dered the character of Elector of Hanover as distinct from his character of king of the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, he cannot confent to accede to any act which might function him in what he is justly fafpected of being attached in one capacity for the conduct he may think it his duty to adopt in the other. It is not now, that this principle is, for the firft time, here advanced. It has been recognized in feveral powers of Europe, and more particularly by the French government, which, in 1793, in confequence of his majefty's accefion to the throne of Britain, refufed to treat with him in the quality of Elector of Hanover, at the moment when it was at war with him in his quality of king of Great Britain. That precedent has fiddles been confirmed by the conduct of his Majefty in refpect to the Treaty of Lunneville, and by the arrangements which have lately taken place relative to the Germanic Confederation, which, objects moft dear been to provide for the exiftence of the Germanic Empire, and which have been folemnly guaranteed by the principal powers of Europe, both in which his Majefty took part as King of Great-Britain.

"In thefe circumftances this Majefty, in his character of Elector of Hanover, is reduced to appeal to the Emperor and the Princes of Europe, who have guaranteed the Germanic Confitution, and confequently, his rights and his fafety in quality of Prince of that Empire.

"In the mean time until his Majefty fhall be informed of their fentiments, he is commanded to fay, that, fhould his character of Elector of Hanover, he will fimpatifcally obtain from your Excellency, and the Princes of Europe, who are interfted in the Germanic Confitution, the confent to the fame, which was refufed to the Duke of Jork, between the Deputies appointed by the Regency of Hanover, and the French Government.

"I beg your acceptance of the affurance of the high confideration, which I have the honour to be, Sir, your moft humble and obedient fervant,

(Signed) "HAWKESBURY."

General Morter was then informed, that in confequence of the refufal of a paffport from on the part of the King of England, the Convention of Sublingen was confidered as null.

Copy of letter written by Lieutenant-General Morter to Marchal Count Wallmoden, dated Luneburg, June 30.

"I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that the Eaft Confed would have approved in the entire contents, the Convention at Sublingen, but the King of England hath confented to refufe it. It is therefore, with pain I have to acquaint your Lord Hawkesbury has informed Count Talleyrand that his Britannic Majefty formally refufed that ratification.

"I am Excellency well recollects, that in 1797, a fimilar Convention was concluded at Gloucester-Sweet, between Mr. de Richelieu and the Duke of Cumberland, and the King of England not being difpofed to adhere to it, prefer, dence has army to retonnaitance hoftilities.

"It is to avoid a renewal of the fcenes which then took place that my government charges me to inform you, fhould, fhe the refufal of his Britannic Majefty annulle the Convention of Sublingen.

"It is evident, M. Marfhal, that England invariably facrifices your interefts which brought in unions to Europe; but it is not fo fifhown that any fhall of defence on your part would be fufficient, and could only draw down new calamities upon your country.

"I have empowered general Beriftiny chief of the general fhall, to communicate to your ftaff, the fame, I hope fhall that your Excellency will here the goodnefs to give me a counter-affurance in the fame of a twenty-four hours. The army which I have the honour to command is ready, and waits only for the fignal to action. I improve your Excellency to believe me to be, with the moft diftinguifhed confideration.

(Signed) ED. MORTIER.

Letter from general Mortier to the Eaft Feft Confed," Head Quarters, at Luneburg, July 6.

Cousins, Eaft Confed,

"On the 30th ult. I wrote to Marfhal de Wallmoden's letter, of which a copy is herein fubjoined. Baron de Wolff, Colonel in the regiment of Hanover, on me, on his part, the following morning. He told me that the propofal of making the army lay down their arms, for the purpofe of being conducted prifoners to France, was a matter fo humiliating, that all of them would rather perifh with arms in their hands; that they had made a fufficient facrifice for their country by the capitulation of Sublingen; that it was now time to do fomething for their own honour; that their officers and their army were reduced to defpair. M. de Beck then repeatfeared to the extreme fidelity with which the Hanoverians had fcrupulofly conformed all the articles of the convention of Sublingen which concerned them; that their conduct in regard to arms was exempt from all reproach, and ought by no means to draw upon them the mortification with which I menaced them. I my fide, remonftrated on the perfidy of the King of England, who had refufed to ratify the Convention of the 3d of June, that it was the Machiavellian policy of Great Britain, to fow fedition and fcandal, and that it was difficult that Government fhould fhew itfelf to its friends on the Continent.

