

I should be given to the Order of St. John: the Maltese enjoying the privileges which were stipulated in their favour in the Treaty of Amiens; and that, conformable to principles which have been adopted on other occasions, the fortifications of the island should be garrisoned forever by the troops of his Majesty.

"In the event of either of these propositions being found unattainable, His Majesty might be disposed to consent to an arrangement by which the island of Malta would remain in his possession for a limited number of years; and to waive in consequence his demand for a perpetual occupation, provided that the number of years was not less than ten; and that his Sicilian Majesty could be induced to cede the sovereignty of the island of Lampedusa, for a valuable consideration. If this proposition is admitted, the island of Malta should be given up to the inhabitants at the end of that period, and it should be acknowledged as an independent state. In this case his Majesty would be ready to concur in any arrangement for the establishment of the Order of St. John in some other part of Europe.

"You will not refuse to listen to any proposition that the French government may be disposed to make to you with a view to an equivalent security for those objects in regard to which his Majesty claims the possession or occupation of Malta; but the three propositions to which I have above alluded, appear at the present moment, to furnish the only basis for a satisfactory arrangement; and you will decline receiving any proposition which does not appear to you to offer advantages to his Majesty as substantial as that which I have last stated.

"It is very desirable that you should bring the negotiation to an issue if possible, without referring to his Majesty's government for further instructions, after the receipt of this dispatch; and if you should be of opinion, that there are no hopes of bringing it to a favourable conclusion, you may inform Talleyrand of the necessity you will be under after a certain time, to leave Paris. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

HAWKESBURY."

His Excellency Lord Whitworth.  
K. B. &c. &c. &c.  
(To be concluded in our next.)

Late Foreign Intelligence.

ITALY.

GENOA, MAY 19.

A vessel arrived here, brings the disastrous news, that the plague has broken out at Malta. It has made frightful ravages. Upwards of six y of the garrison die daily; it has communicated itself to the inhabitants. The King of Naples has established a cordon of troops, to prevent its being communicated from Malta to Sicily.

FRANCE.

PARIS, MAY 27.

After the Senate, Tribunate, and Legislative Body, had presented their address to the First Consul and after he had returned thanks to them, he conversed for a considerable time with the members of these bodies. Some passages of this conversation have been preserved, they were conceived nearly in the following terms; "We are forced to make war, to repel an unjust aggression. We will make it with glory. The sentiments which animate the great bodies of the state, and the spontaneous movements which bring them into the presence of government in this important crisis, afford a happy preface.

"The justice of our cause is contested even by our enemies, in as much as they refuse to accept the mediation offered by the Emperor of Russia, and by the King of Prussia, two princes, the justice of whose disposition is acknowledged by all Europe.

"The English government appears to have been even obliged to deceive the nation in the official communication which it has lately made. It has taken care to omit all the documents which might tend to be known to the English people, and to the English government and conduct of the war. Some of the notes which British ministers have sent to the English government, are so mutilated in the most important passages. The remainder of the documents given in the communication to parliament, contain

extracts of the dispatches of some public or secret agents. It belongs only to these agents to contradict or to avow the reports attributed to them, which can have no influence in debates of so much importance, as their authenticity is at city of the supposed authors. A part of the details contained in them, is materially false; for instance, the language asserted to have been held by the First Consul, in the private audience which he granted to Lord Whitworth.

"The English government imagined that France was a province of India, and that we had neither the means to tell our reasons, nor to defend our just rights against an unjust aggression. Strange inconsequence, in a government which has armed its nation, telling it, at the same time, that France wished to overturn it. There is in the publication made by the English government, a letter from the Minister Talleyrand, to the Commissary of Commercial Relations. It is a simple official circular letter, which was addressed to all the commercial agents of the Republic. It is conformable to the usage established in France since the time of Colbert, and which exists in most of the state of Europe. The whole nation knows whether our commercial agents in England are, as the British ministry asserts, military men. Before these functions were committed to them, they belonged for the most part, either to the councils of prizes, or to the civil administrations.

