... the friends of union ... the ... of rendering impartial justice to all parts of the empire, we may proudly ... Jefferson, and Madison—There were other illustrious participators; but there were none who surpassed them in pure motives or active efforts.

PUBLIUS.

Foreign Intelligence.

Late Foreign Intelligence, received at New York.

MALTA.

(*From the Moniteur.*)

PARIS, April 7.

In virtue of an agreement made between the great powers interested in the Order of Malta, and consented by his Britanic majesty, on the 8th of June, 1802, the nomination of the Grand Master of Malta was referred, for this time, to the Holy See, or the Priories of the Order. The holy father and the Priors acceded to this arrangement.

His holiness in consequence, nominated, on the 10th of February, 1803, as grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, M. Bailie de Thomacy, who accepted his nomination.

The new grand master thought it necessary to dispatch to Malta the commander Busy, whom he appointed to that effect his plenipotentiary and Lieutenant. This knight arrived in the Island the 28th of February. The following documents will shew what has hitherto been the result of his mission.

Letter of the commander Busy to the Minister of England at Malta.

"Sir,

"I had, this morning, the honor to state to your excellency the object of the mission which his most eminent highness the Grand Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem has charged me to fulfil at Malta.

"To this statement your excellency replied, that you had no order to cause the Island of Malta to be evacuated by the English garrison, and gave me to understand, that it would be better for the grand master not to repair thither.

"After having reflected upon this answer of your excellency, I was of opinion not only that it was not so satisfactory as his most eminent highness had reason to expect, but also that it required a farther explanation.

"As the answer of your excellency seemed to contain a refusal to surrender the Island of Malta to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, conformably to the 10th article of the treaty of Amiens; and that such violation of the treaty of peace may have the most important, I would even say, the most fatal, consequences as to the repose of Europe, I cannot rest satisfied with the verbal answer which your excellency has been pleased to give me; and I should betray the confidence of the Grand Master, as well as the duty and the dignity belonging to the character with which he has invested me, did I not request you, Sir, to state, in an explicit and authentic manner, the grounds of so unexpected a refusal.

"I have, therefore, the honor to remind your excellency, that conformably to the fourth paragraph of the 13th article of the treaty of Amiens, the forces of His Britannic Majesty were to evacuate the Island and its dependencies in three months after the ratifications being exchanged, or sooner, if possible.

This period has long expired. The treaty adds, "that the island shall be given up to the order in its present state, provided the grand master or commissioners fully authorised according to the statutes of the Order, shall be in the said island, to take possession of it, and that the force to be furnished by his Sicilian majesty shall have arrived there-in."

"This force has likewise long since arrived. There then remained only one condition to be performed, that of the presence of the grand master or his commissioners, to take possession of it. I have the honor to observe to your excellency, that this condition has just been accomplished by the very act of my arrival in this island. His most eminent highness, the Grand Master, has condescended to confer upon me the character of his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, to come in his name to "treat, conduct, finish, accomplish and concert, with the English and French plenipotentiaries, and also with the existing English government of the island, all the articles relative to the return of the Order to Malta, and particularly what may have for their ... the debarkation and entrance of the ...der into the island, with the for... of the island, &c." Such are the ... of the full powers of which I ... honor to send your Excellen... annexed copy.

...cording to the tenor of these full ... the accomplishment of the ... conditions stipulated by the ... Amiens for the surrender of ... of Malta to the order of St. ... Jerusalem, I formally demand ... excellency the execution of the ... article, sect. 4, of the said treaty, and I request you will, upon this point, give me a categorical answer.

"I entreat your excellency will be pleased to accept the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) BUSY.

ANSWER

Of the Minister of England to the commander, M. Busy.

"Sir,

"I have just received the letter your excellency did me the honor to write to me yesterday, expressing the little satisfaction you derived from my verbal communication relative to the object of your mission, and requesting that I should state in writing my reasons for refusing to deliver up the government of these islands on the arrival of his eminency the Grand Master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem.

"In answer, I beg leave to observe, that as some of the powers invited, in terms of the tenth article of the treaty of Amiens, to guarantee the independence of Malta, have not yet acceded to that measure, I do not think myself authorised to put an end to the government of his Britannic majesty in this place, until I receive special instructions from my court.

"Your excellency observes that I wish to dissuade the Grand Master from coming to reside here. Your excellency may recollect that I spoke to you, upon this subject, to the following effect: —Upon your observing that the Grand Master expected to have immediate possession of the palace of government in the fort of Valette, I informed you that, in the present circumstances, I could not accede to the request of his Excellency; for it is absolutely necessary that his excellency general Vilette, and myself, should continue to occupy this palace for the official affairs of our respective departments.

