Surely Mr. Blake must suppose that the people have no memories, or that the assertions of a democratic editor will pass current with his party without the trouble of examination. The above is one of the most extraordinary observations we recollect to have seen since this same editor had recourse to the trick of coupling the name of Jefferson with that of WASHINGTON, for the purpose of adding to the popularity of the former. Should a state of things occur two or three centuries hence rendering it expedient for a party to deceive the people, and should no American historian have transmitted facts impartially to posterity, such attempts at imposition, may perhaps be successful; but now, to resort to them now, really evinces a degree of effrontery almost without parallel. In contradiction to Mr. Blake, we aver and we appeal to the public for the truth of what we advance, that so far from seconding Washington's system of neutrality, all the leading democrats in the country with Jefferson and Madison at their head, were opposed to it. It is well know that when the proclamation was first proposed to his council by Washington, Hamilton and Knox, took one side, and Jefferson the other; the former in favor of the measure, the latter against it. Nay, after the proclamation had issued, a pamphlet under the signature of *Helvidius*, and written by Jefferson or Madison, or both, appeared against it, in answer to *Pacificus* by Hamilton. The democratic societies founded by Genet and Alexander J. Dallas, in imitation of the jacobin club in France, and of which the latter was one of the committee of correspondence, took immense pains to create every sort of prejudice, from one end of the United States to the other, against our remaining neutral. They corresponded, they published resolves, they spared no possible pains to create an enmity to Washington and his administration; to infuse into the bosoms of the people an overbearing prediliction for France, and to stimulate them to engage in the war with her against Great-Britain. The new-fangled jargon of the French revolutionists was introduced on every occasion, and all the world was *becitizened* in their Frenchified newspapers.

While the indefatigable exertions of the democratic club were going on without respite, monsieur *citizen* Genet was still more indefatigable than any one of its members. He had been encouraged to believe by certain men then in the administration, and whom Fauchet afterwards calls "the *pretended patriots* of America," that this country might be easily wrought up to take part in the war; on this information he appeared to have placed the most implicit reliance. Why should we attempt to conceal the truth? It is a fact too much beyond the reach of doubt, that the country was brought to the very brink of this precipice.

By the influence of these good *patriots* on the people, through their infernal engine, the democratic clubs, the object of engaging us in war on the side of France was placed in a frightful train of success. But while they thought *their greatness was a ripening*, out came president Washington's proclamation enjoining the observance of a strict neutrality. Never were the machinations of a junto so compleatly confounded and defeated by a single stroke.

They did not, however, yield at once, but at first made every effort to combat it—pamphlets were written against it, resolves were passed and printed, and their newspapers were filled with invectives against both Washington and his measures. At length citizen Genet, bold, sanguine, and hot, threw off the mask, and in so many words openly threatened that *he would appeal from the government to the people.*—This unexpected, rash, and ill-timed declaration, disconcerted, frightened, and for the time, ruined the party. They found the nation fully awakened, by the insult, to the situation into which it was intended to lead them. The prudence of the *pretended patriots*, therefore, suggested to them to draw back with cautious and silent steps; and poor Genet had soon reason to suspect that they meant to desert him. His fears were presently changed into dreadful certainty, by the official correspondence which took place between Mr. Jefferson, then secretary of state, and himself.

In this correspondence, Mr. Jefferson, it is true, found himself borne down by circumstances to act a part by compulsion at which his feelings really revolted, and to make his pen the instrument of conveying sentiments very foreign to his own; but Genet though fully aware of this, for he says, "you *are made* to reproach me," &c. yet could not bring himself to make a due allowance. Chagrined at the failure of his great object, and viewing himself deceived and betrayed, he, in the bitterness of his heart, reproached the secretary in strong terms with holding a double language to him. "It was not in *my* character (says he in his letter to him) to speak as *many people do*, in one way, and act in another; to have an *official* language, and a language *confidential.*" Notwithstanding Mr. Jefferson's character at that time was so little known that the public gave but little credit to this serious accusation; but we have since that time been called to view hypocrisy, a profound hypocrisy as a leading trait in his character, and the accusation of Mr. Genet must now be allowed to stand in full force. It appears then that while Mr. Jefferson was "seconding the system of Washington's neutrality" in his "*official* language," he was really opposing and endeavoring to defeat it in his "language *confidential.*" It becomes Mr. Blake, certainly, to preserve an utter silence on this subject. If he has the least sense of decorum, to say nothing of a love of truth, he will not hereafter repeat, unless indeed he means to avail himself of the equivoque, that "Washington's system of neutrality was seconded by the wishes, the feelings, and the resolutions of every man who has the least pretensions to the character of an American."

