



AND

North-Carolina State Gazette.

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PAPERS

Presented by His Majesty's Command to both Houses of Parliament the 18th May 1803.

No. 57. Is a letter from Lord Whitworth to Lord Hawkebury, informing his Lordship that the conduct of M. Rhenhardt respecting the publication in the Hamburg newspaper, was considered by the French government as highly reprehensible, and that every satisfaction was promised on that point.

No. 58. My Lord, Paris, April 18, 1803. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's dispatches of the 13th inst.

I saw Joseph Bonaparte immediately on the receipt of your Lordship's dispatches and endeavoured to convince him of the importance of preventing the ultima under which would inevitably follow the rejection of what he had to propose. I will briefly state, that on the finding it perfectly impracticable to establish the principle of our keeping possession of Malta in perpetuity, I delivered to him in writing the second proposal I had to make. He did not fail to observe, that by this modification the difficulty which he considered as insurmountable was not removed; that although the order was restored, it could no be considered as independent, and in fact, Malta would belong to that power which had possession of the forts. I enforced the adoption of this plan by every reason which could serve to recommend it; but the possession in perpetuity was constantly urged as a difficulty which nothing could remove. Our conversation lasted near two hours.

I confess that I gained no solid ground of hope that this project, which he assured me he would take to the First Consul at St. Cloud, without hope that he might be authorized to propose to me the occupation of the fortresses for a term of years. It was my wish, that such a proposal should come from him rather than from me. I told him that I did not well see how such a tenure would suit us, but that I wished too sincerely to avoid the fatal extremities to which I saw the discussion was tending, not to propose any reasonable proposal which might be made on their part every assistance in my power. This proposal originated with him, and was therefore received by me merely, as a matter which I would refer to your Lordship. If however I can bring the matter to an immediate conclusion and without further reference to your Lordship on the principle of our retaining possession of the fortresses of Malta for a term of years, not less than that pointed out by your Lordship, and with the assurance that this Government will not oppose the cession of the Island of Lampedosa, I shall have great pleasure in announcing to your Lordship such a conclusion.

The conversation which I had the same morning with M. de Talleyrand differed in no wise from what I have above mentioned. He suggested also the possibility of coming to an arrangement on the ground of a temporary occupation, and I made him the same answer.

(Translation of enclosure referred to in No. 51.)

His Majesty will consent, for sake of preserving peace, that the government of the Island of Malta shall be given to the Order of St. John; the Maltese enjoying those privileges which have been granted on former occasions. The fortifications of the Island shall be occupied in perpetuity by the troops of His Majesty.

No. 59. My Lord, Paris, April 20, 1803.

I had hoped that the first extraordinary messenger I should have occasion to send, would have been an announcement to your Lordship, that the differences between the two Governments were adjusted on one of the modifications pointed out to me by my last instructions from your Lordship. In this expectation I am deceived. I saw Joseph Bonaparte the night before last, before I had sealed up my dispatches of that evening to your Lordship, in these dispatches, added nothing to them.

should hear from M. de Talleyrand in the course of yesterday morning, and that a messenger would be appointed in order to settle the term of years for which the First Consul might be induced to consent to the cession of Malta.

I am sorry to say, that no such summons has been received by me, neither has any further notice been taken of the business. So that I feel, that I should betray the confidence your Lordship may place in me, were I to delay any longer requesting, that I may be immediately furnished with the terms on which His Majesty's Ministers would be willing to conclude, in order that I may propose them in the form of an ultimatum; and that at the expiration of the period allowed for deliberation, I may be authorized not only to declare that I am to leave Paris, but actually so to do, unless in the intermediate time, the French Government should accede to our demands.

I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) WHITWORTH. Right Hon. Lord Hawkebury, &c.

No. 60. (April 23.) Hawkebury to Whitworth, instructing him to lay before the French Government the last of the propositions before stated, as an ultimatum; and in case the negotiation failed, he should leave Paris in seven days.

