

Forum

From the London Gazette.—October 21.

BRITISH MANIFESTO.

On the Failure of the Negotiations with France.

DECLARATION.

The negotiations in which his Majesty has been engaged with France having terminated unsuccessfully, his Majesty thinks proper to issue this public Declaration to his Subjects and to Europe, of the circumstances which have led to the issue which his Majesty deeply regrets— He has no object nearer to his heart than the conclusion of a peace and permanent peace. He laments the continuance of a war affecting the happiness of so many nations, and which, even within the borders that attend his throne, is so burdensome to his faithful and affectionate people. But he is confident that there can be no other result on either side, either in his own dominions, or in any part of Europe, than that of an increased convulsion, but the restoration of general tranquillity is retarded only by the injustice and ambition of the enemy.

The French government, untroubled with its immense acquisitions on the Continent, still openly perseveres in a system destructive of the independence of every other Power. War is pursued, not for security, but for conquest; and negotiations for peace appear to be entered into for no other object, than that of deluding the neighboring Powers into a state of false security, while France is herself preparing, arranging, and executing her unremitting projects of encroachment and aggression.

Her conduct in the recent discussions has afforded too many proofs of this disposition. The negotiation originated in an offer made by the French government of treating for peace on the basis of actual possession, which was limited to admit of mutual compensation; and a distinct assurance was added, that his Majesty's German Dominions, which had been attacked without any previous declaration of hostilities, should be restored.

Such a proposal appeared to his Majesty to afford a just foundation for associating; it was therefore accepted with this reserve, that the negotiation should be conducted by his Majesty in concert with his Allies.

During these negotiations, a minister sent by the Emperor of Russia to treat for the same independent object, in concert with his Majesty's government, was induced by the address of the Emperor, to sign a separate treaty, on terms equally ruinous to the honor and interests of his Imperial Majesty.

No power had their basis been mutually admitted, than it was departed from by the Emperor, and that too in points of so great importance as to call for an immediate declaration on the part of his Majesty, that unless the principles proposed by France herself were adhered to, the communication which had been opened between the two Governments must at once be closed.

This produced new professions of the disposition of France to make considerable sacrifices for the attainment of peace, if the difficulties were lifted to proceed; at the same time that a difficulty was flatted on account of the want of full powers in the person instructed by his Majesty with this communication. Steps were thereupon taken by his Majesty for opening a regular negotiation by ministers duly authorized in order to ascertain in a manner the most satisfactory and authentic, whether peace could be obtained on terms honorable to the king and his Allies, and consistent with the general security of Europe.

Unmoved by this unexpected event, the king continued to regulate precisely on the same principles as before. He relied, with a confidence which experience has amply justified, on the good faith and integrity of an Ally, to conduct with whom he had begun to treat, and whose interest he had maintained throughout with the same firmness as his own.

The French Government, on the contrary, equally this advantage, of which it boasted as equal in importance to the most decisive victory, departed in every conference more and more widely from its own offers and engagements. Not only did it take upon itself to change at its own will the basis of the negotiation with Great Britain, but it violated, in points still more important, every principle of good faith to Russia. The chief inducement offered to that Power as the price of all the sacrifices extorted from her Ministers, had been the preservation of Germany. Yet, before the decision of Russia on this treaty could be known, France had already annihilated the whole of the constitution of the German Empire; had reduced under her own yoke a large proportion of the States and provinces of Germany; and, not content with this open contempt of obligations to recently contracted, had at the same time initiated the Poite measures directly subversive of her subsisting engagements with Russia.

While such conduct was pursued towards his Majesty, towards his Allies, and towards all independent Powers, there appeared so little hope of any favorable issue to the Negotiation, that his Majesty's Plenipotentiaries demanded their passports to return to England.

This demand was at first eluded by an unusual and unexplained delay; and the French Government afterwards, by some material concessions accompanied with insinuations that others of still greater consequence might be the result of further discussion, procured a renewal of the

conferences, which were protracted from day to day, till at length it was announced at Paris that the Emperor of Russia had indignantly rejected the unauthorized and separate treaty signed by his Minister.

In consequence of this important event, the strongest assurances were given to his Majesty's minister, that France was now preparing to make sacrifices to a great extent, in order, by securing peace with Great Britain, to re-establish the tranquillity of the world.

The object of these assurances appeared, however, to be, that of engaging his Majesty in a separate negotiation, to the exclusion of his Allies; a proposal which his Majesty had rejected in the outset, and which he could still less admit of at a time when the conduct of Russia had imposed on him an increased obligation not to separate his interests from those of his faithful Allies. To these insidious overtures, his Majesty steadily refused to listen; but he took the most effectual remedy to avoid even the appearance of delay, and to accelerate, if possible, the favorable issue of the negotiation. The confidential intermediaries which he had constantly maintained with Russia, exhorted his Majesty to specify the terms on which peace with that power might be obtained; and his minister was accordingly instructed to state to France, in addition to his own demands, those of his Ally, to reduce them into distinct articles, and even to conclude on these grounds a provisional treaty, to take effect whenever Russia should signify her accession.