From the Luzerne Federalist.

Messrs. Miners,

The philanthropy of the reverend Eli Forbes has induced him to communicate the beneficial effect of the dock root, in that formidable and distressing disorder, the cancer, which with some other instances that had been made public—led to a determination of using it in a similar case, of Mrs. Woodbridge. Although she is now removed from us, by death, yet we experienced its efficacy in a temporary and quick relief.

Her's came on in the same place, and progressed with the like symptoms, as are described in the case of Mrs. Forbes. It had been about 16 months from its first beginning before it formed an open ulcer, in September last. Repeated applications for, and disappointment in obtaining necessary assistance to extract it ensued, as that was judged to be the greatest, or only probable method for relief. In which time the disorder made so great progress, that hope in this way was at an end, and given up by the most skilful doctors we could obtain.

The breast was now much swollen, the pain was excessive, her appetite and strength was gone, a constant fever, her breath especially when lying down, much obstructed. The use of the dock-root was begun about the 10th of December, the ulcer was then the bigness of a dollar. The operation and effect fully resembled that in the aforementioned case. A woman in the neighborhood who undertook the application, wished to add with it, of the pohee or coburn root, and of the cattail-flag root for a poultice, and the cattail-flag root, with the dock-root, for a wash, was successful, but whether more so for the addition I cannot say.

In about eight weeks, her health was good. The ulcer which had been much enlarged, by the affected part coming out, was nearly closed, and the affected appearance but small. About a tea-spoonful of the bark of Peru every other day, as well as a tea of the dock root, was used.

The prospect of a farther continued relief had flattered us, until near the last of March, when she was seized with a violent cold, which seems to have been an epidemic. And operating with the disorder which remained, fatally seated upon her lungs, put a period to her life the 14th of May.

If you shall judge it may be useful to publish this, you have my approbation and wishes that it may be of service.

Am Your's,

THEODORE WOODBRIDGE.

Canaan, Penns. June 6th, 1803.

Gloucester, Dec. 17, 1801.

SIR,

I received your long, respectful and kind favor of the 10th inst. and will give you the information you require, though I cannot descend into all the minutia of the case. Mrs. Forbes, six years ago, was troubled with a small schirrus substance, in the centre of her left breast, attended with stabbing pains, which from the first became progressive, in bigness, in hardness and painfulness. In about 20 months the whole glandulous parts of the breast became indurated and an ulcer formed on the nipple. We made use of the sicuta* both externally by way of poultice, made of leaves, and internally by pills made of the juice; this method we pursued for a year without success, except it gave some temporary relief. We then had recourse to the clay and the carrot poultice, without any other effect than the keeping it sweet, and abated the ichorous discharge; the ulcer enlarged, her health gave way, and her spirits sunk, and a symptomatic fever came on; we then sought other help; went to Boston, consulted doctors Loyd, Warren and Jeffries; they all pronounced it a fixed and incurable cancer, but were of opinion, that it might be removed by the knife with safety, with a high probability of obtaining a cure this way, but in no other. She consented to the operation. Dr. Warren operated, assisted by doctors Loyd and Jeffries; it was well done, and with dexterity. The substance removed weighed 6 ounces and a ½, and as it was local and did not adhere to the pectoral muscles, the prospect was as promising as any they had seen; the wound soon healed up to all appearance found, yet she felt the former pains, stabbing, cuddling and bubbling like the boiling of hasty pudding as she expressed. Yet we hoped that the circulating fluids being obstructed, might occasion such sensations. But we soon found a new schirrus forming and became fixed and increasing, and in about 20 months there was a small opening in the old scar, and discharged a few drops of ichor, in 24 hours we applied dry lint with the common most lenient dressings we could get but we could not stop its progress, tho' at first it was not rapid. In June it first appeared an open ulcer, not bigger than a kernel of wheat, and on the next January, which was the last, it was about half an inch long and a quarter deep; but from this time it put on a very formidable appearance; it became turged and schirrous all round, and the flesh gave way on every side, and by the first of March the cavity was near as big as a common tea cup, the whole cavity was covered with a thick coat of morbid matter, the discharge was very copious ichor, and fetid to a high degree, attended with very excruciating pains. Nature gave way; a symptomatic fever took place, her appetite entirely left her, the coats of her stomach were affected, a violent vomiting ensued, which soon reduced her to that degree, that she could not stand alone; life stood trembling on the brink, and death was contemplated by her and her friends as her only relief. A friend of mine, a celebrated physician of Newport, Dr. Micajah Sawyer, sent me word that he wished that I would use the dock-root, and give it a fair trial; next day, the 9th of March, we made application, and very soon a most salutary effect took place, her pains abated, her fever subsided, her appetite began to return, and in about ten days its countenance was materially altered, the discharge was not so copious, less ichorous and fetid, of the color and consistence of cream; at the next dressing it ceased, a well digested pus took place, and the thick morbid coat began to break up, and in three weeks the whole digested off, and the ulcer became clean and sweet as a fresh wound and began to heal; a good appearance took place on every side, though it was deep to the ribs, and large as a common tea cup, and would have held as much the 20th of March, yet by the 1st of May a pistareen would have covered it, and the cavity would not hold more than a tea-spoon. Her pains were gone, her appetite good, her sleep undisturbed, and her strength restored that she could walk from room to room, ride out on pleasant days, and attend her domestic concerns, and the prospect was a speedy perfect cure.

