

Latest European Intelligence.

LONDON, JULY 12.

A court of Aldermen was held yesterday, at which it was resolved to arm, in every ward, all men between the age of 18 and 45—and to embody all men above the age of 45 in corps to serve as constables.

The negotiation which has for some weeks been carrying on, through the mediation of Russia, for restoring peace between this country and France, has been brought to a close. It has produced nothing: Indeed hardly any one expected it would. The secretary of the Russian Embassy, at Paris, is now in London. He brought the dispatches which announced the failure of the negotiation. It remains to be seen what part the Court of St. Petersburg will take in consequence.

JULY 25.

We this day lay before our readers a document which cannot fail to be read with the utmost interest. It will be remembered that a considerable time ago a report prevailed, and indeed among well informed circles obtained pretty general currency, of a proposal having been made by BONAPARTE to LOUIS XVIII. to renounce for himself and his heirs all claim to the Throne of France on certain specified conditions. The proposal, however, was of so extraordinary a nature, that many persons considered it an idle fabrication, designed merely to cast ridicule on the character of the FIRST CONSUL. Whatever doubts formerly existed must now be removed by this document, presenting the whole history of the proposal and the mode in which it was received by the unfortunate Head of the BOURBONS and the rest of his exiled family. Whatever may be the thought of the general character of the Members of that persecuted House, it is impossible not to admire the firmness and the dignity with which the insolent proposal of the reigning Despot was rejected. It is not easy to see with what view the proposal was originally made, for it is hardly possible to imagine that any expectation could have been entertained of its being listened to for a moment. Driven from their country, and forced to depend on the bounty of other Sovereigns, the exiled Princes of France had nothing left them but the preservation of their honour. Though unfortunate, they had not lost all claims to respect. Their misfortunes excited compassion, and their fidelity of attachment secured to them the good opinion of those who had ceased to espouse their cause. It is not easy, therefore, to trace the proposal to any other source than a desire to sport with their feelings and to insult their misfortunes. If the FIRST CONSUL supposed that his proposal could have been admitted, he must have done so only by imagining that the Princes of the House of BOURBON, had with their possessions forfeited all greatness of mind; that with the ruin of their fortune they had lost all those high feelings of honour which give to hereditary wealth its most extensive influence, and to hereditary honours their brightest lustre. On the part of the FIRST CONSUL, it betrayed in the first instance the utmost arrogance and disregard for every generous sentiment. The attempt to urge it by threatening the refusal to receive it with new vengeance to those whom misfortune had already pressed with a degree of severity sufficient to interest the compassion of the bitterest enemy, displayed the workings of a soul dead to all the impressions which govern honourable minds. The rejection of the proposal was manly and spirited. If it had been accompanied with greater asperity of language, the violence might have been easily forgiven. Our readers will see by the perusal of the document, that the proposal was made at an early period of the year. Its official production at the present moment naturally connects itself with existing circumstances. It leads our reflections to the probability of some new attempt to revive the pretensions of royalty; of some new project to lead back the BOURBONS to the Throne, now filled by a Usurper. After the experience of the last War, and the consequences which resulted from every attempt made to accomplish this object, a wise man will receive such projects with caution, and look forward to their disappointment with dread, in a great measure approaching to certainty. We know how miserably Ministers were formerly deceived by representations of the emigrants, and how plans formed with the most sanguine hopes, terminated in ignominy and disaster. If such plans are now in contemplation, we shall no doubt have no want of promise of powerful co-operation on the part of the Royalists of France. When, however, the present situation of France is considered, when the disposition of the Continental Powers is seriously attended to, when the active, able and enterprising character of the FIRST CONSUL of France is contemplated, we have no difficulty in saying that we consider such a project at the present moment altogether chimerical. We do not rest much on the attachment of the great body of the People to BONAPARTE, for on the contrary, we believe that his popularity is chiefly confined to particular classes. But we found it on their general dislike for the character and indifference to the cause of the BOURBONS. There is not a single circumstance in the present situation of the people of France, from which any thing favourable to the cause of Royalty can be inferred. Attempts to restore it might, indeed, divide the attention and embarrass the operations of the French Government. There is, however, every reason to believe that they would be ultimately unsuccessful, and highly disastrous to those by whom they were planned. We should regret exceedingly at the present moment to see the attention of the people of this Country taken off from those objects which ought to engross all their thoughts, to schemes of doubtful issue and precarious utility.

PUBLICATION ISSUED BY

MONSIEUR, BROTHER OF THE KING OF FRANCE. Monsieur, brother of the King of France, has deemed it his duty no longer to remain silent respecting an important fact of which too vague an idea has hitherto gone abroad. The variety of lights in which it has been represented, and the false reports industriously circulated by an

usurped Government imperiously require that the opinion of the public, but more particularly that of Frenchmen, should be set right respecting the real state of the matter.