No. 61. (April 24.) Whitworth to Hawkebury, stating a conversation with the French Minister, in which he says the First Consul's answer was, that no consideration on earth would induce him to consent to a cession of Malta in perpetuity, in any shape whatever; that the re-establishment of the order was not so much the point of discussion, as that of suffering Britain to acquire a possession in the Mediterranean. The terms of the project were then discussed; Lord Whitworth endeavouring to impress on the mind of the Secretary, that as Britain was in possession of the object, any modification must be a sacrifice to peace, of that right which she had obtained to compensation and counterpoise. Talleyrand did not dispute his positions, but left an impression on the mind of Whitworth that a negotiation on that basis would commence. He was, however, informed next morning that the object of the Consul was the fulfilment of the treaty of Amiens, and rather than submit to such a proposition as was last made, he would consent to the keeping the object, in dispute for ever; as in some there would be the appearance of generosity, in the other, that of weakness and coercion, but he offered Lampedosa. This Whitworth would not accept. His orders were to have Malta. Talleyrand said the Chief Consul would not yield to a menace.

No. 62. (April 25.) Whitworth gives an account of another interview to as little purpose as the preceding.

No. 63. (April 27.) Whitworth states another interview with Talleyrand, in which the latter asked if the possession of Malta was still insisted on, and the former repeated the propositions of the ultimatum. Talleyrand then said, it would be unnecessary to delay the official communication, as the First Consul would not consent to the possession of Malta, even for a term. He requested that the proposition might be made in writing, but was refused, though the British Minister said that as the proposal was verbal, he would be contented with a verbal answer; which Talleyrand consented to give.

No. 64. (May 4.) Whitworth states his design to leave Paris.

[Inclosure to No. 65.] Lord Whitworth having apprised the French Government that unless the ultimatum was accepted in eight days, he must depart; (now 2d May) demands passports for himself and suite.

No. 66. The Chief Consul wishes to refer the dispute to Spain and Holland, as parties to the treaty of Amiens; and also to consult Russia, Prussia, and Austria as the guaranties, before any change can be made. In answer to this, Lord Whitworth says the proposition is hopeless, and again demands his passports, (May 3.)

No. 67. (May 4.) Talleyrand

with to give Malta to Russia. Lord Whitworth has many objections to this plan, but agrees to wait an answer from London on it.

No. 68. (May 7.) Hawkebury to Whitworth, says that the propositions of the French Government were so loose, indefinite and unsatisfactory, as to fall far short of the just pretensions of England. That she had from the beginning, a right to consider herself as the injured party, and France had appeared determined to waive all explanation. That she made no distinct proposition, until the moment appointed for the departure of the Ambassador, and then, such only as were wholly inadmissible. That if England could be induced to waive the demand for the temporary possession of Malta, a Russian garrison is that only to which she would resign it, and that certain and authentic information was possessed that Russia would on no account consent to garrison it.

He then refers to the 3d project, and says that the King adheres to it as his ultimatum—but that the possession of the Island might be made in the public treaty to depend wholly on the situation of Lampedosa, while a secret article should provide for its possession ten years. He then recalls the attention of Whitworth to the conduct of the French Minister at Hamburg, and directs him to abstain from any arrangement, unless he should have received an assurance that that conduct would be publicly disavowed.

No. 69. (May 9.) Whitworth to Hawkebury, informing him that his communication was delayed on account of the accident [falling from his carriage] which had happened to the First Consul. But that he would take the first opportunity to communicate it, and reckon his limitation of time from that moment.