"M. de Beck it was full of honour and generofity. He faid, that if I could make admirable propofitions, fuch as that of retreating, with a part of the army for a month in cantons, and keeping on a body of 4 or 6000 men at Lunenburg, that he convinced the Marfhal might refer into an arrangement with me. My Lieutenant-Colonel, the negotiator, and myfelf, ftood. I had already made every difpofition for battle, fhould the Hanoverians have collected in the Elbe and the Aller, upwards of 20,000 men with abundance of artillery. The army occupied a pofition between Stekenitz and Bille.

"The general attack, was to have taken place on the morning of the 4th. The enemy had got fome artillery of a large calibre at Bardowick, and with this they annoyed all the batteries on the Elbe. I had on my fide corfked counter-batteries, which anfwered very difpofed, and every thing announced a fanguinar ffhot, on the 4th of July. Wallmoden commanded to me the foll wing propofitions.

"Citizen Faft Confed, the Hanoverians have refufed to fubmit, they have employed every clemency. I thought that abandoned by their King, you would treat them with mindnefs. In the middle of the Elbe I continued the affurance of my high confideration. Which I have the honour to be, Sir, your moft humble and obedient fervant,

(Signed) "HAWKESBURY."

F. S. It would be difficult to defcribe to you the fenfation of the fine regiment of the King of England's guards, as it defcended in their ftreamings."

"The King of England having refufed to ratify the Convention of Sublingen, the Eaft Confed has been obliged to confider this Convention as null. In confequence thereof Lieutenant General Mortier, commander in chief of the French army, has agreed to the following capitulation, which fhall be immediately fubmitted to England, and fent to be fubmitted to the ratification of the two Governments.

Art. I. The Hanoverian army fhall be difbanded, and fhall be fent to their homes, with all its artillery, to the French army.

II. All the horfes of the Hanoverian cavalry and artillery fhall be given up to the French army, by one of the officers of the Hanover. A Commiffion is appointed by the commander in chief to that effect, fhall be inftantly fent to take an account of their ftate and number.

III. The Hanoverian army fhall be difbanded; the troops fhall repair to their refpective homes, to their refpective homes. They fhall previoufly give their parole not to take arms against France and her allies until after having been exchanged for thofe of equal rank by French prifoners; or they may be taken by the Engfifh in the courfe of the prefent war.

IV. The Hanoverian Generals and officers fhall return upon their parole to the places which they may choofe for their abode, provided they do not depart from the Continent. They fhall keep their fwords, and take away with them their horfes, effects and baggage.

V. There fhall be given to the commander in chief of the French army, with the leaft poffible delay, a nominal lift of all the individuals of whom the Hanoverian army is compofed.

VI. The Hanoverian foldiers fent to their refpective homes fhall not be allowed to bear their uniforms.

VII. They fhall be provided with fubfiftance until their return home, and forage fhall alfo be granted to the horfes of the cavalry.

VIII. The 16th and 17th articles of the Convention at Sublingen fhall be applicable to the Hanoverian army.

IX. The French troops fhall immediately occupy that part of the Electorate of Hanover fituated in the county of Lunenburg.

Signed, by duplicate, on the 8th, this day of July, the 14th year of the French Republic.

Lieutenant-General, Commander in Chief of the French Army.

ED. MORTIER.

Marfhal Count FRL WALLMOEN.

LONDON, July 18.

It was yefterday reported that Buffet parcelas indirectly returned to Paris, in confequence of the hoftile intrigues of the Auftrians on the fide of Italy; but this intelligence requires confirmation. The King of Sardinia has not commanded the army of Oulerzaim which had been fortunate in the neighborhood of Weftl, under General Bluecher; a fmall number of it is to be drawn on the Poffian Frontiers. What makes his majefty fo very eafy with regard to the ftipulations of the Auftrians.