"I beg, however, to remind your excellency, that I, at the same time, offered the palace of the Rochetta for the residence of the Grand Master, a situation which I conceived in every respect convenient for his eminency, until the period when he might assume the direction of government.

"But as the palace of the Boschetta is not at present provided with furniture, I took the liberty of suggesting, that it would be more convenient to remain some time in Sicily; and the more so, as his excellency's residence there would keep him at the distance only of a day's sail from this Island.

"For the rest, his eminency may be assured, that the moment I shall think myself authorised to resign the government, I shall give him due information.

"I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, your excellency's most humble and most obedient servant.

(Signed) ALEX. BALL."

FLUSHING, April 5.

This morning arrived from Gadsand a battalion of French Infantry of the 8th Half Brigade, which immediately proceeded on its march for Middelburg. In the afternoon arrived another battalion of the same brigade, which likewise proceeded for Middelburgh. A battalion of the 95th half brigade lying here in garrison, set out at noon for Veere, and a few hours after was replaced by another battalion of the same brigade. Our garrison consisted hitherto of two battalions of the 95th half brigade.

This evening, at six o'clock, the whole garrison came under arms in the great market, and general *Monnet*, commander of the troops in the town of Flushing and the Isle of Walcheren accompanied by gen. *Osten* and some other officers, appeared in the front, and delivered to the commandant of the place a writing, which was read by the same commandant, and contained as follows:

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

Extract from the register of the deliberations of the Consuls of the republic.

Paris, 10 of Germinal,
11th Year of the Republic.

Bonaparte First Consul of the Republic, decrees:

Art. 1. The town of Flushing is placed in a state of Siege, under the command of the general of brigade Monnet, who for this purpose is invested with all the necessary powers, and who will correspond directly with the minister at war.

Art. 2. The minister at war is charged with the execution of the present decree.

The First Consul, (Signed) *Bonaparte.*
The Secretary of State,
(Signed) *Hugues B. Maret.*
The minister at war,
(Signed) *Alexander Berthier.*

A true copy of the commandant general of the town of Flushing and Isle of Walcheren.

(Signed) MONNET.

We expect to day or to morrow three hundred and eighty cavalry, and two companies of artillery, which, it is said, will be distributed in the town of Flushing, Middelburg, and Veere.

ROTTERDAM, April 8.

We now know, that the Armament for Tobago, now in the port of Dunkirk, has 2000 men on board. It has been already announced that General Cæsar Berthier is at the head of that Armament, as Governor General of the colony of Tobago.

April 12.

By an express order from the First Consul, the Louisiana expedition is definitively suspended. The French General began the day before yesterday to debark the troops that were on board the vessels; they will proceed, with the other troops newly arrived in this Republic, to different destinations both on the frontiers and elsewhere. In several of our towns, among others, at Nimeguen and Grave, their entrance was at first opposed by the Commandants of the Dutch Garrisons; but after an ulterior explanation, these Commandants thought fit to yield to necessity and force. Persons of good information of what is passing, and who have access to all the principal functionaries of the government, state, as a matter of certainty, that among the 12 members of the government, there is a party which has absolutely protested against the measure of France; in consequence of which the French troops have, in such great numbers, entered our territory. The majority has, however, judged that protestation to be, in our present circumstances, impolitic.

BANKS OF THE MEIN, March 30

A letter from Semlin states, that the red flag has been hoisted in the towns of Adrianople, Philippolis, Sophia, and Bittrois, which is in general a sign of war of long duration. Under this flag individuals of every nation are enrolled for a limited time, and they receive a considerable bounty. They are likewise well paid and furnished with provisions; but they are obliged to find their own arms and accoutrements. The new Pacha of Belgrade was to make his entry on the 9th or 10th.

BRUSSELS, April 4.

The last letters from Holland state that the English not contented with sending ships of war of different sizes to the North Seas, have ordered some light vessels to reconnoitre the armament fitting out in the Texel, while a squadron consisting of two ships of the line, three frigates, and some cutters and sloops, has suddenly taken up its station at the mouth of the Meuse. General Victor, captain general of Louisiana, when informed of these acts of provocation on the parts of the English went immediately to Helvoetsluys, to examine the state of affairs there. The French armament destined for Louisiana, if war break out with England, will retire into the Meuse, that it may not remain exposed in an open harbor.

LONDON, April 10.

