(Continued from last page.)

No. XVIII. is a letter from lord Hawkesbury to Francis Moore, esq. dated Oct. 10, 1802, states, that his majesty deeming it necessary to have a confidential person in Switzerland, in consequence of a communication from the Swiss confederacy, had made choice of him for that purpose, and that it was necessary to inform himself of what is the actual residence of the government of the Swiss confederation, to which he is immediately to repair; to obtain an interview with the persons in the principal direction of affairs, to inform himself of the disposition of the people, their strength and means of defence, and to assure them of the deep interest his majesty takes in the success of their exertions. He is also instructed to communicate in confidence to the Swiss government, that on the event of a French army having entered their country, his majesty was authorised him to accede to their application to him for pecuniary succours. As it is of importance that his majesty's government should be regularly informed of the events passing in Switzerland, he will ascertain the most safe and expeditious mode of conveying letters, so that they may avoid passing through any part of the French Republic.

No. XIX. A letter from Francis Moore, esq. to lord Hawkesbury, dated Constance, Oct. 31, 1802, states, that he arrived there on the 24th ult. and that he had received authentic intelligence of the submission of the Swiss Diet, assembled at Schwitz, to the French arms.

No. XX. Is a letter from lord Hawkesbury, to Francis Moore, esq. dated Nov. 25, 1802, intimating that his residence in Switzerland would be no longer necessary.

No. XXI. Extract of a dispatch from Mr. Liston, to lord Hawkesbury, dated

Hague, Oct. 13, 1802.

A few hours after I had sent off my last dispatch to your lordship, on Saturday, (the 9th of this month) the French ambassador, M. de Semonville, waited upon the President of the government of state, and informed him, that he had just received, by a courier from Paris, orders to inform the government of this country.

"Que le Premier Consul avoit appris, avec autant de surprise que d'indignation, que des personnes avides de revolutions vouloient de nouveau troubler le repos dans la Batavie, en abusant meme pour cet effect de noms respectacles; et que le Premie Consul, comme allie de la Republique, invitoit le gouvernement a prendre toutes les mesures necessaires pour maintenir l'ordre des choses etabli par la constitution."

These were nearly the words read to me by the secretary of state, from a note in his own hand writing, dictated to him by M. de Semonville, with a view to its publication, (and a translation accordingly inserted in the Dutch official paper of the Hague on the 11th); but they fall very short of the language employed by the French minister for foreign affairs in his dispatches to the ambassador, and in the communication made by him to the Dutch charge d'affaires at Paris, (who also sent a messenger to the Hague on this occasion.) In these M. de Talleyrand entered into a considerable detail on the subject of the plots supposed to be formed in this country against the administration, mentioned the names of the chiefs, and ended by making an offer, on the part of the First Consul, to come to the assistance of the government (should circumstances render it necessary) with all his forces.

No. XXII.

Hague, October 29, 1802.

My Lord,

The recent attack made by Bonaparte upon the liberties and independence of the Swiss Cantons, has naturally made a strong impression on the inhabitants of this country; and the public anxiety has been much augmented by certain symptoms in the conduct of the consular government, which seem to indicate an intention not to withdraw the French troops, which have been kept at the Batavian Republic for sometime past, under the title of *auxiliaries*, paid and maintained at the expence of the Dutch nation.

These troops (amounting to between ten and eleven thousand men) were to remain here till the conclusion of the definitive treaty with Great Britain. It was afterwards formally promised on the part of France, that they should evacuate the territories of the republic at the latest on the expiration of the last French year, (the 23d of September.)—They accordingly began their march to the southward a few days before that period; and the government and the people rejoiced at the prospect of being finally relieved from a load which has become extremely irksome to them. But, on pretention that a great proportion of the corps were to be embarked at Flushing for Louisiana, and that there was a want of shipping for their accommodation, they took up their quarters at the frontiers of the country (at Bois le-Duc, Breda, and Bergen-op-Zoom), where they still remain; and demands have been made for their pay and maintenance.

