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From the French papers.

PARIS, May 20.

The declaration of the King of England has just appeared. It is accompanied with a volume of papers of 145 to his pages. This volume contains fourty-two articles, among which two only are official, and even of these many are indifferent. Since two answers are transmitted from ministers to the argents, and from English agents to their cabinets, there much have doubtfully been fabricated by the Chancellors, agreeably to the will of ministers. Much more papers are the most important, and the most proper for throwing to the English people the proceeding of the French government, and true point of the negociation, have been carefully suppressed; and when appears the last degree of humiliation, and even of folly, is that in the note of Lord Whitworth, dated the 10th of May, and given in page 112 of the official papers of London, the most official pledge is omitted, with an indirectly which could not escape geniuses.

The Moniteur then proceeds to give, in a double column, containing the note in its original state, and which had been printed by ministers. The difference between in each conflict in facts expressed which are applied to the proposition made by Talleyrand, on the 10th of May—to their proposition of 12.

"This is lastly," continues the Moniteur, "impossible for the people of a concealing a false allegation which can no longer be tolerated, required the conflicting of another. The English politics have, consequently, impelled the note, transmitted in answer on the 10th May, which note was of the following tenor:

PARIS, May 12.

"The ambassador hasit in charge to acquaint the excellency Lord Whitworth, with difficulties to his Britannic majesty, that the Fifth Cabinet has proposed, in his note of the 14th of this month, that the island of Malta should be placed in the hands of one of the powers serving powers, Russia, Austria or Prussia; and that no sufficient reason that proposition adopts to argue on therefore which his majesty the emperor of Russia might make of receiving the trust, finite the intentions of their majesties the emperor of Germany and the king of Prussia, would remain to be known."

"Therefore the direction contained in his excellency's note, dated the 30th of this month, and which is expressed in these terms, 'from the refusal of his majesty the emperor of Russia to accede to the proposition contained in the note which his imperial majesty formally offered, with the flight alterations which the Fifth Cabinet made on the proposition adopting, and which he knows that the English majesty refuted accepting, the proposed doubts, even then, the change presents of retaining Malta.

"That, further, this affection is also an absolute opposition to the affirmation which the Fifth Cabinet has received from Petersburgh, since the message of his majesty has been known there, and which have just been received to him by an authentic communication, which count de Marcoff, pathway gave of the intentions of his court.

"It hence results, that it is impossible to reconcile the full communication made by his excellency Lord Whitworth, with the fresh communication, which has been received, of the dificultiens of his majesty the emperor of Russia, and that it cannot but be supposed, that his Britannic majesty, when better informed, will, of himself before you in challenge to be given to his excellency, affirmed the offer from think which he has communicated, in the name of his court, in event.

(Signed) "C. M. TALLEYRAND."

"Yet the English nation calls itself free, and its parliament represents the nation.

"The whole of this production is treatising, and it shall be inserted in this journal, for nothing ought to be conceal, from the French people.

"If they have find the impudence to support the most important notes, and to publish those of which the original is in the hands of our government, what difficulties can be placed on decisions from verbiam altered by the English ministry to foil their own interest.

"It would be difficult to conceive the force of madness which has for several months actuated the cabinet of London. It no doubt, believes that we have neither lost our arms.

"But what does the cabinet of London care for the opinion of Europe and that of posterity? The parliament will have agreed to its address; many of the members will have been animated by hurrying rapture. This is all that the English ministers define."

The Dutch ministers are followed by a communication to the great continental authorities of the different proclamations offered by his majesty with refusal to the renewal of hostilities, and the whole conclusion, which is in the terms:

"That the English government commenced hostilities by the run of one vessel, unjustifiable in refusal of which, under the faith of treaties, were procured by the ministers of our ancestors. It has committed this act of hostility without a declaration of war, without any of the formalities acknowledged and agreed upon between civilized nations, and has followed the odious principle of a public law created by joint abuse, and which are barbarous in every point of view.

