SUPPLEMENT TO THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

MONDAY MORNING, *MAY* 2, 1803.

NEW-YORK, April 29.

A letter from Liverpool, of a late date, from Rathbone, Hughes & Duncan, says,

"On the 11th instant we transmitted you the king's message. On the 10th it was discussed in both houses of parliament, and an address from each was unanimously voted; but no information was communicated by ministers as to the points under discussion between this government and France; nor were any intimations given from whence to judge of our prospects in respect to peace or war.

"It was resolved by the members of both houses, that the nation ought to be additionally prepared for the latter; and it was officially announced, that it was intended to embody the militia, and that a large vote for additional seamen would be proposed. The fact is that a very considerable number have been already impressed, or voluntarily entered, and that great activity prevails in all the sea-ports for the equipment of a large naval force.

"For the present the sale of foreign imports is nearly suspended, and it is probable no material occurrences will take place in our market till our prospects are more clearly ascertained."

We have received a London Price Current of the 18th of March.

We have received from our correspondent in London, a regular file of the Morning Chronicle to the 20th ultimo. The paper of the 9th contains his majesty's message; in the 11th are two Proclamations "for encouraging seamen and landmen to enter themselves on board his majesty's ships of war," and "for recalling and prohibiting seamen from serving foreign princes and states; and for granting rewards for discovering such seamen as conceal themselves." On the night of the 11th of March an interesting debate took place in the house of commons on a motion for adding 10,000 seamen to the existing number. The chancellor of the exchequer declined entering, for the present, into any explanation respecting his majesty's message. The speech of Mr. Fox is very animated: while he deprecates any rash measures to involve his country in country in war, he professes to yield to none in support of the dignity and honor of the British empire. The selections from the English prints will enable our readers to form their own judgment respecting the probability of a renewal of hostilities between France and England. G. Britain, by her warlike preparations, appears to assume a menacing attitude, to give weight to her negociations with the French republic. Malta, in all probability, is the principal subject of dispute, which was not evacuated as late as the 20th of February, nor was there a probability that it would soon be given up. The chief consul is said to have expressed himself very warmly on this head, and desired his sentiments to be conveyed to the British minister, "*That rather than suffer the English to retain possession of Malta, he would see them in possession of the Thuilleries.*" To judge from the British funds, the last accounts do not indicate immediate apprehension of hostilities. On the 18th of March some bargains for April were as high as 68, and after some fluctuation settled down to 67. No abatement, however, appears to have taken place for war in any department. The impress throughout the sea-ports was as warm as ever. During the press on the river Thames, a great number of our countrymen had been taken; Mr. Erving, our consul, had a long interview with the lords of the admiralty on this subject, in consequence of which, all those seamen who could produce satisfactory testimonials of their being citizens of America, were ordered to be discharged. Several, however, it was said, had entered voluntarily. —The East India expedition has sailed from Brest—a confused report was in circulation, from Holland, of Portugal having ceded Macoa to France. That settlement, says the Morning Post, in the hands of France, would be of far more detriment to England than Malta, as it would enable the French to cut up the China trade. It was further reported, that France was negociating with Holland to purchase the sovereignty of Batavia, and the other Dutch possessions in the East Indies.—These, however, appear to be but vague rumors. The exportation of specie has been stopped by the French government: 600 Swiss were sent out to *perish* in St. Domingo. A war exists between France and Algiers, which may serve as a pretext for a large naval equipment destined for Malta or Egypt: to guard against which the impress in Great-Britain may be a precutionary measure. A ship bound from France to N. Orleans had been driven ashore near Shoreham, concerning which the most exaggerated reports had circulated, of 100,000 stand of arms having been found on board, with green union standards for the malcontents of Ireland, &c. &c. &c. It appears neither arms nor colors that were improper, were found on board. This instance will convince us, how little reliance is to be placed on the flying reports of the day. Of course, all the surmises respecting immediate war must be admitted with large allowances. We can trace nothing respecting the late expedition at Helvoetsluys destined for Louisiana. This object may be too remote under existing circumstances for the attention of Bonaparte, and the suspension may prove favorable to Mr. Monroe's mission.