Hopes were, however, entertained from day to day, that their departure would take place; when to the astonishment of the Batavian government, official notice was (last week) transmitted from France to the department of war at the Hague, (which has been charged with the support of these corps) that the First Consul has been pleased to appoint a commander in chief (general Montrichard) and a new staff, for auxiliary troops in this country; and notice was given that government might provide for the pay of the officers in question.

The administration appear to oppose all the resistance in their power to this unexpected and oppressive extortion. An express has been sent off to the Dutch ambassador at Paris, charging him to claim, in the most urgent terms, the accomplishment of the treaties subsisting between the two republics, and the fulfilment of the repeated and recent promises made by the French government upon this subject. And in case of the failure of this application, they talk of addressing themselves to the principal powers of Europe who had any share or influence in the conclusion of the peace, to intreat their intervention and good offices, with a view to the maintainance of the independence of the republic.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT LISTON.

Rt. hon. lord Hawkesbury,

&c. &c. &c.

No. XXIII. Letter from Lord Hawkesbury to Lord Whitworth, imputing the declaration of General Stuart to Colonel Sebastiani, of his inability to evacuate Egypt, to his having been misled in supposing that it was requisite he should receive a warrant for the purpose; and stating that orders should be immediately sent to general Stuart to remove the king's troops with as little delay as possible.

Nos. XXIV. XXV. and XXVI. are extracts of dispatches from St. Petersburgh and Vienna, relative to Malta. They are unimportant.

No. XXVII. Extract of a dispatch from the honnorable A. Paget to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Vienna, August 22, 1802; stating the Emperor's act of guarantee and accession to the 10th article of the Treaty of Amiens.

Nos. XXVIII. XXIX. and XXX. are unimportant.

No. XXXI. Extract of a dispatch from Mr. Jackson to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Berlin, Nov. 25, 1802; stating that Count Haugwitz had hinted that the king of Prussia took a very slight interest in the fate of Malta; and that he was countenanced in withholding his guarantee by the example of Spain.—He, however, added, that the report in question had been made to the king, and that he only waited his Majesty's commands to confer with Mr. Jackson farther upon the subject.

Nos. XXXII. and XXXIII. are unimportant.

No. XXXIV. contains the Conditions upon which his imperial majesty of all the Russias is willing to accede to the stipulations of the 10th article of the Treaty of Amiens.

1. The acknowledgement of the Sovereignty of the order of St. John of Jerusalem over the islands of Malta, and its independencies; the acknowledgement of the grand master, and of the civil government of the order, according to its ancient institutions, with the admission into it of native Maltese.

2. The rights of the king of the two Sicilies, as sovereign of the island, shall remain upon the same footing as they were previous to the war, which is now terminated by the treaty of Amiens.

3. The independence and neutrality of the island of Malta, its ports and dependencies, shall be secured and guaranteed by the respective contracting powers, who shall mutually engage to acknowledge and maintain that neutrality in all cases of war; whether between each other, or between any of them and any other power, not excepting his Sicilian Majesty, whose right of sovereignty shall not extend so as to enable him to cause a departure from the neutrality of the island, as guaranteed by the present act.

4. Until the order shall be in a situation to provide, by its own resources, for for the maintenance of its independence and neutrality as secured by the preceding article, as well as for the defence of their principal residence, the different forts shall be occupied by his Sicilian majesty's troops, who shall send a sufficient force for the defence of the island and its dependencies, the number of which shall be agreed upon by his said majesty and the two contracting powers, who shall take upon themselves conjointly, the expence of maintaining the whole of the troops, so long as the defence of the island shall continue to be intrusted to them, during which period the said troops shall be under the authority of the grand master and the government.

5. The present act shall be considered as forming an integral part of the treaty of Amiens, the same as if it had been inserted therein, word for word, and shall be executed in like manner.