No. 70. (May 10.) Whitworth to Hawkebury, says he experienced considerable difficulty in finding the Minister,—that his packet was left at the office for foreign affairs, but returned to him with a message that the Secretary was in the country, and it was not known when he would return—that it would therefore be necessary to send it to him there. Mr. Talbot was then sent, at 9 o'clock, with the packet and a private letter, to Talleyrand, who was at St. Cloud. He therefore left his name and the private letter, and returned with the packet. At one o'clock in the morning, a note was received from Talleyrand, accounting for his not being able to give an answer sooner, and appointing 12 o'clock for an interview. He accordingly attended, and communicated so much of the contents of No. 66, as related to the garrisoning Malta by other powers, and the ultimatum on which he was to stand or quit Paris in 36 hours. Talleyrand asked whether the Ambassador felt himself authorized to conclude with him a convention founded on and extending the basis of his project, as the first article would be the perpetual possession of Malta by way of exchange. Whitworth said he was certainly not authorized to enter into any engagement which would render the negotiation one of exchange, instead of a demand for satisfaction and security. Talleyrand said their object was Malta, and this they procured; that Bonaparte could not accede to what he considered, and what would be considered by all Europe as the effect of coercion. But if it was probable to make the draught palatable, would he consider himself justified in refusing to do so? Whitworth said, that acting in strict compliance with his instructions, he needed no justification, and that he came with the determination to abide by them. Talleyrand insisted that by communicating a project, he was merely stating on what grounds the British Government would be willing to conclude, and that a counter project formed on the basis of giving what was desired, could not be refused a fair discussion. Whitworth said it was the intention of the British Ministry to avoid all delay, and he should make a stand on the ultimatum. He says he could not obtain from Talleyrand what would be demanded in exchange for Malta, though he agreed to submit the pro-

done so, Whitworth demanded his passports which were received at 5 o'clock.

First inclosure. A note from Whitworth to Talleyrand, covering the project which was intended as an ultimatum.

Second inclosure. The ultimatum, as follows:

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 this project.

IV. The King of Etruria, and the Italian 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.

Articles IV, V, and VI, must be entirely omitted, or must all be inserted.

Third inclosure. Private letter from Whitworth to Talleyrand, accompanying the project and expressing a hope that the result would be tranquility to both countries.

Fourth inclosure. Private letter from Whitworth to Talleyrand, accompanying the packet, when sent by Talbot, recapitulating the measures taken to communicate to him the project and instructions of his government, and urging the limitation of his stay in Paris, if a favourable answer was not given.

[These documents were all written on the 20th May.]

Fifth inclosure. (May 12.) Whitworth demands his passports.

No. 71. Extract, from Sir George Rumbold to Lord Hawkebury, dated Hamburg, March 29, 1803, giving an account of the proceeding respecting the publication made in the Hamburg paper.

No. 72. Extract, from Mr. Hill to Hawkebury, dated Copenhagen, April 2, 1803, states that the French Minister at Altona had desired the insertion of the Hamburg publication, in that gazette, but was refused by the Magistrates.

Frost's Smithfield Lottery.

Various Circumstances render it necessary to postpone the Drawing of Frost's Smithfield Lottery, which was intended to have been drawn on the second Monday in June next. Nearly half the Tickets remain unsold, and a Drawing could not now take place without great injury to the Proprietor. The Drawing is therefore postponed until the second Monday in February next, at which time it will positively take place, and continue from Day to Day, until finished, whatever may be the Number of Tickets then remaining on Hand. From Experience of the Sales, there is no Doubt but they will all be sold by that Time.

Lifts of Prizes will be published in the Newspapers, and Payment made on Demand. Some Person in Raleigh (of which public Notice will be given) will be appointed to pay such Prizes as may most conveniently be applied for there. Those not demanded in the course of Twelve months after the Drawing, will be considered as relinquished to the Proprietor of the Lottery. THE MANAGERS.

May 18, 1803.

Tickets at five Dollars each, to be had of the Managers, and of Mr. Jonas Frost, in Johnston; Mr. Charles Parish, in Raleigh; Mr. S. Turrentine, in Hillsborough; Mr. P. Henderson, Chapel-Hill; Mr. S. Lanier, in Rockingham County; Mr. John Hunt, in Franklin; Mr. G. Hooper, in Stokes; Mr. G. Banks, Averatborough; Mr. H. Williams, near Fayetteville, and several other Gentlemen in different Parts of the State.

High Prize, worth 2,000 Dollars, and many other valuable Prizes.