"If the King of England be resolved to keep Great-Britain in a state of war, until France acknowledge in him the right to execute or to violate treaties at his pleasure, as well as the privilege of outraging the French government in official or private publications, without allowing us to complain of it, we must lament the lot of mankind. Certainly we wish to leave to our descendants the French name, still honoured, still unstained. We will maintain our right to make among ourselves all the regulations which are most convenient for our public administration, and such tariffs of customs as the interest of our commerce and our industry may require.

"Whatever may be the circumstances, we will always leave to England the commencement of violent proceedings against the peace and independence of nations, and she shall receive from us an example of the moderation which alone can maintain social order."

JUNE 4.

The Conservative Senate decree that there shall be taken from the funds of the senate, the necessary sum for the building, within the shortest period of time, a first rate ship, which shall be offered for the service of the present war.

The City of Antwerp has offered to build a frigate of 4 guns.

The pupils of the Polytechnic School have requested the first Consul to be permitted to build themselves a flat bottomed boat, capable of containing thirty persons belonging to the School, for the service of the war.

The Council of State, Prefect of Police, yesterday issued orders to begin at Paris the building of some gun boats, with the produce of the funds which are already deposited at the General Secretariate of the Prefecture.

Gen. Mortier has left Coerverden, where he had fixed his head quarters on the 16th ult. On the 28th an Hanoverian battalion evacuated the bishopric of Osnaburg.

The following Proclamation has been issued by the King of England, to his Hanoverian subjects.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Majesty, as Elector of Hanover. GEORGE III. &c.

Whatever the event of the differences now existing between our crown and the French may be, we shall, in our capacity as elector and member of the German Empire, observe the strictest neutrality, and might therefore justly and confidently expect, that whatever terminant on the present negotiation may have, our German States and faithful subjects will not be affected by any consequences which may ensue.

Considering, however, the obvious movements of the troops in Holland, the possibility must occur to us, that in case the mentioned differences should against our wishes, not be amicably settled, our German States and subjects may be exposed to danger, which, if real sed, would have the most unfortunate consequences for the whole country in

general, and every individual in particular: We, for this reason, hold it our most sacred duty to adopt such means, as will, under the blessings of God, prove most efficacious to protect our faithful German subjects, whom divine providence has committed to our care. We, apply, therefore, to all the loyal subjects of our German States with that confidence to which the love and affection we bear our people, and their unshaken loyalty and attachment intitle us, to make, in case of such danger, all the sacrifices to which the duties they owe to their loving sovereign, their attachment to their native country, their family connections, and every thing that is dear to them, already bind them. And we do it with the more confidence, as our dearly beloved son, the Duke of Cambridge, actuated by the tender affection he bears our faithful German States and subjects, is willing to share every danger that may befall them, and to assist in every thing that may promote their safety and security. To be prepared for every event that may happen, it is for the present absolutely necessary to know immediately, the exact number of our German subjects, who, if necessity calls, can take up arms for the defence of their country. It is to effect this, that we command all the magistrates of our German States, to lose no time in directing a complete list of such of our German subjects as are fit for military service, excepting those only who serve us, and their country in other capacities: and to make them solemnly promise to come forth when called upon, and give all the assistance in their power for the defence of their country, whenever, and for as long as may be thought necessary.

The known loyalty and patriotism of our beloved subjects, leave no room to suppose, that any one of them will be so lost, as to transgress so solemn an obligation, or to withdraw himself by a cowardly and treacherous flight from giving his assistance to the defence of his country.—Should, however, against our better expectations such be found, who, in time of danger would desert their country and refuse their aid, such wretches shall, the case being lawfully proved, without hope of pardon, be deprived of all they may possess in our German dominions, and be cut off from all inheritance therein. But we have a better opinion of all our German subjects, and are firmly persuaded, that when necessity calls they will unanimously and zealously unite to assist, to the utmost of their power in the defence, and the salvation of their native country.

Hanover, May 16. 1803.

Gen. Mortier having been made acquainted with the Proclamation of the King of England, has replied to it by the following Proclamation:

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Edouard Mortier, Lieut. Gen. Commander in Chief, to the inhabitants of the Electorate of Hanover.