6. Their majesties, the Emperor of the Russias, the Emperor of the Romans, the King of Spain, the King of the two Sicilies, and the King of Prussia, shall be invited to accede to this act as guarantees.

(Signed)

COMTE ALEX. DE WORONZO.

No. XXXV.

My Lord,

I have to report to your lordship the purport of a conversation I had on Tuesday last by an appointment with M. Talleyrand. He had invited me some days ago for this purpose. The communication he had to make to me related to two points, both equally important, as he said, to the maintenance of good harmony between the two countries; with this difference, however, that the one originated with himself, and was dictated by his anxiety to do away every thing that might feed the mutual irritation of the two countries; and the other by the express order of the First Consul. That which came from himself related to the English newspapers, against which he pronounced a most bitter philippic, assuring me that the First Consul was extremely hurt to find that his endeavors to conciliate had hitherto produced no other effect than to increase the abuse with which the papers of England continually loaded him. He expatiated much upon this topic, and endeavored to establish a fact, which I assured him a reference to any one newspaper in Paris would instantly refute, that during four months not a word of provocation had appeared in any French Journal, that could justify a retort from those published in England. For the rest he advanced nothing but what has been said on more than one occasion to Mr. Merry, and reported by him to your lordship. I was however given to understand, that the First Consul was in fact highly incensed, and the more so, he was pleased to say, as it came from a country of whose good opinion he was very ambitious.

In my reply, I could but go over the old ground, and endeavor to make M. Talleyrand understand—first, that whatever was said in the English papers might be considered but as a national retaliation for what was published in the French papers—secondly, that what was officially published here was by no means so in England—and thirdly, that altho' the government possessed a control over the press in France, the English government neither had or could have, unless they purchased it at the same price, any whatever in England. Upon this he endeavored to prove to me, that there were papers in England attached to different parties, and went over their names and supposed connections with great precision; and that consequently his majesty's ministers might so far control those at least which depend upon them, as to prevent their inserting that abuse which must be considered as having their sanction, I endeavored to explain to him what the influence was, which he supposed ministers to possess in England; that it amounted to nothing more than a preference which your lordship might give to one paper rather than another, by sending to it any articles of news which it might be wished to make public; but that your lordship's influence went no further; and that if the editor of such paper conceived it more for his interest to continue to write after his own fancy and uncontrolled, than to be the publisher of such occasional articles, in that case all influence was at an end. I told him that if he had remarked any abusive article in any paper of such a description, it was natural and fair to conclude that it did not depend upon government to prevent it. He persisted in his opinion, that his majesty's ministers might keep certain papers in order, as I did in assuring him, that until the First Consul could so far master his feelings as to be as indifferent to the scurrility of the English prints, as the English government was to that which daily appeared in the French, this state of irritation was irremidable. I told him, however, that I would report the substance of this communication to your lordship, although I could assure that your lordship could add nothing to the explanation which had been given, and in such detail, by Mr. Merry from your lordship.

M. Talleyrand, with great solemnity, required of me to inform him, and this by the express order of the First Consul, what were his majesty's intentions with regard to the evacuation of Malta. He again on this occasion made great professions of his sincere desire to set aside every thing which could interrupt the good understanding between the two governments; adding, that that it was absolutely necessary that the French government should know what it was meant to do, when the clause in the treaty of Amiens, which stipulates the cession of Malta, should be accomplished. He said that another grand master would now very soon be elected; that all the powers in Europe invited so to do, with the exception of Russia, whose difficulties it was easy to remove, and without whom the guaranty would be equally complete, were ready to come forward; and that consequently the term would very soon arrive when Great Britain could have no pretext for keeping longer possession. I informed him that I would report his conversation to your Lordship, and would have the honor of communicating to him your Lordship's answer as soon as I could receive it.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WHITWORTH.

Right hon. Lord Hawkesbury.

(To be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, May 18.