But the dock-root began to fail, by the first of June it become hard and sticky and would yield no pulp, which could be formed to the consistency of a soft poultice, and when applied did rather irritate than soothe the sore—we laid it aside, had recourse again to dry lint and the common lenient dressings, and the sore became stationary, and remained so to the present time.

On the first of October the dock root recovering its former state, we resumed the application in a measure without any other effect than that it keeps it clean and sweet and corrects the discharge, which continues to be a thick and well digested pus, but refuses to close or cicatrize; the cancer seems to be subdued and removed, all the indurated parts are become soft and natural, the sore puts on the appearance of a schrophula, and it may prove a salutary drain which may not shorten life, nor render it less comfortable, though we wish to see it closed, and if you think of any thing, which will be likely to quicken, strengthen and heal, I wish you would communicate the same by the first opportunity. Thus, sir, I have given you as particular an account as I at present can, and I am with esteem and affection,

Your friend and serv't.

ELI FORBES.

Dr. HALL. (Copy.)

The mode of application.

P. S. It is the narrow pointed leaf, that which many people make use of for greens in the spring, we take it from the ground and wash it clean, then boil it in iron, tin or earthen, in rain or soft spring water till it is soft, then mash or bruise it fine for a poultice, while this is preparing, we wash or bathe the ulcer with the decoction of the root as warm as the patient can bear, we filled the cavity with the liquor, and let it remain till it become cool, then we laid on the poultice spread upon gauze, with the gauze next to the sore, as large as would fill the cavity, then we spread another poultice of the same on thicker cloth large enough to cover the affected or indurated part, and we repeated this dressing twice in twenty-four hours, the patient drank of a tea made of the root, about a wine glass full at every dressing which at first proved too cathartic, we then mixed the tea with red wine and sweetened it with honey, which rendered it palatable and kept the bowels properly open. This is the method we have pursued and I doubt not if it had been known and adopted in an early stage of the disorder it would have been effectual, and there would have been no occasion for the knife or any other means to effect a perfect cure.

N. B. From the first of June to the first of October, the root becomes a stick and yields no pulp for a poultice, from the middle of March to the middle of April it is in perfection. If this information shall afford you useful instruction, or be beneficial to others, I shall be happy in the communication.