Letters from Basle of the 4th of March state, that Aloys Reding, and the other Swiss patriots, lately confined in the citadel of Arburg, have been set at liberty.

[*Daily Adv.*]

Latest Foreign Intelligence,

From London papers to the 20th of March, received by the ship Juliana, and other arrivals.

LONDON, March 9.

A most important message from his majesty was yesterday delivered to the two houses of parliament, of which the following is an accurate copy:

GEORGE, R.

"His majesty thinks it necessary to acquaint the house of commons, that as very considerable military preparations are carrying on in the ports of France and Holland, he has judged it expedient to adopt additional measures of precaution for the security of his dominions. Though the preparations to which his majesty refers are avowedly directed to colonial service, yet as discussions of great importance are now subsisting between his majesty and the French government, the result of which must at present be uncertain, his majesty is induced to make this communication to his faithful commons in the full persuasion that whilst they partake of his his majesty's earnest and unvarying solicitude for the continuance of peace, he may rely with perfect confidence on their public spirit and liberality, to enable his majesty to adopt such measures as circumstances may appear to require, for supporting the honor of his crown and the essential interest of his people.

"Ordered, That his majesty's said most gracious message be taken into consideration to morrow.

March 11.

Yesterday general Andreossi, M. Schimmelpennick, and the Spanish minister, waited on lord Hawkesbury, at his office, and had a conference with his lordship upon the measures and preparations now making by this country. Soon after the conference each of the ambassadors dispatched a courier to his respective government.

March 12.

Couriers pass almost daily between this capital and Paris. General Andreossi sent off three within the course of 24 hours. As the negociations are carried on between lord Whitworth and the French government, it is possible that the general may not have been apprized of the actual state of things, or at least of the point to which they had reached.

The manner in which the order for the impress was executed at Portsmouth deserves to be known. The garrison beat to arms, and the alarm became general. Every one crowded to the place, enquiring the cause of the movement, and among the rest the seamen. The troops then quietly drew a circle round the multitude, and caught a great number of seamen in the net.

March 15.

The Neptune, Decade, Topaze, Seahorse, Galatea, Andromeda, and Success, have been ordered to be got ready at Portsmouth with all possible dispatch.—On Saturday the following vessels were commissioned, Dreadnought, 98; Malta, 80; Tonnant, 80; Spartiate, 80; Plantagenet, 74; Mars, 74; Minotaur, 74; Thunderer, 74; Conqueror, 74; Sceptre, 74.

A French mail arrived yesterday; dispatches were at the same time received from lord Whitworth. Dispatches also arrived in 20 days from Malta. The funds yesterday forenoon rose about one and a half per cent. and shewed a disposition to recover from their heavy depression, when it was currently reported and believed, that the French funds had fallen to 53. This sunk our own funds rather below their former price. The same sort of report respecting the fall of the French funds was circulated on the arrival of the French mail last week, and it had a similar effect on our own stocks. It was then said that the fall having taken place in Paris long before the king's message could have been known there, it must have been the effect of a determination in the French government to go to war. This was sound reasoning, and it depressed our funds; but admitting that the French funds fell to 53 on Friday last, that circumstances is no further indicative of war than the fall of our own. The king's message might then have been known in Paris, and it would have been strange indeed if so black a piece of intelligence to France did not sink their funds 8 per cent. (On Thursday they were 61 1-4, having rather declined for some days.) If the news of our king's message does not give the French funds as severe a shock as our own has suffered, then French credit is firmer than English; a fact which few will admit.—If the French funds had fallen last week, before the king's message was known, then indeed a determination of the French government to go to war might have been inferred. The public must expect to see a great fall in the French funds, but they must be no more alarmed at that, than at the fall of our own. To many of our readers all this reasoning about the French funds may seem idle; but they must know, that in the city yesterday that fact was made the index to the most awful events: to a dreadful war and the ruin of Britain. These kind of artifices are practised every day, and the public should be on their guard against them. It was yesterday said French troops were marching in great numbers to the coast; that Bonaparte was going to Havre, &c.