Such are the reasons which at the present conjuncture induce Monsieur to make public certain details, which particular circumstances do not allow, however interesting they may be, to be enumerated more at length than as follows:

On the 26th February of the current year, a personage of prominent distinction, empowered by high authority, waited on the King of France at Warsaw, and verbally made to his Majesty in terms the most respectful, but at the same time the most urgent, and, in the opinion of him who urged them, the most persuasive, the astonishing proposal to renounce the throne of France, and to require the same renunciation on the part of all the Members of the House of Bourbon: The Envoy, moreover, observed that, as a price of this sacrifice, Bonaparte would secure indemnities to his Majesty, and even a splendid establishment. His Majesty, strongly animated by that sentiment which the hand of adversity is never able to obliterate from elevated souls, and which makes him cling as tenaciously to his rights as he does to the happiness of France, immediately wrote the following answer, which he delivered on the 28th February to the person who was deputed to him.

ANSWER OF THE KING.

"I am far from being inclined to confound M. Bonaparte with those who have preceded him. I think highly of his valour, and of his military talents. Neither do I feel ungrateful for many acts of his administration; for whatever is done for the benefit of My People, shall always be dear to my heart. He is deceived, however, if he imagines that he can induce me to forego my claims, for otherwise he himself would confirm and establish them, could they be called in question, by the very step he has now taken.

"I cannot pretend to know what may be the intentions of the Almighty respecting my race, and myself; but I am well aware of the obligations imposed upon me by the rank to which he was pleased I should be born. As a Christian I shall continue to fulfil these obligations to my last breath. As a descendant of St. Louis I shall endeavour to imitate his example by respecting myself—even in captivity and chains. As successor of Francis I. I shall at least aspire to say with him—*We have lost every thing but our honour.*"

At the bottom of this answer are written the following words:—

"With the permission of the King my uncle, I adhere with heart and soul to the contents of this Note.

(Signed) "LOUIS ANTOINE."

On the 2d March the King wrote to Monsieur, acquainting him with what had passed, and instructed him to make known the same to the Princes of the blood who were in England, taking charge himself to inform such of them respecting it who do not reside in that country. On the 22d April, Monsieur called a meeting of the Princes, who with equal alacrity and unanimity have signed the following Adhesion to the Answer of the King of the 28th February:

ADHESION OF THE PRINCES.

"We the undersigned Princes, the Brother, Nephews and Cousins of His Majesty Louis XVIII. King of France and of Navarre.

"Thoroughly impressed with the same sentiments with which our Sovereign Lord and King has shewn himself to be so honourably animated in his answer to the proposal made to him of renouncing the throne of France, and of requiring all the Princes of his House in like manner to renounce all the imprescriptible claims to the succession to that same throne, DECLARE.

"That as our attachment to our rights, to our duty, and to our honour, can never permit us to forego our claims, we adhere with heart and soul to the answer made by our King.

"That in imitation of his example, we shall not lend ourselves in any manner whatever to any step or proceeding that can imply on our part a failing in what we owe to ourselves, to our ancestors, to our descendants.

"WE FINALLY DECLARE, that being fully convinced that a large majority of the French People inwardly participate in all the sentiments by which we are animated, it is in the name of our loyal Countrymen, as well as in our own, that we renew upon our sword, and to our King, the solemn and sacred oath, to live and die faithful to our honour, and to our legitimate Sovereign."

(Signed)

"CHARLES PHILIPPE OF FRANCE,
"CHARLES FERDINAND OF ARTOIS, Duke of Berri,
"LOUIS PHILIPPE OF ORLEANS, Duke of Orleans,
"ANTOINE PHILIPPE OF ORLEANS, Duke of Montpelier,

"LOUIS CHARLES OF ORLEANS, Count of Beaujolais,
"LOUIS JOSEPH DE BOURBON, Prince of Conde,
"LOUIS HENRY JOSEPH DE BOURBON-CONDE, Duke of Bourbon."

Wanted House, April 23, 1803.

ADHESION OF THE DUKE OF ENGHEN.

"SIRE,

"The letter of the 2d March, with which your Majesty has vouchsafed to honour me, reached me in due time.—Your Majesty is too well acquainted with the blood which flows in my veins, to have entertained a moment's doubt respecting the tenour and spirit of the answer which your Majesty calls for. I am a Frenchman, Sire, and a Frenchman faithful to his God, to his King, and to the oaths that are binding on his honour: Many others may perhaps one day envy me this triple advantage. Will your Majesty therefore vouchsafe to permit me to annex my signature to that of the Duke d'Angouleme, adhering, as I do, with him in heart and soul to the contents of the Note of my Sovereign? It is in these invariable sentiments that I remain, Sire,

"Your Majesty's most humble, most obedient,

"and very faithful subject and servant,

(Signed) "LOUIS ANTOINE HENRY DE BOURBON,"
Ettenheim, in the Dominions of the Margrave of Baden, March 22, 1803.