* *Sicuta known in Medicine by the name of Hemlock.*

FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Messrs. Yundt and Brown,

I BEG leave, through the medium of your paper, to correct a mistake made by me in an advertisement on the 12th instant; and to offer every atonement and apology in my power, to a worthy and respectable citizen, whose character, as a merchant, might thereby sustain an undeserved injury. It became my duty to call a meeting of the creditors of WILLIAM ASHWELL, but by some unaccountable error, the name was written by me WILLIAM ASHMAN. The mistake was immediately corrected in the advertisement; but I have, nevertheless, thought it my duty to come publicly forward, to remove effectually from the *name & character* of *Mr. Ashman*, every doubt which that publication could possibly have created; and to request that he may accept of this note as a proof of my regret for having inadvertantly implicated him in any manner. You will please to continue it in your paper as often as may seem pleasing or necessary to him.

SAMUEL LYON.

July 14. d10t

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEWBURYPORT, July 8.

Arrived off the bar, yesterday, schooner James, captain Rogers, of Boston, 58 days from Gibraltar. Left, brig Fox, and sloop Stork, of Boston; ship Abigail, Williams, of Philadelphia; captain Very, in a brig of Salem, and another Salem brig. Lat. 40, long. 42, fell in with a wreck, appeared to be a schooner, decks rip't up, no masts standing, figure head (a girl,) black stern; name obscured by barnicles.—Just off the banks, a brig from Baltimore.

BOSTON, July 8.

Arrived, ship Betsy, captain Joy, 49 days from Liverpool. Nothing so late as before received. Spoke, June 13, lat. 43, 20, long. 35, ship Betsy, Swain, 16 days from Corunna for Baltimore.

July 9.

Arrived, Fox, Lincoln, Richmond; Fox, Gardner, George-town; President, Lynch, Alexandria.

Cleared, Peggy, Curtis, Alexandria; Harmony, Hall, do. Alert, Smith, do. Rose, Clarke, Norfolk.

NEW-YORK, July 13.

The Complimentary Dinner to Mr. King.

Agreeably to previous arrangements, not less than 200 of the most respectable merchants and distinguished public characters of New-York, sat down yesterday afternoon to a splendid repast, at the City Hotel, prepared by Mr. Lovett. The tables were ornamented in a style really fanciful and novel. A band of music performed several charming pieces during the dinner, and afterwards accompanied the national songs that were sung on the occasion. The repast being finished the following toasts were drank with "loud applause."

1. The president of the United States.—(The president's march.)

2. Our country—united, free and happy.—(Yankee doodle.)

3. The ever-memorable example of Washington, the Great and Good.

4. Those political stars, which enlighten *when near*, and *at a distance* still shine.

5. National glory—a gem above price, and worth every hazard.

6. The American navy—may it increase and flourish, as the preserver of peace, and guardian of commerce.

7. The liberty and independence of nations.

8. Neutrality, sincere and respected.

9. May our government seldom appear in arms, but as often as it does, with dignity and energy.

10. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures—may none attempt to sever what the natural laws of social order have joined.

11. The constitution of the United States.

12. Freedom of religious opinion, but still religion.

13. The liberty of the press never permitted to transgress the laws of truth, but inviolate with its sanction.

14. The American fair—may they ever excel in *good* qualities, and never be excelled in *agreeable* ones.

15. *By Col Smith.* The vice-president of the United States—may virtue and merit rise superior to the shafts of envy, malice and detraction.

16. *By Judge Benson.* The *honor* which is purchased by the *merit* of the wearer.

By Mr King. The city of New-York—prosperity and harmony to its citizens.

Shortly after this toast had been drunk, Mr. King retired amidst the plaudits of his fellow-citizens.

On his retiring, the president, (Mr. Varick) gave the following toast, which was drank with 6 cheers:

Rufus King—may foreign nations ever recognize in the American envoy, the firm patriot, the able and dignified statesman.

FROM PORT-REPUBLICAN.

We learn by the schooner Sea-Flower, captain Pierce, in 18 days from Port-Republican, that the brigands are daily gaining ground in that quarter. Grand Bois, Marabalais, and all the different ports of the Cul de Sac, have been evacuated. The blacks had destroyed the plains—they often alarm the inhabitants, and intercept convoys to Croix des Bouquets, and render it highly dangerous as a place of residence; so that this place, it is supposed, must shortly be abondoned. General Kerveseaux, the commander of the Spanish part of St. Domingo, had written for reinforcements, but had not received any when this vessel sailed.—The state of affars was cautiously concealed from the public, so that it was difficult to ascertain with precision what was the actual state of the French forces. General Brunet, who commands in the South of St. Domingo, expected to evacuate the places he held, particularly Aux-Cayes, &c. unless speedily reinforced. Of this there remained but slender hopes.

