

Foreign News.

Received by the Courier at Paris, in 45 days from Liverpool.

LONDON, January 17.

The disputes brought by Lieutenant Lecky, who arrived at the Admiralty on Thursday, are of some importance. A police from Egypt, bound to Toulon, with confidential letters to the late French Directory and others, fell into the hands of our cruiser. The commander threw his packet overboard but it was recovered by the enterprize and activity of an English sailor, who dived and brought it up. It has been sent home, and for the last two days we understand that these letters have furnished infinite gratification to the curiosity of officers. They contain according to report the most vehement complaints by the French soldiers of the desertion of Buonaparte, and the most bitter imprecations on the government for leaving them to perish by degrees in that inhospitable climate. A letter from Gen. Doga to Barras, is particularly mentioned as containing political information of consequence. He says that the whole of the French army in Egypt is reduced to 7000 men; that they have neither cloths nor ammunition; and that they are utterly unfit to resist the enemy who are above 40,000 strong, and well supplied with every necessary. He applies, therefore to Barras, as one of the directors, to exert himself to save the wretched remains of this army, for without the most immediate relief, not a man of them would be able to return to their native land.

Another letter says, that they must sue to the Turks for the means of escape from the horrors of their present situation; and there are, as heretofore, numbers of penitence epistles from husbands to their wives, and from lovers, sons, and brothers to their sympathizing friends. It is said that these letters are immediately to be published.

THE UNION.

All the leading points of the Union are at length arranged, previous to the grand discussion, which is expected to take place on the 11th day of the ensuing session of the Irish Parliament, when the measure will be again recommended from the Throne. There will be a creation of seven Irish Peers previous to the Union taking place.

The United parliament of the two kingdoms is to be called "The Imperial Parliament of the British Isles."

OFFICIAL.

SECOND letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, at Paris, with its accompanying inclosure;

AND THE

ANSWER returned by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign Affairs.

[TRANSLATION.]

Paris, 24 Nivose, 8th year, Jan. 14, 1800.

MY LORD,

I lost no time in laying before the consul of the republic the official note, under date of the 14th Nivose, which you transmitted to me; and I am charged to forward the answer equally official, which you will find annexed. Receive my Lord, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed)

CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

To the Minister for Foreign Affairs, at London.

Translation of the note referred to in No. 1.

The official note, under the date of the 14th Nivose, the 8th year, addressed by the Minister of his Britannic Majesty, have been laid before the first consul of the French Republic, he observed, with surprise, that it rested upon an opinion, which is not exact, respecting the origin and consequences of the present War. Very far from its being France which provoked it, she had, it must be remembered, from the commencement of her revolution, solemnly proclaimed her love of peace, and her determination to renounce, her respect for the independence of all governments; and it is not to be doubted

that, occupied at that time entirely with her own internal affairs, she would have avoided taking part in the politics of Europe, and would have remained faithful to her declarations.

But from an opposite disposition, soon as the French revolution had broken out, almost all Europe entered into a league for its destruction. The aggression was real a long time before it was public; internal resistance was excited; their extravagant declamations were supported; the French nation was insulted in the person of its agents; and England particularly this example by the conduct of the minister, accredited there. Finally France was, in fact, reduced to her independence, in her territory and in her safety, a long time before the war was declared.

Thus it is to the projects of subjection, dissolution and dismemberment, which were prepared against her, and the execution of which was several times attempted and pursued, that France has a right to impute the evils which she has suffered, and those which afflicted Europe. Such projects, for a long time without example, with respect to a powerful nation, could not be said to bring on the moral consequences.

As the French Republic, the republic of the world, extended universally the claims of her defence; and it is only to the maintenance of her independence that she has made use of those means which she possessed in her own strength and the courage of her citizens. As long as the law that her enemies obstinately refused to recognize her rights, she continued only upon the energy of her resistance; but as soon as they were obliged to abandon the hope of invasion, the sought means for reconciliation, and manifested pacific intentions; and if these have not always been efficacious; if in the midst of critical circumstances of her internal situation, which the revolution and the war have successively brought on, the former Depositories of the Executive Authority in France have not always shown as much moderation as the nation itself has shown courage, it must, above all, be imputed to the hateful and persevering animosity with which the resources of England have been lavished to accomplish the ruin of France.

But if the wishes of his Britannic Majesty (in conformity with his assurances) are in union with those of the French Republic, for the re-establishment of peace, why, instead of attempting the apology of the war, should not attention be rather paid to the means of terminating it? And what obstacle can prevent a mutual understanding, of which the utility is reciprocal, and is felt, especially when the first consul of the French Republic has personally given to many proofs of his eagerness to put an end to the calamities of war, and of his disposition to maintain the rigid observance of all treaties concluded.