With regard to the dispatches received from lord Whitworth, without pretending to know their precise nature, we can, from some circumstances within our knowledge, assert, that they contain nothing decisive as an answer to the king's message. From all we learn, we still believe Malta is the almost only object of dispute. The value of the island is not worth a war; but if the national honor be insulted, or the fair spirit of stipulations violated in the final disposal of Malta, then that island, or any other, the most petty and barren that is washed by the sea, becomes a just ground of hostilities. On this subject, the public have no information. It is said the chief consul has written an insolent letter to our king. This is false. The mistake might have arisen from something that we believe has actually passed; at least we saw the particulars in a letter of good authority from Paris yesterday. Lord Whitworth, on the part of his Britannic majesty, desired to know from Talleyrand the objects of the French armaments. The latter, after enquiring of the chief consul, answered, "he could not tell; it was the will of the consul." This, indeed, was an insolent answer, and may have given rise to the report of an insolent letter to the king. We have the stronger reason for supposing Malta the chief object of dispute; as the letter to which we have alluded states, that the chief consul lately said, and desired the sentiment to be conveyed to the English minister, "that rather than suffer the English to retain possession of Malta, he would see them in possession of the thuilleries." Malta was not evacuated when Mr. Morrison, the messenger, left it, about the 20th of February, nor was there any reason to suppose it would be soon given up.

March 18.

Courier office, Three P. M.

We have just heard a rumor, which is in circulation in this city. It is, that an embargo has been laid upon our ships in the French ports.

We mention the rumor: but we have not been able at this late hour to ascertain whether it be authentic or not. It produced some effect upon the funds—the 3 per cents. which were at 65 for money, and 66 for account, fell to 64 1-2 for money and 65 1-2 for the account.

Accounts from the Hague state, that the French expedition to Louisiana will sail before the end of March.

March 19.

An English vessel arrived on Wednesday night from La Hogue. She sailed from thence last Sunday evening in consequence of the bustle and confusion that was going on at La Hogue and Cherburg. She was about to load oysters for London, and was heaving out ballast for that purpose; but from the warlike appearance of affairs in that neighborhood, the captain thought it most prudent to leave it as early as possible. Tickets were leaving at the houses of all those connected with the army, and the utmost confusion seemed to prevail.

The rumors of changes in the administration, are, we understand, unfounded. Earl St. Vincent, we rejoice to hear, remains in office.

Price of Stocks, March 19, *at* 12 *o'clock.*

3 per cent. Consols 65 3-4 64 53-84; ditto, for acc. 66 3-4 65 1-2; 3 per cent. Reduced, shut; omnium, 13 12 3-4 disc.

PARIS, March 14.

French funds. 5 per cent. 58 58-113 424 59 13 44 60.

Traveller office, London, March 19, *half past three o'clock.*

By a vessel arrived at Plymouth, from Cherburg, an account is received of orders having reached that place on Sunday last, from Paris, for all waggons, carts, carriages and horses, to be put in requisition, for the purpose of transporting troops and baggage; in consequence of which the greatest bustle and confusion prevailed at that place.

March 20.

We are assured, from an authority on which we confidently rely, that our government satisfied by the evidence of past experience, that further concession, instead of consolidating the peace would only weaken its foundation and invite aggression, have resolved to resist the torrent of Republican domination and to try the issue of another war, should their appeal to the justice and policy of France prove unsuccessful. Should the dispute be amicably adjusted, the commission must proceed from France.

On the arrival of the courier, announcing to Bonaparte the king's message to Parliament, the consul immediately sent for general Duroc (distinguished by his successful embassy to the Prussian court) and after an audience, which consumed the greater part of the night, Duroc was dispatched on a second mission to Berlin; and it is understood that Bonaparte waits the result of this measure, previous to his definitive reply to the remonstrances of our cabinet.

It is stated that a vessel has arrived at Plymouth, announcing that an embargo had been imposed on all British vessels in the French ports; but this report is obviously incorrect, although some interruption to the sailing of vessels, with particular freights, may have occurred, as is said to be the case at Calais: but the intercourse by packets, &c. continues as for some time past.

A letter by the Lisbon mail announces the arrival of general Lasnes at his former hotel; it adds, that at the instant of his arrival, he wrote to the prince regent, informing him that he came to resume his former functions, but that he could not appear at any levee till all the ministers who had formerly given him offence were dismissed! Extraordinary as it may appear, the prince is said to have complied with his request.