HANOVERIANS,

A French army is entering your territory; it comes not to spread consternation in your fields, but to withdraw the portion of the continent which you inhabit, from a Government inimical to the repose of Europe, and which makes it its glory to tread under foot all the principles of the rights of men and of civilized nations.

The First Consul, faithful to the sentiments of moderation and humanity, which distinguish him as eminently as his political and warlike virtues, the First Consul has, in vain, exhausted all the means of conciliation to prevent a rupture.

The King of England, to his most sacred engagements, has violated his signature by refusing to evacuate Malta, as he has solemnly obliged himself to do by the Treaty of Amiens; he has given the signal for hostilities, and remains alone responsible before God and men for the calamities which the scourge of war may bring upon the states under his dominions.

I am informed, that proclamations, dictated by the blindest fury, have been made, to engage you in a dispute, to which you ought to be strangers: preserve yourselves from an aggression equally absurd and useless, and of which you alone will remain the victims.

Hanoverians, I promise you safety and protection, if, consulting your true interests, you separate your cause from that of a sovereign, who, in breaking all the ties of good faith, has thereby freed you from the attachment which you might have held yourselves to owe him.

The severe discipline will reign among the troops whom I command: your persons, your properties will be respected: but in return I re-

quire from you such proceedings as there is a right to expect from a peaceable people.

ED. MORTIER.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

We have the liveliest satisfaction in congratulating the public on the liberal and patriotic offer which has been made to Government at the present momentous crisis, by John Bolton, Esq. of Duke-street. This gentleman has proposed to raise and clothe a regiment of volunteers (to consist of six hundred men) at his own individual expence, for the protection of Liverpool and neighbourhood, an offer which has been accepted by his Majesty in the most gracious manner. This loyal and spirited effort in defence of our National Independence, it is not doubted, will excite other gentlemen of fortune to follow so distinguished an example, not only in this neighbourhood, but in various parts of the Kingdom.

"The King having been pleased to approve and accept Mr. Bolton's offer, to raise and clothe, at his own expence, a Regiment of Volunteers, consisting of ten Companies, for the protection and defence of the town of Liverpool, and its neighbourhood, Tuesday and Wednesday last were appointed for enrolment.—Nothing could be more gratifying to the inhabitants than the zeal and loyalty displayed on the occasion. The Mayor and many of the merchants, attended to give it their sanction and support. Mr. Bolton, in a short address, explained the motives which, at this critical period, had induced him, thus particularly, to give support to Government, and to contribute to the defence of the country; and, in two hours, the whole number of the ten Companies was more than complete. The enrolment was continued on yesterday, and some hundred names were added. From the spirit displayed on the occasion, there can be no doubt that the Regiment of Royal Volunteers, will be most highly efficient and respectable.

Our Hague correspondent has furnished us with an affecting picture of the state of Holland at the present moment. Fettered by a power which treats her as a conquered country, and calls it friendship; pillages her treasures and assures her to protect her; burthens her with troops, and builds that it is strengthening her resources; forges her into a war, and talks to her of her independence; cursed and insulted by such an ally, she is rapidly falling into the lowest point of misery and degradation.

All the hostile acts that have been done in Holland against this country, have been done at the express order of the French government. It was the French government that commanded the seizure of the packets at Helvoetsluys, and the imprisonment of the captains, the agent, and the English messenger: The Dutch, it is said, remonstrated; but their remonstrances were treated with contempt and derision.

Admiral De Winter has been ordered to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope with his Squadron, with all possible expedition.

Official notice has been sent from the Batavian government to our Post-office, that the communication with this country must be at an end, as they are no longer permitted to send their Mails.

The Emperor of Russia has, it is understood, signified to the French envoy extraordinary, Col Colbert, that his Imperial Majesty, will not see with indifference the occupation of Hanover by French troops, or the shutting up of the Elbe and Weser; and from Lubeck we have the important intelligence, that the whole Russian fleet has been ordered to be fitted out with the greatest dispatch. Every ship at Revel and Cronstadt is preparing for sea with the utmost activity, so that a strong Russian Squadron is expected to appear very soon in the Baltic. It is added, that in certain cases a considerable body of troops will be embarked on board it.