The first consul of the French Republic could not doubt that his Britannic Majesty recognized the right of nations to choose the form of their government, since it is from the exercise of this right that he holds his crown but he has been unable to comprehend how this fundamental principle, upon which rests the existence of political societies, the Minister of his Majesty could annex obligations which tend to an interference in the internal affairs of the Republic, and which are no less injurious to the French nation, and to its Government, than it would be to England, and to his Majesty, if a sort of invitation were held out in favour of that republican Government, of which England adopted the forms in the middle of the last century, or an exhortation to recall to the Throne that family whom their birth had placed there, and whom a revolution had compelled to descend from it.

If at periods not far distant, when the Constitutional System of the Republic presented neither the strength nor the solidity which it contains at present, his Britannic Majesty thought himself enabled to enter a negotiation and pacific conferences, how is it possible that he should not be eager to renew negotiations to which the

present and reciprocal situation of affairs presents a rapid progress. On every side, the voice of nations and of humanity implies the conclusion of a war marked already by such real calamities, and the prolongation of which threatens Europe with universal convulsion, and irreparable evils. It is therefore to put a stop to the course of these calamities, or in order to avert their terrible consequences may be reproached to those only who shall have provoked them, that the first consul of the French Republic proposes to put an immediate end to hostilities, by agreeing to a suspension of arms, and naming Plenipotentiaries on each side, who should repair to Denmark, or any other town, & advantageously situated for the quickness of the respective communications, and who should apply themselves without any delay to effect the re-establishment of Peace and good understanding between the French Republic and England.

The first consul offers to give the passports which may be necessary for this purpose.

(Signed)

CH. M. TALLEYRAND.

Paris, 25th Nivose (14th Jan. 1800) 8th year of the French Republic.

Letter from Lord Grenville to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Paris.

Downing-street, Jan. 20, 1800.

SIR, I have the honor to inclose to you the answer which his Majesty had directed me to return to the official note which you transmitted to me. I have the honor to do so, with the highest consideration, & your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed)

G. GREVILLE.

To the Minister for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. at Paris.

Note referred to in the preceding. THE official note submitted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, and received by the undersigned on the 13th inst. has been laid before the King.

His Majesty cannot forbear expressing the concern with which he observes, in that note, that the unprovoked aggressions of France, the sole cause and origin of the war, are systematically defended by her present rulers, under the same injurious pretences by which they were originally attempted to be disguised. His Majesty will not enter into the rebuttals of allegations now universally exploded, and (in so far as they respect his Majesty's conduct) not only in themselves utterly groundless, but contradicted both by the internal evidence of the transactions to which they relate, and also by the express testimony (given at the time) of the government of France itself.

With respect to the object of the note, his Majesty can only refer to the answer which he has already given.

He has explained, without reserve, the obstacles which in his judgment preclude at the present moment all hope of advantage from negotiation. All the inducements to treat which are relied upon in the French official note; the personal dispositions which are said to prevail for the conclusion of peace and for the future observance of treaties; the power of influencing the effect of those dispositions, supposing them to exist; and the solidity of the system newly established, after so rapid a succession of revolutions—all these are points which can be known only from that test to which his Majesty has already referred them—the result of experience and the evidence of facts.

With that sincerity and plainness which his anxiety for the re-establishment of peace indispensable required, his Majesty has pointed out to France the surest and speediest means for the attainment of that great object. But he has declared in terms equally explicit, and with the same sincerity, that he entertains no desire to preclude to a foreign nation the form of its government: that he looks only to the security of his own dominions and of Europe, and that whenever that essential object can in his judgment be in any manner whatever, sufficiently

provided for, he will eagerly concert with his allies the means of bringing to a close and joint negotiation for the re-establishment of general tranquillity.

To these declarations his Majesty steadily adheres; and it is only on the grounds thus stated, that his regard to the safety of his subjects will suffer him to renounce that system of vigorous defence, to which under the favor of Providence, his Kingdoms (we the security of those blessings which they now enjoy.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

Downing-street, Jan. 20, 1800.

January 28.

Government received yesterday important information respecting the dispositions of the different courts of Europe, and preparations for the approaching campaign. Of the magnitude of those preparations an opinion may be formed from the accounts which arrived by the Hamburg mail, and which state that

ON THE RHINE,

The Austrian force is to consist of 100,000 men  
The Russian 70,000  
The armed Peasants 30,000

IN ITALY.

The Austrian and Piedmontese troops 150,000

To meet this force, the chief consul of France is making the most strenuous efforts. Massena is on the march, procuring supplies for the army of Italy.—Moreau is at Strasbourg organizing the army of the Rhine.