Such is the present scarcity of cash in the city, and such the desperate extent of speculation, that more than 50 per cent. is paid for money for the continuation on omnium from Friday last till Tuesday next.

The Moniteur of the 14th contains a prohibition against the exportation of specie, and all articles of gold and silver manufacture.

The retention of the Cape of the Cape of Good Hope is, under existing circumstances, an event peculiarly fortunate, and may powerfully operate on the pending negociations. In addition to the communication from thence, given in a subsequent column, we learn that the Ocean, Henry Addington, Lord Duncan, and Castle Eden Indiamen, had arrived at the Cape early in January, from England, having troops on board for India; but general Dundas, conceiving the nature of the service to justify the measure, had caused the troops to debark in order to reinforce the garrison, which by this means has been rendered fully competent to its defence.

Yesterday a Dutch mail arrived in town, but brought no intelligence of importance. War was declared by the dey of Algiers against France on the 16th of January, scarcely four months after the last settlement of differences. The cause of this renewal of hostilities is the refusal of the French government to pay to the dey the tribute stipulated by the treaty. In Holland, they talk of nothing less than making it a war of extermination against the Algerines.

The late failure at the stock exchange is reported to the amount of a million sterling.

PRIVATE LETTER.

Paris, March 14.

There was yesterday, as usual, a grand circle at the Thuilleries. The ambassadors of the different powers were in the saloon, with a numerous assemblage of strangers and ladies of distinction, generals, senators, tribunes, legislators, &c. &c.

Bonaparte entered, with an unusual alertness of manner, and, after saluting the company, he addressed himself to lord Whitworth, in a tone sufficiently loud to be heard by all who were present—"You know, my lord, that a terrible storm has arisen between England and France."

Lord Whitworth. "Yes, general consul, but it is to be hoped that this storm will be dissipated without any serious consequences."

Bonaparte. "It will be dissipated when England shall have evacuated Malta. If not, the cloud will burst, and the bolt must fall. The king of Englad has promised by treaty to evacuate that place, and who is to violate the faith of treaties?"

Lord Whitworth (surprised on finding himself questioned in this manner, and before so many persons). "But you know, general consul, the circumstances which have hitherto delayed the evacuation of Malta. The intention of my sovereign is to fulfil the treaty of Amiens: and you also know"——

Bonaparte.—"You know (with impetuosity) that the French have carried on the war for ten years, and you cannot doubt but that they are in a condition to wage it again. Inform your court, that if, on the receipt of your dispatches, orders are not issued for the immediate surrender of Malta, then *war* is *declared.* I declare my firm resolution is to see the treaty carried into effect, and leave it to the ambassadors of the several powers, who are present, to say who is in the wrong. You flattered yourselves that France would not dare to shew her resentment, whilst her squadrons were at St. Domingo. I am happy thus publicly to undeceive you on that head."

Lord Whitworth.—"But, general, the negociation is not yet broken, and there is even reason to believe——."

Bonaparte.—"Of what negociation does your lordship speak? Is it necessary to negociate what is conceded by treaty—to negociate the fulfilment of engagements and the duties of good faith."—(Lord W. was about to reply. Bonaparte made a sign with his hand, and continued in a less elevated tone.—"My lord, your lady is indisposed. She may probably breath her native air rather sooner than you or I expected. I wish most ardently for peace, but if my just demand be not instantly complied with, then war must follow, and God will decide. If treaties are not sufficient to bind to peace, then the vanquished must not be left in a condition to offer injury."

Here this unexpected conversation terminated, if that term be allowed, where the discourse was almost wholly on one side.

Bonaparte afterwards walked up and down the hall, and discoursed with several persons with an assumed air of gaiety. To the English, however, who met his eye, his regards were limited to a cold salute.

This scene is so important in its nature and consequences, and at the same time so new in diplomatic history, that I have taken so much pains to get to its details.—The auditors were numerous and attentive, but some difficulty arose from the quickness of the sallies, as the reply did not always very graciously await the answer. Some traits of extreme vivacity on the part of the first consul I do not choose to hazard. In other respects, the text, I believe, is faithful, and I leave it to you to make the comment.