"It is with reluctance that the government of the Batavian Republic, is compelled, in order to make reprisals, to consider the subjects of a war as the English enrolled in the militia who are in the French territory.

"It will remain to England the talk of commencing every thing that illiberal, and of which such people are bound to, and toward England as England acts with respect to France.—A different conduct would have been unjustifiable, following in specifically that which has attached to the English nation, and which is a prerogative, to which Berin is a prefect to have treated, that every action of just reciprocity appears to be unjustifiable."

PARIS, June 10.

This day we have in the official order, for a day of public prayer, the following, which addressed to the Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops of France, by the Pope Pius.

SIRS,

The success of the present war are known to you. The French, the Spanish, the King of England, who has formed the Sardinian, by ordining to return Malta to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem—who has attacked our merchants, without, or a declaration of war, the security of defence, obliges us to take up our arms, for our rights. Given I write you this letter, to the end that you order prayers to be offered, implorings Heaven to bless our arms. The Sardinian have given of your zeal for, and of your attachment to the Holy Ghost, that you will, with pleasure, continue to my sentiments.

Written at St. Cloud, the 18th Prairial, Year 11th, (7th June, 1803.)

(Signed) PIO NAPARTE.

"There is no doubt but this circular will meet with the most ready approaches the clergy. The conflitory of the reformed church of Paris has received the following reply.

Church Paris Conful,

"Our religion is the friend of peace, and this character belongs, in the political sense, to our ancestors. Yet, it was therefore the real sentiment of the reformed Church of Paris, which we have just received when you exchanged the flaming sword of war for the Olive branch of peace. Yes, citizen Chief Conful, why have we not been fulfilled to enjoy longer the fruits of your labor? We have, yet, we are forced, however reluctant, to sign to you the hazards of war against the great Chief of the Nation, which you this pacific necessity. But confiding with you in the justice of our caufe, we invite with all France in wishing you protects.

"The conflitory of the reformed church of Paris, is compoled of citizens who, equally as landholders, negotiators, and artists, have the same interest in the prosperity of the which have numbers dearer at heart, than to avenge an unjuft attack on their country.

But the force citizens offer you here are, and will be, in defence of your rights. At the same time that fruitness of the early harbinger from the with ardently the return of a peace, combined with reciprocal honor, which cannot but be favorable to the prosperity of France, they will provide you their affiduous, to the extending of the blessings of commerce and defined events. Yes, they congratulate themselves, that they are in this respect worthy of the sentiments which have been the extended population of this republic.

Accept, Citizen First Conful, the expression of our zeal for the good of our country; and while our Jubilee shall light, our Mafes shall not get tired of holding up his hands to the God of armies, praying his blessings on the efforts of our legions, to much accustomed to conquer, while the rich boastings of our enemies shall only serve to give an additional stimulus to our exertions, and our fatigues will be more valiant, the more dearly it is purchased.

Dated in conflitory at Paris, 19th Prairial, 11 Year.

(Signed)

P. H. MARRON, President.
RABAUT junior, Sec'ry.

June 15.

The departure of the First Conful for Brabant will take place on Saturday or Sunday next—he will be accompanied by the principal of our ministers, by the minister, and the conflitor of State, Cretet, who for some months past has visited any of the countries acknowledged and agreed upon between civilized nations, and has followed the odious principle of a public law created by joint abuse, and which are barbarous in every point of view.

"It is with reluctance that the government of the Batavian Europe, is compelled, in order to make reprisals, to consider the subjects of a war as the English enrolled in the militia who are in the French territory.

"It will remain to England the talk of commencing every thing that illiberal, and of which such people are bound to, and toward England as England acts with respect to France.—A different conduct would have been unjustifiable, following in specifically that which has attached to the English nation, and which is a prerogative, to which Berin is a prefect to have treated, that every action of just reciprocity appears to be unjustifiable."

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