The German letters of yesterday reiterate the reports communicated by the Dutch mail of Friday, that should a war take place Prussia had engaged to occupy with her troops the Banks of the Elbe, as far as Cuxhaven, and the whole Electorate of Hanover. These reports were so far credited at Hamburg, as to induce a fall in the course of exchange upon London. Duroc, during his stay at Berlin, had several interviews with the king, at all of which Count Haugwitz was present. One of these conferences lasted 4 hours, when it is said, the plan suggested by the first consul for the occupation of Hanover, was agreed to.

April 11.

Letters from Berne, of the 29th of March, give a number of details of the mutiny which has broke out among the Helvetic troops. It appears that a considerable number of French troops were killed; and it was not till the whole of the French were under arms that the insurgents were induced to give up their leaders. Arrears of pay are spoken of as the cause of this mutiny. Many persons are, however, of opinion that it originated in a spirit of hostility to the French troops. This is not at all unlikely, for it would be absurd to suppose that the instruments of the subjugation of their country can be regarded with any other feelings than those of hatred and distrust.

The French funds have risen within the last week upwards of 4 per cent. On Thursday the five per cents. were at one time so high as 56 1-2, and left off at 55 7-10ths. This rise is probably to be attributed to the circumstance noticed in the following private letter from Paris of the same date.

"The principal merchants belonging to the different ports in France have lately sent a deputation to the First Consul, to know how they were to act relative to several vessels they had fitted out for sea, when they were told, that they might venture them abroad; that they had nothing to fear except the elements. In consequence of this intimation, great activity prevails in all the ports to forward the vessels on their voyages."

Yesterday morning a merchant ship from Hamburgh landed her passengers at Yarmouth, by whom it is stated, that when they left Hamburgh the senate were sitting on a very important question, viz. whether they should protect the city themselves, or allow the Prussian troops to march in and protect it for them? Are these deliberations the consequence of a threatened attack on the part of France?

The French 5 per cents have fallen a little—on the 6th they were 55 7-100.—on the 7th, 54 1-4, and on the 8th, 54 3-4.

April 12.

The overland express which arrived from India, brought intelligence of great importance. The letters from Bombay come down to the 4th December. It appears that the Peishwa, after the defeat of his troops by Holcar, intended to take refuge at Bombay, and that the government of that place intended to support him. A Mahratta war is, therefore inevitable. The coast and bay army was to take the field immediately after the Monsoon, under the command of general Campbell and col. Oakes. We suspect that this will be one of the most difficult wars in which for a long time the company have been engaged.

This morning a mail arrived also from Hamburgh, and one from Holland. Our letters from Hamburgh are silent respecting any new demand by the French resident about another publication, or of any extraordinary convocation of the senate: the report thereof are, from Yarmouth, mentioned yesterday, probably originated, as we first suspected, from the sitting on the French manifesto. On this subject, our correspondent informs us, that when Sir George Rumbold, our charge d'affaires at Hamburgh, was applied to by the senate respecting that manifesto, he replied that certainly he would not object to the publication, only he wished it to be understood, that if our court should wish to have recourse to a similar mode of publication, it must also be inserted entire. The French resident was made acquainted with this answer.

April 18.

Fourteen thousand French troops have already entered Holland.

The bulk of the French troops sent to Holland will be provisionally stationed in garrison or cantonment in Breda, Bergen-op-Zoom, Bois le Duc, Heusden, Gertruydenberg, and in the environs of those frontier places, and will not march into the interior of the Batavian Republic, except in the case of an actual war with England.

April 22.

Our readers will recollect with what caution we viewed the declaration of the minister on Tuesday, in the House of Commons, and which our cotemporaries have generally considered as an intimation that the dispute with France was nearly terminated. It may be so, but certainly the words of the minister did not warrant the construction generally put upon them, and the public will see by what passed in the House of Commons last night, that Mr. Addington denies having even intended to hint what the nature of the promised communication would be, and says expressly that he could not, because he did not then know himself.

The effect of this explanation has been to depress the stocks a little, and if something more pacific than has yet been made public does not transpire they will probably be much lower in a short time. The 3 per cents, at one o'clock, were at 66 1-4 for the May account, and at 64 2 8 for money, and were still looking downward.

In the House on the 21st April, Mr. Addington said, it was true, he had said, that he *entertained hopes of being enabled to make some communication on the subject of the pending negociation within a few days*; but, at the same time, he had distinctly said, that he would not commit, nor pledge himself on that point, because he would not endanger the public interest by a precipitate communication. In some places it was said, and he knew that the endeavors had been studiously made to be believed, that he had pledged himself also to a satisfactory communication; but he positively denied having made use of any such expression as to the nature of the communication; for he not only did not use the word, but he was not enabled to do it.

April 23.