Mr. Frost is willing that Persons holding his Tickets for Sale, should dispose of any Part of what remains on Hand, to the Person taking the least five or more Dollars.

AT a meeting of the Deep and Haw River Navigation Company, at Haywood, on the 5th instant, it is ordered that the Company convene at Haywood on the last Friday in September next, to consider whether the Company shall undertake the cutting a Canal at Smilie's or not, agreeable to the Report of the Directors.

JONATHAN LINDLEY, Pref.

Aug. 10.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Treasury-Office, Aug. 15, 1803.

THE prompt and punctual Manner in which the Sheriffs and other Revenue Officers of the State aforesaid, have lately settled their Accounts and paid into the Treasury the Taxes and other public Dues, would seem to authorize a Belief, that it is not necessary to call the Attention of those Gentlemen to this indispensable Duty for the current Year.—It is hoped, that each and every of them who have heretofore faithfully accounted, will sustain the Reputation they have established, and again finally settle and close their Accounts respectively by the first Day of October next, according to Law. Those who are at present unfortunately in Arrear, and such as shall place themselves in the like Situation for the current Year (if any such there shall unhappily be) will remember, that the Law makes it the Duty of the Treasurer to enter up Judgments against each and every of them, without Delay: Should it continue or become necessary, all whom it may concern will take Notice, that this Duty, however unpleasant the Task it enjoins, will be strictly performed at the Superior Court for the District of Hillsborough, commencing on the 6th Day of October next.

JOHN HAYWOOD, P. Treasurer

WARRENTON RACES

Will commence on Tuesday the fourth day of October next.

First day, a Purse of 250 Dollars, three mile Heats, Weight for Age, free for any Nag. Entrance 25 dollars.

Second day, a Purse of 200 Dollars, two Mile Heats, Weight for Age, free for any Nag. Entrance 20 dollars.

The Money for the above Purse, will be collected as usual at the Gates.

Nags to be entered with Susan Johnson the Day previous to that on which they are to run, before sun set, and the Entrance Money paid at the same Time.

M. DUKE JOHNSON, Manager for the Jockey Club

After each day's Racing,

MR. SULLY

Will exhibit

Ground and Lofly Tumbling

and

Equestrian Performances:

And in the Evenings,

BALLS will be furnished

At M. Duke, Johnson's Long Room.

August 1.

Scheme of a Lottery,

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

Table with 3 columns: Prize amount, Number of prizes, and Total value. Includes 1 Prize of 500 dolls, 500 prizes of 100, 300 prizes of 50, 200 prizes of 25, 100 prizes of 10, 500 prizes of 5, and Last drawn Ticket, 100.

584 Prizes, 1108 Blanks.

1752 Tickets, at 30s. or 3 dolls. each. Two Blanks to a Prize.

The Prizes will be paid by the Treasurer of the Trustees of the Academy, at any Time after the Drawing, with Fidelity, 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

One Hundred Dollars Reward

RAN AWAY from meat Trenton in Jones County, 4th January, 1801, a Negro Fellow named PRINCE, aged 28 Years; he is upwards of five Feet high, dark Complexion, tolerably well set, has a large Lump on the Pit of his Stomach, and a bald Place on the Crown of his Head; has a Stoppage in his Speech, which was broken English, and wore his Hair queued. I expect he will attempt to pass for a free Man. I have been informed that he has some Family Connections among the Negroes of General Benjamin Smith, of Brunswick County, and perhaps is lurking about there.

I will give the above Reward to any Person who will lodge him in any Goal in the United States, or deliver him to me 15 Miles above Kinston; in case of his being in Goal, I shall expect the Person who apprehends him, to give me Notice by Post, directed to Kinston.

I will also give a Reward of Fifty Dollars to any one who will give Information of his being aided or assisted by any white Person, so that they may be prosecuted to Conviction.

JOHN T. BRYAN, Lenoir County, July 13, 1803.

The Printers at Wilmington and Charleston are requested to give the above a Place in their Papers for three Weeks, and