Mr. Pitt's abandonment of the present Ministry is no longer doubtful. It may seem rather a strange assertion; but we confess that we think the event of the late debate, so far from weakening, will strengthen Mr. Addington's administration. In that fluctuating state of politics and parties which has prevailed for some time, men hovered in doubt and uncertainty between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Addington. They saw his eloquence, and they heard of a negotiation for bringing him again into power. That state of uncertainty is now past. Mr. Pitt is in opposition, and though at first he may not be di-

rectly, decisively and actively against the administration, yet it cannot be expected that he will long remain passive and quiescent. *C'est le premier pas qui coute*—The great difficulty was in making the first declaration of his defection.

For some days there have been rumours of further changes in the administration. Mr. Bragge, who has made way for Mr. Tierney, is to be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the place of the Earl of Liverpool. It has been asserted, in a ci-devant ministerial paper, that Earl Moira, Mr. Grey, and Mr. Sheridan, are to join Mr. Addington. It would not, we think, be incompatible with the principles of any of those gentlemen to accept places in the present administration, but we do not attach credit to the rumour. Mr. Sheridan, it has been reported, but we believe without any foundation, is to be Secretary at War. Surely, such a man as Mr. Sheridan might claim a seat in the cabinet. With respect to Lord Moira and Mr. Grey, we know not that the rumour rests upon stronger grounds.

JUNE 4.

The Gazette of Saturday announces that Mr. Tierney, Treasurer of the Navy, is appointed a Member of the Privy Council.

The Moniteurs are full of addresses upon the war, addresses replete with the gross flattery to the First Consul, and the most violent and vulgar abuse of this country. It is the language which the slaves of all times and of all countries, have been in the habit of addressing to despots.

The Moniteur of the 2d mentions, as an article of importance, the arrival at Brest, on the 29th ult. of the *Jemapps*, of 74 guns, from Martinique. Few opportunities will be afforded, we believe, of making a similar communication to the country. The official paper has published an article from Genoa of the 19th of May, to which we are not inclined to attach credit, believing it to be intended for the mere purpose of wounding the feelings of persons in this country, who may have friends or relatives at Malta. It is stated that the plague has broken out in the island, and that it carries off 60 of the garrison daily. We caution our readers against this statement. Government have received no such accounts.

It was rumoured this morning, that the French have entered Hanover. The Prussians have not made the least movement indicative of a design to impede the progress of the French.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice yesterday, of his intention to meet the parties disposed to contract for the ensuing loan on Friday. We understand that the sum to be borrowed, will not exceed ten millions, of which from two to three millions are to be for the service of Ireland, and the remaining seven or seven and a half millions for Great-Britain.

We understand advices have been received from Lisbon, of the French Ambassador having either actually left that city, or being on the point of leaving it, in consequence of the Portuguese refusing to shut their ports against the English.

RALEIGH ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the said Institution are requested to meet at the State-House, on the Tuesday in Wake Court-Weeks at three o'clock in the Afternoon, on Business relative to the said Institution. Any Person willing to contract for underpinning and erecting Chimnies to the Building will then also attend.

July 18. J. GALES, Secy.

Scheme of a Lottery.

Authorized by act of the General Assembly, to raise a Sum of Money to complete the building of the LUMBURGH ACADEMY, in Robeson County, North Carolina.

1 Prize of 500 dollars.	500 dollars
1 do. 300	300
1 do. 100	100
10 do. 50	500
20 do. 25	500
50 do. 10	500
500 do. 5	2500
Lait drawn Ticket,	100
584 Prizes.	5000
1168 Blanks.	
1752 Tickets, at 30c. or 3 dols. each.	
Two Banks to a Prize.	
The Prizes will be paid by the Treasurer of the Trustees of the Academy, at any time after the Drawing, with Punctuality, subject to a Deduction of fifteen per cent for the Benefit of the Academy. The fortunate Numbers will be published for the Information of Ticket-holders.	
The Drawing of the Lottery will begin on the fourth of January next.	
JOSEPH WOOD, } JOSEPH BELTON, } WM. NORMANT, } THO. BARNES, } ROBERT HALLS, }	Managers