This form of negotiating was, after some objection, conceded to by France. Terms were now offered to his Majesty more nearly approaching than before to the original basis of negotiation; but these were still far from what his Majesty had uniformly insisted on, and was now more than ever entitled to expect; and the decisive rejection of the just demands of Russia, as well as of the conditions proposed by his Majesty in behalf of his other Allies, left to his Majesty no other course than that of ordering his minister to terminate the discussion and return to England.

The foregoing short and simple exposition of facts stands in need of no comment. The first overtures which led to negotiation were made by the enemy, and they were accepted by his Majesty in the sincerest spirit of peace. Every opening which seemed to afford the most distant prospect of accommodation has been anxiously embraced, nor was the negotiation finally broken off while any hope of a favorable issue could be entertained. His Majesty's demands were uniformly just and reasonable; directed to no object of personal aggrandizement, but to such only as were indispensably required by the honour of his crown, his engagements to his Allies, and a due consideration of the general interests of Europe.

It is with heartfelt concern that his Majesty contemplates the continuance of these evils always inseparable from a state of war; but it is with his enemies that this awful responsibility rests; and for the issue of the contest his Majesty trusts, with confidence, to the resources and bravery of his people; to the fidelity of his Allies; and above all, to the protection and support of Divine Providence.

In contributing to the great efforts which such a contest must unavoidably require, his faithful and affectionate Subjects will not forget that all their dearest interests are at stake; that no sacrifices they can be called upon to make are to be compared with the certain disgrace and ruin of yielding to the injurious pretensions of the enemy; that with the invisible maintenance of the good faith and public honor of their country, its prosperity, its strength, and its independence, are essentially connected; and that, in affecting the rights and upholding the dignity of the British Empire, they defend the most powerful bulwark of the liberties of mankind.

PROPOSALS

For carrying Mails of the United States, on the following Post roads, will be received at the General Post Office in Washington, until the 21st day of January next inclusive.

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

67 From Edenton by Lee's mills, Plymouth and Washington to Newbern once a week. Leave Edenton every Tuesday at 2 p.m., arrive at Plymouth by 6 a.m. on Wednesday. Leave Plymouth at 6.1.2 a.m., and arrive at Washington by 6 p.m. Leave Washington at 7 p.m. and arrive at Newbern on Thursday by 4 p.m. Returning—Leave Newbern every Friday at 5 a.m. and arrive at Washington at 5 p.m. Leave Washington at 6 p.m., arrive at Plymouth on Saturday by 4 p.m. Leave Plymouth at 4.1.2 p.m. and arrive at Edenton on Sunday at 9 a.m.

68 From Washington by Bath to Woodstock once a week. Leave Woodstock every Wednesday at 7 a.m. and arrive at Washington by 4 p.m. Leave Washington at 7 p.m. and arrive at Woodstock on Thursday by 2 p.m.

69 From Newbern by Trenton, North W. Landing and Richmond to Wilmington once a week. Leave Newbern every Tuesday at 5 a.m. and arrive at Wilmington on Thursday by 10 a.m. Leave Wilmington every Thursday at 2 p.m. and arrive at Newbern on Saturday by 7 p.m.

70 From Newbern to Beaufort once in two weeks. Leave Newbern every other Friday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Beaufort on Saturday by 10 a.m. Leave Beaufort the same day at 2 p.m. and arrive at Newbern on Sunday by 6 p.m.

71 From Warrenton by Ransom's bridge, Jonesville, Halifax, Scotland Neck, Hogston,

Williamston, Daily's, Plymouth and Lee's mills to Scuppernon once a week. Leave Warrenton every Tuesday at 4 a.m.; arrive at Ransom's bridge by noon. Leave Ransom's bridge at 1 p.m. and arrive at Halifax by 6 p.m. Leave Halifax at 7 p.m., arrive at Scotland Neck. Leave there at 11 a.m. and arrive at Scuppernon on Friday by 11 a.m. Returning—Leave Scuppernon every Friday at 1 p.m., arrive at Scotland Neck on at Leave Scotland Neck at 11 a.m. and arrive at Halifax on Monday at 8 a.m. Leave Halifax at 8.1.2 a.m. arrive at Ransom's bridge by noon. Leave Ransom's bridge at 1 p.m. and arrive at Warrenton at 7 p.m.