The expences of the King of Etruria's houfhold amounts to 300,000 liftrines. They put in his coffin two gold medals of great value; the corps were thrown with a par of fhoes, fhirts, and bofhiants, and on the King's finger regaina a ring of great value.

July 19.

The Eaft Confed is now having left Lefe proceeded to Menin, Ypres, Dunkirk, and from there to Calais, and Boulogne, where he was on the 11th. He is to make his folemn entrance into Brefifh on Saturday the 20th inftant.

The French force in Italy, has been fo augmented from the fmall force as it the French Government were not without apprehenfions with refpect to Auftria, that it might be expected to fhew fome mindnefs.

The French are having great quantities of fhip timber fifhed in Hanover. The news of the blockade of the Elb, by the Engfifh, has, it is faid, for ever, cooled the utmoft degree of confidence, in the commercial fhipping of Hamburg; all bufinefs is at a ftand; colonial productions are in exceffy high, nobody will fell, and nobody wanted to fell anything as much, there being no buyers—Hamburg is in a ftate of fhock, and trade will fuffer, with, in conjunction with Ruffia, take fome effectual meafure to get an end to the blockade.

July 20.

It is with pleafure we are enabled to fhew this the long gendent difcuffions between our government and the United States, refpecting the claims of American Citizens for compenfation, for the cruizers during the laft war, are now brought very nearly to a conclufion.—Mr. Pinkney, and Mr. Rufh, have the inftructions of the Commiffioners, to conclude the treaty, fhortly, and we are punctually paid by this government. The whole will amount to 1,200,000. The Commiffioners are Mr. Moffrs. Gore, Pinckney, and Trenhall, the firft refided in England for many years, merits the thanks of both countries for their patience and prudence in the difficult and delicate adjufment of claims that might have fo greatly affected the good underftanding between thefe.

A decree is yefterday reached Dover from Calais, fhewing the affiority and extent of the preparations making throughout France for the invafion of this country. Eight thofand gun boats are faid to be building; and there is now a government of concealing the means of encouragement now carrying on, that the Engfifh, who have been fo long twenty years at Calais, have been marched into the interior of the Republic.

July 21.

Letters from Dover yefterday, repreffent the preparations making on the fhore of Calais for the invafion of this country, as extremely formidable, and that the letter to conceal them, all the Engfifh, who have been long twenty years at Calais, have been marched into the interior of the Republic.

July 22.

We are happy to fay that a meeting of the merchants, bankers and traders of London, is called to declare their determination on this momentous fubject. Such a declaration, from fo great and powerful a body, will have the very beft effect over the whole country, will impreffe every one with a fenfe of danger, and animate all to exertions. The meeting is not called by an anonymous advertifement, but by a lift of names, which, by extent and refpectability, never was before equalled on a fimilar occafion.

Lord Hawkefbury delivered yefterday a meffage from his Majefty to the Houfe of Commons, requiring it to take into confideration the prefent ftate of the Houfe of Orange, and to make fuch allowance to the illuftrious perfonages compofing it as the prefent ftate of affairs the country will admit.

The officers and men that went to convoy with the fhips which were purchafed, by order of the Emperor of Ruffia for a voyage of difcovery, have returned and fpeak highly of the reception they met with at the Ruffian Court. The Emperor made the two officers prefents of gold fnuff-boxes to the value of from 50 to 100 guineas, and each of the private failors a prefent of money; as did alfo the American Society there.

As the public muft wifh to be accurately informed of the new plan of arming the country, we infert the ftatement of the bill brought in by the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Mandle.

That all the males, from 17 to 55, in every parifh throughout thefe kingdoms fhall be regularly trained to the ufe of arms.

That the armament fhall be divided into four claffes, viz. the firft fhall confift of fuch perfons from 17 to 25, who are unmarried, and have not more than one child under ten years old. The fecond of the fame claffes, from the age of 26 to 40. The third of thofe who are married from the age of 17 to 30, and have not more than two children. And the 4th of all thofe who do not come within the above mentioned defcriptions.

That the clergy, the militia, the army of referve, the volunteer corps &c. fhall be exempted from the operation of the bill.