Arrived yesterday, the brig Enterprize, Hurd, (late Willcox,) in 49 days from Havre-de-Grace. Left, the ship Oliver Ellsworth, Henry, of New-York, taking in ballast, supposed to be for New-York, though an offer of freight was made to go to the isle of France. Captain Henry was at Paris. The brig Sally, Brooks, from New-York; and schooner ——, Curran, were also at Havre, the latter to sail in 3 days for New-Orleans; having received some injury along side the outer keys, was repairing. Spoke, May 25, off Havre, the British frigate Flora, was boarded and examined by her. The Flora had captured five valuable French merchantmen, and sent them into England. June 20, in lat. 44, 30, long. 42, the ship Black River, 18 days from New-York for Bristol. 30th, in lat. 43, 30, long. 59, 30, the ship Caroline, of Portland, 14 days from Philadelphia for Cork. [The Enterprize sailed from New-York the 20th of March, 1801, and went to Newry—from Newry to Oporto—from Oporto to Dublin—from Dublin to Bordeaux—from Bordeaux to the river of Plate—from the river of Plate, she sailed for Havre, but, having been run foul of by an English ship, put into Weymouth in distress; she repaired and went to Havre, and from Havre to New-York. Captain Willcox was left in France to settle the business of the brig.]

Same day, the sch'r John, Shiverick, in 10 days from Alexandria.

Same day, the brig Ferdinand, Lane, in 28 days from St. Lucia, Jamaica. Left, sch'r Little Dick, for Boston, in 3 days. Spoke, July 10, a brig from St. Sebastians for Baltimore.

Prices-Current at Havre, the 20th May.

Fustic, at Havre, was 21 to 22 per 100—Campeachy logwood, 45 to 50—Cocoa, 375 to 400—Island do. 155 to 160—Coffee, Martinique, 190 to 200—St. Domingo 180 to 190—Cotton, 210 to 340—American potash 50 to 55—Black pepper 170 Carolina rice 40 to 42½—Virginia tobacco, 105 to 110, with the duty.

Paris papers to the 21st May, inclusive, are received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser, by the brig Enterprize, from Havre-de-Grace. From one of that date, printed in the English language, we copy the following important state paper, the counter declaration of the French government on the subject of the late negociations

We have also seen letters from a source of high respectability in Paris, which mention that Louisianna is ceded to the United States for eighty millions of livres (about 15 millions of dollars; one-fourth payable in debts due to the citizens of the United States from France, to be liquidated at Paris: and the remainder in six per cent. stock.

The Enterprize left Havre on the 23d, and was boarded the day following by an English frigate, who (as reported by her officers) had captured six French vessels, and sent them into British ports.

Came passengers, Mr. Fleuron, and Mr. G. A Hughes, of Baltimore. The latter is the bearer of the treaty respecting Louisiana, and proceeded immediately for the seat of government.

PARIS, May 21.

CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

Sitting of the 24th Floreal.

The counsellors of state Bigot Preameneau, Desselles and Fleurieu, orators of the government, made a communication to the senate, of the note, addressed on the 23d of the month, to the ambassador of his Britannic majesty, by the minister for foreign affairs.

23 Floreal, an. XI.

In the important and serious circumstances, in which the two nations find themselves, the undersigned the minister for foreign affairs, of the French republic, has received an order to place under the eyes of the British government the following note.

The 17 Ventose, his Britannic majesty caused to be communicated to his parliament, by a special message, that formidable armaments were preparing in the ports of France and Holland, and that important negociations, the result of which were doubtful, divided the two governments.

This extraordinary and unexpected declaration excited a general astonishment; but the maritime situation of France was obvious. England, Europe knew that there were no formidable armaments either in the ports of France, or in the ports of Holland.

The undersigned will not call to the recollection of his excellency, lord Whitworth, every thing which was said at that time. It was demanded from what source could spring information so ill-founded? The personal discernment of lord Whitworth, the loyalty of his character, could not be for a moment suspected.