72 From Halifax by Northampton c. h., Pancoast, Murfreesboro' Winton, Colerain, Pitch Landing and Windsor to Edenton once a week. Leave Halifax every Wednesday at 4 a.m. and arrive at Murfreesboro by 4 p.m.—Leave Murfreesboro by 5 p.m., and arrive at Edenton on Friday by 10 a.m. Returning—Leave Edenton every Friday at 2 p.m., arrive at Murfreesboro on Sunday by 7 a.m. and at Halifax by 7 p.m.

73 From Hunterdown in Rockingham co. by DeLoe's tavern, Clarksville, Salisbury, Cook's tavern, Catawba Springs, Lincolnton, Carnes, Burrows, Sparta, S. C. Greenville c. h., Finkenville, Pendleton c. h., Hadenville, Ga. Danilow and Ashens to High Shoals on Appalache river once a week. Leave Hunterdown every Wednesday at 6 a.m., and arrive at High Shoals the next Saturday by 10 a.m. Leave High Shoals every Saturday at 2 p.m. and arrive at Hunterdown the next Tuesday by 8 p.m.

74 From Warrenton by Ransom's bridge, Enfield, Tarborough and Greenfield to Washington, and thence by Greenville, Tarborough, Nash c. h. and Still's Store, to Ransom's bridge once a week. Leave Ransom's bridge every Tuesday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Enfield by 6 p.m. Leave Enfield at 7 p.m. and arrive at Washington on Thursday by 6 p.m. Returning—Leave Washington every Friday at 8 a.m., and arrive at Warrenton Monday by 6 p.m.

75 From Halifax by Tate's store, to Enfield, once a week. Leave Halifax every Tuesday at noon, and arrive at Enfield by 3 p.m. Leave Enfield at 4 p.m. and arrive at Halifax by 8 p.m.

76 From Scotland Neck, by Norfolk's ferry, Grandberry Cross Roads and Clarksville, to Windsor once a week. Leave Scotland Neck every Tuesday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Windsor by 4 p.m. Leave Windsor every Friday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Scotland Neck by 6 p.m.

77 From Raleigh, by Chapel hill, to Hillsborough once a week. Leave Raleigh every Friday at 8 a.m. and arrive at Hillsborough on Saturday by 8 a.m. Leave Hillsborough every Wednesday at 5 p.m. and arrive at Raleigh on Thursday by 5 p.m.

78 From Hillsborough, by Mount Tirza, Perion c. h. Leesburg, Caswell c. h. Lenox Castle, Boffick's and Rockingham, to Germanion, once a week. Leave Hillsborough every Saturday at 10 a.m. arrive at Mount Tirza by 3 p.m. and arrive at Germanion the next Tuesday by 8 p.m. Leave Germanion every Wednesday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Hillsborough the next Saturday by 8 a.m.

79 From Avey's ferry by Haywood, Pittsborough and Jones's ferry to Hillsborough once a week. Leave Avey's ferry every Thursday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Hillsborough on Sunday by 8 a.m. Leave Hillsborough every Saturday at 10 a.m. and arrive at Avey's ferry on Sunday by 6 p.m.

80 From Raleigh, by Nettall's, to Oxford or Merrifield, once a week. Leave Raleigh every Friday at 4 a.m. and arrive at Oxford by 6 p.m. Leave Oxford every Saturday at 4 a.m. and arrive at Raleigh by 6 p.m.

81 From Warrenton, by Williamsborough, Oxford, Hillsborough, Altemann, Martinville, New Garden, Salem and Lexington, to Salisbury, once a week. Leave Warrenton every Friday at 2 a.m. and arrive at Hillsborough, on Saturday by 8 a.m. Leave Hillsborough at 9 a.m. and arrive at Salem on Sunday by 3 p.m. Leave Salem at 4 p.m. and arrive at Salisbury on Monday by 11 a.m. Returning—Leave Salisbury every Monday at 1 p.m. and arrive at Salem on Tuesday by 8 a.m. Leave Salem at 9 a.m. and arrive at Hillsborough on Wednesday by 3 p.m. Leave Hillsborough at 5 p.m. and arrive at Warrenton on Thursday by 5 p.m.

82 From Salem, by Behnia, Huntville, Rockford and Wilkes, to Morganton, and thence by Lind Ford, Statesville, Houlstonville, and Huntville to Salem, once a week. Leave Salem every Tuesday at 10 a.m. and arrive at Morganton the next Thursday by 5 p.m. Leave Morganton every Friday at 8 a.m. and arrive at Salem the next Monday by 8 a.m.