Admiral Cornwallis sailed on Monday from Torbay, with a squadron, consisting of 10 ships of the line.

The remainder of the ships in Cowsand Bay are nearly ready for sea, and want but few men to complete their complement. They will be ready to follow Admiral Cornwallis in 24 hours. He will then have a fleet of between twenty and thirty sale of the line. Brest is probably by this time blockaded or at least not a vessel dare venture out.

In the North Seas we shall have a strong squadron in a few days. Lord Keith received his commission yesterday, as Commander in Chief of that station.

Lord Nelson has probably, by this time, sailed for the Mediterranean, where we have a fleet, which the French are utterly unable to cope with. Fortunate it is for them, that the squadron which carried General BRUNE to Constantinople, has returned safe to port.

The mouth of the Meuse and Helvoetsluys are closely watched by Rear Admiral THORNBOROUGH.

The elections in Switzerland under the New Constitution, are terminated, and almost without exception in favour of the partizans of the Old System; a clear proof, if any were wanting, that the mediation of the First Consul in the internal affairs of that unfortunate country was entirely contrary to the wishes and opinions of a large majority of its inhabitants.

The Deputation of the German Empire still holds its sittings and continues to be occupied with a variety of objects of considerable importance to the Empire: amongst others, with the favourite project of the Emperor, for insuring an equality between the Catholic and Protestant religions.

According to letters from Berne, one of the brothers to the First Consul was expected at Friburg.

We yesterday stated the arrival of Lord Whitworth in London on Wednesday night. He landed at Dover about twelve on the preceding evening. His Lordship was treated on his departure from Calais with every demonstration of respect by the people, as well as by the Municipal officers, and the Military. He was saluted by a discharge of guns, and all parties seemed to regret the occasion of his departure. On his arrival at Dover, where he found General Andreossi, who had received similar honours, his Lordship sent a message to the French ambassador, importing a desire to have an interview with his Excellency, before he left this country, and requesting that the latter would point out the mode for the accomplishment of that purpose. Gen. Andreossi returned an answer expressive of high respect and acquiescence, but leaving the arrangement to Lord Whitworth. It was then determined that neither should meet the other at their repective hotels, and an interview was held at a third place. What passed at this interview we do not pretend to state. After this meeting, each of the Ambassadors visited the other at their hotels, and both expressed their strong sense of the treatment which they had received in their respective countries, and their anxious hopes that all causes of national differences would soon be removed. Gen. Andreossi then took his leave, with every testimony of public and private respect. He embarked on Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock.

A convention has been signed between the courts of Russia, and Sweden, by which the frontiers are, for the present, left in the same situation as before. Preparations for war were immediately put a stop to.

An interesting debate took place in the British house of lords, the 23d May, on the subject of his majesty's message. An address to his majesty was carried, approbatory of the measures adopted by him, and of their readiness to "concur in the measures best calculated to call forth the spirit and resourses of the British nation, in support of the honour and dignity of his majesty's crown—the rights and liberties of the people, as well as every other consideration which can be dear to them, as a free and independent nation."

LONDON, May 21.

According to intelligence from Vienna, 40,000 Austrian troops are to be detached to Italy, to cover the frontiers of Dalmatia, and the Venetian territory.

The French army in the neighbourhood of Nimeguen is stated to be daily augmenting. Great movements have been also observed amongst the Prussian troops at Westphalia.

The accounts from Italy repeat that a French and Italian army is assembling on the frontiers of the Papal states.

An envoy extraordinary from the Landamman of Switzerland to the First Consul, has set out from thence to Paris.

Apprehensions are entertained in Holland of a war between the Bey of Tripoli and the Batavian republic.

We learnt yesterday by the Dutch mail, that an embargo is laid upon the vessels of all nations in the port of Flushing.