The adhesion of the Prince de Conti has not yet been received; but no doubt can be entertained about it.

MONSIEUR has since learnt that on the 19th March the same Envoy, pursuant to the orders which he had received, waited again upon the King: There was no longer any question about the substance of His Majesty's answer, but some alterations were intimated respecting the terms in which the form of the answer should be couched; apprehensions seemed to be felt lest it should so far irritate the Usurper as to prompt him to exert his influence in order to aggravate the misfortunes of the King. His Majesty, however, observed, that he should make no alteration in his answer, which was as moderate as could be expected, and that Bonaparte could not be justified in complaining of it, since if indeed it had treated him as a Rebel and an usurper it would have told him no more than the truth. Upon this certain dangers were hinted to the King.—*What dangers?* observed the King. Ill minded persons may require that I withdraw from the asylum that is granted to me. *I will pity the Sovereign who may deem himself compelled to take such a part, and I will withdraw.* No! that is not it; but may it not be apprehended that M. Bonaparte will make it a point with certain powers to deprive the Comte de Lille of the assistance they now afford him. *I do not dread poverty. Were it necessary I would eat black bread with my family and my faithful servants—but do not be alarmed, I shall never be reduced to that extremity. I have another resource to rely upon which I do not think proper to resort to, as long as I have powerful friends; and that is to make known my situation in France, and to stretch out my hand, not—no never to a Government of usurpation, but faithful subjects; and, rely upon it, I shall soon be than I am now.*

The conclusion of the business was, that the Envoy carried back the answer of the King, such as it first stood, which answer had been sent to him in the original in case His Majesty should be inclined to make any alterations in it.

Faithful subjects, hearts truly French, learn at length to know that King, so worthy of being yours, and of whom a Government, founded on usurpation, would deprive you!

OLD ENGLISH LOYALTY.

At a very numerous MEETING of MERCHANTS, BANKERS, TRADERS, and other INHABITANTS of LONDON and its neighborhood, held on the Royal Exchange this day, in consequence of Public Advertisement, the following Declaration was proposed and unanimously resolved upon:

DECLARATION OF THE MERCHANTS, BANKERS, TRADERS, AND OTHER INHABITANTS OF LONDON AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.

We the Merchants, Bankers, Traders and other inhabitants of London and its neighborhood, deem it our bounden duty, at the present momentous period, to make public our unanimous determination to stand or fall with our King and Country.

The independence and existence of the British empire—the safety, the liberty, the life of every man in the kingdom are at stake. The events perhaps of a few months, certainly of a few years, are to determine whether we and our children are to continue freemen and members of the most flourishing community in the world, or whether we are to be the slaves of our most implacable enemies—their slaves the slaves of a foreign usurper?

We look on this great crisis without dismay. We have the most firm reliance on the spirit and virtue of the people of this country. We believe that there exists a firmer, as well as nobler courage, than any which rapine can inspire; and we cannot entertain such gloomy and unworthy apprehensions of the moral order of the world, as to think that so admirable a quality can be the exclusive attribute of freebooters or slaves. We fight for our laws and liberties—to defend the dearest hopes of our children, to maintain the unspotted glory which we have inherited from our ancestors—to guard from outrage and shame those whom nature has entrusted to our protection—to preserve the honor and existence of the country that gave us birth.

We fight for that constitution and system of society, which is at once the noblest monument and the firmest bulwark of civilization!—We fight to preserve the whole earth from the barbarous yoke of military despotism!—We fight for the independence of all nations, even of those who are the most indifferent to our fate, or the most blindly jealous of our prosperity!

In so glorious a cause, in the defence of these dear and sacred objects, we trust that the God of our fathers will inspire us with a valour which will be more than equal to the daring ferocity of those who are lured by the hope of plunder, to fight the battles of ambition.

His Majesty is about to call upon the people to arm in their own defence. We trust, and we believe that he will not call on them in vain; that the freemen of this land, going forth in the righteous cause of their country, under the blessing of Almighty God, will inflict the most signal chastisement on those who have dared to threaten our destruction—a chastisement, of which the memory will long guard the shores of this Island, and which may not only vindicate the honor, and establish the safety of the British empire, but may also, to the latest posterity, serve as an example to strike terror into tyrants, and to give courage and hope to insulted and oppressed nations.

For the attainment of these great ends, it is necessary that we should not only be an unanimous, but a zealous, and ardent, and unconquerable people—that we should consider the public safety as the chief interest of every individual—that every man should deem the sacrifice of his fortune and his life to his country as nothing more than his duty—that no man should murmur at any exertions or privations which this awful crisis may impose upon him—that we should regard faintness or languor in the common cause as the basest treachery—that we should go into the field with an unshaken resolution to conquer or to die—and that we should look upon nothing as a calamity compared with the subjugation of our country.

We have most sacred duties to perform—we have most