83 From Salisbury by Concord, Alexandria, Charlotte, Hunterville, Lincolnton and Morganton to Asheville, to return by Morganton, Lincolnton, Catawba Springs and Mount Morne to Salisbury once a week. Leave Salisbury every Monday at 2 p.m. and arrive at Charlotte on Tuesday by 8 p.m. and at Asheville on Thursday by 6 p.m. Leave Asheville every Friday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Salisbury on Monday by 10 a.m.

84 From Asheville, by the Warm Springs, Newport T. and Sevierville, to Knoxville T. once a week. Leave Asheville every Friday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Knoxville on Monday by 10 a.m. Leave Knoxville every Monday at 2 p.m. and arrive at Morganton the next Thursday by 6 p.m.

85 From Morganton, by Rutherfordton and Gowen's store, to Greenville c. h. S. C. once a week. Leave Morganton every Friday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Greenville c. h. on Sunday by 6 p.m. Returning—Leave Greenville c. h. every

Monday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Morganton on Wednesday by 6 p.m.

86 From Charlotte, by Beggan's ferry and Hill's Iron works, to York c. h. S. C. once a week. Leave Charlotte every Wednesday at 6 a.m. and arrive at York c. h. by 8 p.m. Returning—Leave York c. h. every Tuesday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Charlotte by 6 p.m.

87 From Raleigh, by Smithfield, Wayneborough, Greene c. h. and Kingston, to Newbern twice a week. Leave Raleigh every Sunday and Wednesday at 2 p.m. and arrive at Newbern the next Wednesday and Saturday by 4 p.m. Leave Newbern every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 p.m. and arrive at Raleigh the next Sunday and Wednesday by noon.

88 From Charlotte by Lancaster to Camden, once a week. Leave Charlotte every Wednesday at 6 a.m., and arrive at Camden on Friday by 5 p.m. Leave Camden on Friday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Charlotte on Sunday by 7 p.m.

89 From Fayetteville, by Fitzbetham, to Wilmington, and thence by South Washington and Sampson c. h. to Fayetteville, once a week. Leave Fayetteville every Monday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Wilmington on Thursday by 10 a.m. Leave Wilmington every Thursday at 2 p.m. and arrive at Fayetteville on Sunday by 6 p.m.

90 From Fayetteville, by Andersonville, to Wilmington once a week. Leave Fayetteville every Saturday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Wilmington on Sunday by 9 p.m. Leave Wilmington every Wednesday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Fayetteville on Thursday by 7 p.m.

91 From Fayetteville by Mc Fallsville, W. fieldville and Cheraw c. h. to Camden, S. C. once a week. Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday at 5 a.m. and arrive at Camden on Thursday by 8 p.m. Leave Camden every Friday at 8 a.m. and arrive at Fayetteville on Sunday by 8 p.m.

92 From Fayetteville, by Moore c. h. Cottage, and Randolph c. h. to Salisbury, and thence by Tindallville, Henderson, Wadesboro, Richmond c. h. and Sneedborough, to Fayetteville, once a week. Leave Fayetteville every Friday at 8 a.m. and arrive at Salisbury the next Monday by 10 a.m. Leave Salisbury at 2 p.m. arrive at Richmond c. h. on Wednesday by 4 p.m. and at Fayetteville on Thursday by 5 p.m.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

93 From Richmond c. h. by Parker's fork Chatham, Cheraw c. h., Beaufort, Danforth c. h., Paulsboro, Jaspays and the Old House, to Port's ferry once a week. Leave Richmond c. h. every Thursday at 4 a.m. arrive at Port's ferry on Friday by 6 p.m. Leave Port's ferry on Saturday at 4 a.m., and arrive at Richmond c. h. on Sunday by 8 p.m.

NOTES.

- 1. The Post master general may expedite mails and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of contracts, he stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.
2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices where particular time is specified.
3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in leaving after the time specified in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continues until the departure of any department, whereby the mails destined for such department lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.
4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mails; but if any person making proposals, desires to carry newspapers, other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own employment, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry with the employment, and what sum without that employment.
5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alteration desired, and the expense they will make in the terms of the contract.
6. Persons making proposals are defined to state their prices by the year: Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly in the months of August, November, February and May, in one month after the expiration of each quarter.
7. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.
8. When the proper intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is directed to state it in his proposals.
9. The Post master general reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever three failures happen, which amount to the loss of a trip each.
10. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the 1st day of April next and are to continue in force for two years.

GILSON GRANGER,

Post Master General.

General Post Office, Washington City, Nov. 13. 1846. December 8.

TO BE RENTED,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, THAT well known SHOP which was formerly occupied by Mr. J. P. ... is now for rent on the second day of January, 1847. It is a good and convenient place, and is situated in the city of Washington, and is well adapted for any business. The rent is to be given on the day, and the money for the rent is to be paid at the end of the month. ALLEN GRIBBS, Real Estate Agent.