Letters received at Genoa from Marseilles, announce, that a frigate sailed from Toulon, on board of which was a commissioner of commercial relations (or consul) who goes to reside at Cairo. The commissary general of the police for the same city has given notice by public advertisement that it would be prudent, for the present to suspend any commercial adventures destined for America, and to take suitable precautions in regard to such as might be intended for the neighbouring countries.

The military movements for the defence of the coast have already commenced.

Orders have been issued, to stop and send into British ports all Dutch vessels.

Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, came into Plymouth, the Vrow Constantia, Dutch ship, from Surrinam to Amsterdam, with a valuable cargo of cotton, coffee, indigo, &c. detained pursuant to orders from government, and sent in there by the Doris, of thirty-eight guns, capt. Pierson.

An express arrived in town last night, stating that Lord Nelson sailed yesterday forenoon from Portsmouth in the Victory, to take the command in the Mediterranean.

Lord Keith has arrived at Sheerness, and hoisted his flag on board the Zealous.

Sir James Saumarez struck his flag on Thursday at Sheerness, and sailed in the Kite, capt. Pipon. He has received his commission of commander in chief on the Jersey and Guernsey station.

All the large Dover and Sandwich cutters are hired by government, to be attached as cruisers to the different squadrons.

Our letters from Brighton state, that near 100 privateers have already sailed from the French ports of Cherbourg and St. Maloes.

By a gentleman who arrived yesterday at Helvoetsluys we learn, that two French frigates lay off that port with their sails bent ready to put immediately to sea.

May 22—Evening.—Orders have been sent to India, both overland and by a vessel of war, announcing the renewal of hostilities, and conveying directions for the occupation of Pondicherry, &c.

Two French officers have lately made their appearance at Constantinople, and have excited considerable notice. They pretend to be charged with secret commissions, and propose to remain for a length of time in that city.

Letters from the Hague state, that the French troops of the Batavian republic are to be augmented to 80,000 men, and that they are to be commanded by general Victor. The English squadrons continue to cruise off the Texel and the Meuse, and will stop any ship coming in, or going out.

The ministers, it is reported, will on Friday announce his intention of contracting for a loan not to exceed twelve millions. It is likewise, said, that he will then give notice of a lottery, to consist of one hundred thousand tickets.

Yesterday consols fell about three fourths per cent.

May 24.—Extract of a letter from Plymouth, May 22.

"Last night arrived in the Sound the French brig La Margaretta, Jean Fauras commander and owner, from Bordeaux, bound to St. Maloes laden with salt, captured on Thursday last by his Majesty's ship Acasta, of 38 guns, in the Bay of Biscay. The Acasta is attached to the channel fleet; she also captured a Dutch dogger, but also parted company with her two nights ago. It appears that there are a number of privateers fitting out in France, especially in Bordeaux, and many of them nearly ready for sea; among them is the famous ship privateer Braave, which ran through the whole of the last war, and was uncommonly successful."

Sir S. Smith has taken a rich French merchantman, and sent her into the Downs.

An embargo was laid on all the shipping at Antwerp on the 15th inst.

Lloyd's List, May 24.

A large Dutch ship from Surinam for Rotterdam is sent into the Downs by his Majesty's ships Grampus and Jalouse.

The Phoenix Wildboar, from Surinam, is sent into Scheerness by the Amelia Frigate.

La Magaeritte, Faures, from Bordeaux to St. Maloes, is captured by the Acasta frigate, and sent into Plymouth.

The de Jong William Ling of Amsterdam, bound to Rouen, is sent into Yarmouth by Admiral Thornborough's squadron.

VIENNA, April 29.

The last post from Constantinople has brot' us no interesting news, from that capital, except some details in regard to the insurrection of Abdul Wechab, a name which, in the Arabic, signifies The propagator of the light.—According to these details, the number of the partisans of this illumine amount already to nearly 180,000, mostly Arabs.—He has formed a council composed of Scheiks or chiefs, who have joined him with their hordes. He has already published several manifestos, in which