ROTTERDAM, March 15.

The news of an approaching ruptu between England and France, has occ sioned a great consternation in our com mercial world. It is indeed but too tru that the English are preparing for th worst. However, if the apprehensions the British government are purely excite by the preparations making in the sea-por of France and Holland, we do not co ceive these to be formidable enough excite suspicion; nor is there much reaso to suppose that the colonial expeditions a destined for any other than the purpo given out, where hereafter they may be more disservice to England than in th event of being employed at home again her. It is more probable that Englan seizes this pretence of arming in order accelerate the pending negociations: for is well known that it has long been th plan of the French government to ke the English in uncertainty and alar without seriously meaning to strike a blo The appropriate time for this is not y arrived.

All the holders of West-India produ refuse to sell; and though coffee is not d manded, the prices continue firm. Suga remain as before. Rice is somewhat lo er, and is quoted at 88s. Clover seed now dull. Gin is lower and dull. Lo don proof is noted at 13 11-41. Coals a got up to 30f. per hd. and they are e pected higher. Of several sorts of En lish dyed goods, there is a scarcity. T premiums of insurance here are confide bly advanced.

In the stock there is little doing. Y terday in Amsterdam, Batavian rescrip ons were noted at 66 1-4a 3-4; to-day th were offered here at 66, but no one wou give more than 65 3-4 per cent.

FEDERAL GAZETTE

MONDAY MORNING, *Mar* 2.

The news by yesterday's mail althou not of that official stamp and importan as in our opinion, to warrant an interru tion of the peace and quiet of a Sunda by its immediate publication, is yet su ciently interesting to demand of us an ext sheet this morning. Our readers will fi the most material articles, in the preceding columns, which, we are sorry to say, w not, after all, relieve them from their s pense on the doubtful issue of peace war in Europe.

The Editors have been favored with Sun, of the 10th March, which conta nearly ten columns of debates in the house peers and house of commons, on his Britan majesty's message in this morning's extra she As the speeches on this occasion must contain most cogent arguments for the sudden hostile titude of Great-Britain, we shall commen with those most worthy of re-publicition in t country, in this evening's Gazette.

At Liverpool, March 21, August Dawson; Commerce, Thompson, of B timore; Industry, Vickery, City-Point.

Left Liverpool, March 19, Indepen ence, Wickham, for Baltimore.

The Anthony Mangin, for Baltimo left the Downs, in co. with the Youn Factor, and parted from her April 11, la 46, long. 40.

The Phœnix, 28 days from Bristol, f Baltimore, was spoke April 20, lat. 4 30. long. 57, 30.

The William and John sailed fro Gravesend, March 10, for Virginia. T Cleopatra, arrived at Portsmouth, Marc 10, from Virginia. The William a Henry, sailed from Falmouth, for No folk, March 7. At the Texel, Sally, a Diana, Baltimore; Alexandria, Balt more.

Portsmouth, March 10. Arrived la evening, the Cleopatra, Blackiston, fro Virginia, for Amsterdam, with tobacco this vessel bore up for this port after havi reached Dungeness.

This morning arrived, the America ship Harmony, laden with tobacco, fro Baltimore. bound to Amsterdam. Th ship had proceeded to the coast of Hollan and after getting two Dutch pilots o board, was obliged to bear up for Englan with the loss of an anchor and cable.

From Lloyd's List. The Nancy, Hobb of Baltimore, bound to Rotterdam, is o shore at Sheerness, with the loss of a anchor and cable, windlass and rudder but expected to be got off without muc damage.

The canvassing of the votes in *all* th wards was not finished when this paragrap was written [11 o'clock, last night.] Th following statement of the votes of th 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 7th wards is *official* that of the 5th and 6th, although unofficial, will be found not very materially in accurate—we believe it may be relied o as correct, within a very few votes eithe way.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

	Fed. majority.		*Dem. majority.*
1st ward	70	5th ward	15
2d do.	157	6th do.	50
3d do.	156	7th do.	44
4th do.	3		
	386		109
			38
		Democratic majority	70

As senator for the southern district th federal candidate, Mr. Benson, has, in th city and county of New-York, a majorit only of 75

[*Citizen.*]