A most extraordinary fall in the funds indeed took place yesterday at an unusual time. After 3 o'clock, when most gentlemen had left the market, one broker came, and sold with such vehemence, and to such an extent, that nothing could stand against him. The 3 per cents. which at 3 o'clock were at 66 1 4 for money, and inclined to rise, were instantly struck down to 63 1 8. The sales were said to be made for a very eminent and old established French mercantile house.

IMPORTANT.

LONDON, *Sunday morning, April 24, Two o'clock.*

A long article under the head of Malta, in the Moniteur of the 18th, arrived in town last night, contains an account of the correspondence between Buzi, minister plenipotentiary of the grand master, and his excellency Sir Alexander Ball, the British governor, which is the same in substance as that already given to the public.

The French minister interfered, at the desire of M. de Buzi, and wrote to commodore Ball a long letter, which concludes by asserting that a refusal to evacuate the island was a manifest violation of the treaty of peace; that if his Britannic majesty did not disapprove of the conduct of commodore Ball, the First Consul, would feel himself bound to *appeal to the tribunal of Europe, where he would find as many allies as there were friends to peace.*

THE CONSULAR MANIFESTO.

The following is the copy of the manifesto, in its original state, inserted by desire of the French minister at Hamburgh, in the Hamburgh Correspondent, of the 30th ult.

PARIS, March 15.

For some months a war of newspapers and of the press has been kept up between France and England. This seemed merely the dying embers of an extinguished conflagration; the last consolation of a desperate party; the food of some low passions and a few hungry scribblers. The French government was far from attaching importance to such matters. Notwithstanding some difficulties in the complete execution of the treaty of Amiens, they still believed they might rely on the good faith of the British government, and directed their attention solely to the re-establishment of the colonies. Relying upon the sacredness of treaties, they securely dispersed the remains of the French naval force, which had been given a prey to the English fleet. In this situation, suddenly appeared a solemn message from the cabinet of St. James's, and informed all Europe that France was making considerable preparations in the ports of Holland and France; an address was voted by parliament, promising to the king of England such extraordinary means of defence as the security of the British empire and the honor of the three crowns might require. From the sudden appearance of this message, people doubted whether it was the effect of treachery, of fancy, or of weakness.

Let any one cast his eye over the ports of France and Holland, where he will find only detached naval preparations destined for the colonies, and consisting only of one or two line of battle ships and a few frigates. On the other hand, let him look at the ports of England, filled with a formidable naval force; on such a review one could be tempted to believe that the message of the king of England was mere irony, if such a force were not unworthy the majesty of government. If one considers the influence of factions in so free a country, one might suppose that the king of England had only had the weakness to yield, if weakness were compatible with the first quality of a king. In short, no rational motives remain to which it can be ascribed, except bad faith—except a sworn enmity to the French nation—except perfidy, and the desire of openly breaking a solemn treaty, for the sake of advantages, which will be maintained, and the sacrifice of which the honor of France and the faith of treaties forbid. When a man reads this message, he thinks himself transported to the times of those treaties which the Vandals made with the degenerate Romans, when force usurped the place of right, and when, with a hasty appeal to arms, they insulted the antagonist they meant to attack. In the present state of civilization there is a respect which a great monarch, which a polished people owe to themselves, were that respect no more than to seek a plausible pretext for an unjust war. But in this instance every thing is precipitated, and repugnant to decency and to justice. An eternal war would succeed a dreadful contest, and the more unjust the attack, the more irreconcileable would be its animosity. Such a novelty will doubtless excite the disapprobation of Europe. While even the English, whose national pride had not entirely blinded them, sighed at this prospect, did at the time call the peace of Amiens an armistice, and in doing so passed the severest satire on the government it defended, and the rapid fall of the national funds is the first prelude to the misfortunes which may follow, as the revenge due for the wound given to all social rights. The French are less intimidated than irritated by the threats of England. They have neither been dispirited by their reverses, nor elated by their victories in a war to which there appeared no termination, they saw all Europe confederated against them. Their constancy, their courage, and the prompt activity of their government, brought it to a conclusion—This war would have a different object.

France would contend for the liberty of the states of Europe, and the sacredness of their treaties; and if the English government be determined to make a national war, perhaps her boasted formidable naval strength would not be sufficient to decide the result, and to secure the victory. The French, strong in the justice of their cause, and in the confidence they repose in their government, do not dread the new expences and new sacrifices which such a war might render necessary. Their system of finance is more simple and less artificial than that of London, and so much the more solid. It all lies in their soil and in their courage. On the first news of the English message, all eyes were turned to the cabinet of the Thuilleries. As