As the season is become mild, the campaign will open almost immediately. The great pressure of the war is likely to be in Suabia. There the French, who have drawn their Swiss army towards Balle, will probably strike the first blow, before the Russians have received their expected reinforcements, and before the Austrians have assembled their force, or raised and formed the corps of peasantry. It is not improbable that Buonaparte will take the field in person against Suwarrow. In Italy, the first efforts of the Austrians will be directed against Genoa; an operation which is likely to occupy a considerable portion of their time. Should they succeed in expelling the French, they will, we still think, content themselves with taking a position on the frontiers of France, without entertaining any idea of entering the French territories.

But the public are most anxious to learn what the courier from Berlin brought. That Prussia will join the coalition no man expects; yet the time is come when the must take a decisive part. The correspondence between Paris and Berlin is extremely active. Bourdonville, the French ambassador, has been received in a very flattering manner.

Dublin mail arrived this morning. It brings no news of much importance. The public mind at Dublin seems to be extremely agitated.

Paswan Oglou has cut off the communication between Belgrade and Constantinople.

Letters from Tunis state, that city is now fortifying, after the European manner, to be able to undergo a siege. It is feared that the Dey of Tunis will go to war with Algiers, on account of a young Prince having been executed, who is said to have been born at Algiers, and kept up a correspondence with the Dey of Tunis, which being discovered, he was privately strangled.

January 29.

A letter from Hecchi, dated Jan. 4, says "There has been much blood shed to-day, for the Austrians and French fought during several hours with inconceivable heat, and many lives were lost on both sides if we may judge of the killed from the number of the wounded who may have been brought in here. The advantage finally remained with the French; and as the Austrians had their reinforcements, on the other side of the Mein, they could not come to their succour. The French have neglected, we know not why, to take advantage of their

success, as they retired to Hetterheim.

Malta has been victualled by 14 vessels, which contrived to pass unobserved by the enemy.

January 30.

The last French papers give us reason to believe, that very active preparations are making in most of the French ports, particularly in Brest and Toulon. Vice Admiral Bruix has been to Havre, Honfleur and Brest. Rear-Admiral Latouche, who was ordered to proceed with all possible speed to Brest, received counter orders on the 18th of Jan. and was sent to Toulon, where he is to have a command, and from whence a small squadron only waited, according to the Paris papers, a fair wind to set sail upon some expedition. The ships had ammunition and provisions on board. A small number of vessels had been previously dispatched from Toulon, and it is said have contrived to throw supplies into Malta.

January 31.

A communication to the Emperor of Germany similar to that made to the King of Great-Britain is believed to have been made by the chief consul. It is believed also that the Cabinet of Vienna rejected his overture; and that Great Britain, Austria, and Russia, have entered into an agreement to prosecute the war till they can procure a general peace.

February 1.

Coalition against France. In the House of Lords on Thursday last, Lord Grenville made use of words to the following effect: "The treaty of Pavia, of which we have heard so much, never existed. The whole story is a fable, and a gross imposition on the public. The treaty of Pilitz is also misinterpreted. There was no such thing as a treaty concluded at Pilitz, nor even a convention. It was merely a declaration of the two Courts of Vienna and Berlin, of their wishes in favour of the Princess of the House of Bourbon." Such was the assertion of Lord Grenville.

Lord Grenville is correct as to the place. There was not a treaty at Pavia. He is right both as to the letter and to the place. It was not a treaty, and it was not at Pavia that the circumstance happened which has given occasion to so much political notice. It was a declaration and not a treaty, and it was made at Mantua in the month of May, 1791, instead of Pavia. We are indebted to Mr. Berrand de Moleville, minister of state, for the particulars, and he gives them on the authority of Mr. de Las Cazas, M. de Calonne, M. de Vaubienil, and the Count Alphonse de Durfort.

From this history it appears, that in May 1791, the King and Queen of France sent a confidential friend, the Count Alphonse de Durfort, to the Count d'Artois, with a commission to treat with the Emperor Leopold, then travelling in Italy with his sister, the Queen of Naples, for the rescue and re-establishment of the Royal Family of France. The conference took place at Mantua on the 20th of May.

From Gove's (Liverpool General) Advertiser, of Feb. 6.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing-street, Jan. 31.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Lord W. Bentinck, by Lord Grenville.

Head-Quarters, Burgo St. Amazzo, Dec. 4, 99.

MY LORD,

It is with the greatest satisfaction, that I announce to your lordship the success of the CONI. The batteries opened on the 23 in the morning, and early on the 24 the commandant retired to Caprioste. The garrison consisting of 2844 men, exclusive of 500 wounded, whom the French had not time to remove before the investment of the place, marched out this morning in full order of war. The loss of the Austrians was not exactly men in killed & wounded. The re-