The assertion that France was making hostile armaments, was manifestly a supposition, and one which could not impose on any person. Its natural effect, must tend to create a belief, that it was a means, of which men signalized by their turbulent opinions, wished to avail themselves, and who sought with eagerness a pretext for exciting troubles, for inflaming the passions of the British nation, for exciting defiance, hatred and alarm.

With respect to the English government; it ought to be believed that, if by false reports it had been led into an error, with respect to the existence of armaments, it could not have been equally so with respect to the existence of negociations.

The ambassador of the republic at London, was no sooner informed of the message of his Britannic majesty, than, astonished that it announced a negociation, of which he was unacquainted, he immediately waited upon his excellency, lord Hawkesbury, and before, at that time, expecting that an appeal to arms, founded upon false suppositions, could cover the project to violate the treaty of Amiens, with respect to the clauses, which were not yet carried into execuation, he presented to the minister of his Britannic majesty, on the 19th Ventose, a note demanding of him explanations.

At the same period the undersigned had orders to address his excellency lord Whitworth, relative to the motives which could have determined the English government to authorize, in its message, two assertions, both equally false, in order to call its nation to arms, and to break the bond of peace, which united the two states.

His excellency, lord Hawkesbury, remitted on the 24th Ventose, to general Andreossi, a vague, aggressive and imperious note. This note, far from throwing any light on the subject of the discussion, on the contrary involved it in an additional obscurity. It scarcely held out the least hope of the possibility of arriving at a discussion, and still less the hope of seeing it terminate in an auspicious manner.

The reply of the French government, under date of the 8th Germinal, was equally as pacific and moderate, as the note of the British ministry had been hostile.

The first consul declared that he should not bring in question the defiance of war thrown out by England, that he abstained from laying any stress upon expressions, the meaning of which might bear an aggressive character; and that, finally, he could not bring himself to believe, that his Britannic majesty wished to sacrednesss of a treaty, upon which reposed the safety of all nations.

This declaration, made by order of the first consul, produced on the 17th Germinal, a new note, in which the French government did not see without surprise, that an indeterminate demand of *satisfactions* was addressed to it. The absurdity of this demand, expressed without motives, and without objects, leaves nothing to be distinctly perceived, but the inconsistency of its expressions.

The intention of violating the treaty of Amiens was manifested in this note, by refusing to evacuate Malta. It should seem the English government flattered itself, that the French people would consent to give *satisfaction* upon two supposed acts, on the allegation of which they, perhaps, had equally the same right to demand satisfaction themselves.

In waving for the present this office, lord Whitworth demanded that an arrangement should be *immediately* made, upon the basis which is going to be exposed to view, and at the same time he gave it to be understood, that in case of a refusal, he feared he should be obliged, by the orders of his government, to quit Paris instantly, and to put a termination to his mission.

What reply could the French government give to overtures so abrupt and strange? Nothing but a strong and ardent desire for peace, could have gained the ascendancy over indignation.

To confine one's self to a cool and calm decision, which leaves to reason and to justice time to triumph over the passions, it is necessary to be deeply penetrated with the idea that the numberless victims of the discords of governments, have nothing whatever to do with the insults which incense them; that so many millions of brave citizens who, in the ardor of their heroic attachment to their country, shed their blood solely for its good, never harbor the wish to affront a neighboring and powerful people; that they take no interest in the measures pursued by pride, and in the vain pretensions of supremacy. Not only must this idea be deeply impressed upon the mind; it must possess and engross it solely without cessation.

His excellency lord Whitworth agreed to write to his court, that the first consul could not consent to the violation of a solemn treaty; but that he wished for peace; that, if the English government was desirous that a convention should be made, with a view to arrangements foreign to the treaty of Amiens, he would not refuse it, and that the motives of this convention might be drawn from reciprocal grievances.

These views were just and moderate. It was impossible to propose a negociation upon a more liberal basis. It will not be irrelevant to observe here, that it was six weeks after the message, in which the existence of negociation of a difficult nature, of most serious interest, and of uncertain, but nearissue, was positively asserted & announced, that the ministers of the two governments were not able to come even to the opening of an actual negociation.

Lord Whitworth received new orders; he presented successively two projects of a convention.

By the first, it was proposed that Malta should remain under the sovereignty of the king of England; and this clause being adopted, his Britannic majesty offered to recognize all that had