That the Lord lieutenants fhall be empowered and commiffioned refpectively to the general plan of defence, to carafs all the men to the different parifhes of all the counties, to be inftructed in the ufe of arms once a week, from 10 to 4 in the afternoon.

That the arms fhall be furnished by his majefty, and that they fhall afterwards be kept in proper order at the refpective parifhes.

That fuch as do not attend at the time and place appointed, fhall forfeit 5s. and the poorer claffes 1s.

That fuch orders fhall be given for appointment of officers, &c. and for the exercifing of the fubfifting parifhes, to unite them into companies.

That his majefty fhall be enabled to order the depty lieutenants to march the whole and to direct that one or two of the claffes, fhall be called out in cafes of invafion march to the coaft, or elfewhere, againft the enemy.

That the officers of the fervice, every man fhall be fubjected to regular difcipline, and to the proper rules and laws in the fame manner as the regular army.

That when thus affembled, every man fhall be allowed two guineas to provide fimilar with the arms, and to be kept in them, over and above the ufual pay, one guinea.

That the fervices of thefe corps fhall be limited to the continuance of invafion.

That when the enemy fhall have made into the fea, or otherwife exterminated, the corps fhall have leave to return to their refpective homes.

DOVER, July 17.

Arrived, from Calais, the French packet Lembert, with Mr. Monroe, the American ambaffador.

July 19.

The boy Jonge Floria, arrived fail yefterday from Calais with the Count de Lieta, the Portuguefe ambaffador, Mifs A. A. Oldwall, Mifs E. Stanford, Mrs. Duff and one or two other paffengers. The news by this veffel is that all the Engfifh refidents at Calais are ordered to quit France for England in 48 hours, or to march up the country: the French are making great preparations to invade England, where little elfe is talked of feems to be thought of, and to get, they are building 2,000 gun-boats. Captain Sutton and his mate, who hifhed on board a merchant at Calais, are now in the Arches; the order is to fhift, that the Engfifh inhabitants of Calais, who have lived there 20 years, are obliged to go into the interior. This veffel alfo brought the remainder of Lord Whitworth's baggage.

COMMITTED to the goal of Prince George's county Maryland, on the 10 ond day inft. a fhort fellow by the name of JACK, about twenty two years of age, five feet fix inches high, has a fear across left cheek near his eye, and fome gray hairs of his head; his cloathing is an Olnaby fhirt and trowfers—fays he was fold not long fince by Joffeph Griffith of Calvert county Maryland, to a perfon living in one of the fouthern ftates, from whom he made his efcape. His owner is requefted to fetch him away, and he will be faid for his prifon fees in the law directs.

THOMAS MACGILL, fheriff
Prince George county, Maryland.
July 18, 1804. 2aw 1m

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

ELIAS PREEINS, has refigned his feat of Repreffentative in the United States.

Captain Clarke of the fchooner Lydia, arrived at New-York in 10 days from St. Croix, informs that four days previous to his falling, a Dutch Commander arrived there in 24 days from Copenhagen, with intelligence that the Eaft Confed had concluded the treaty of Hanover in confequence of a fplitted remonftrance from the Northern Powers, in which they declare their refolution to confider the profecution of their neutrality during the continuance of the prefent war between France and Great Britain.

The following are a few of the many ftaps now implofed for the defence of England, to fupport good order and an energetic government. Which, fays it not we wonder at the fafhion in which as thofe who live under the mild and happy government of England, but we have no fuch taxes nor bonds of ftamps, to add to our happiefs.—We cannot however impute thofe to the federal fafhion that thofe fhillings have not arrived at, fince they fcarcely date all in their power to make us as happy as a fhifting army, afifhd every mortale of public aid and tranquillity do, and we have feen them fhewing that they could as well as any. Yet in England the people live under a government, which (in the language of Indepefidency) is conftituted fo that the ftaps fo by increafing their taxes, it is now our miafortune to feel under the adminiftration of thofe who are purfuing meafures quite the reverfe; and inftead of increafing taxes have repealed one fhe away. Oh the blefings of monarchy! Oh the bleffings of republicanifm!

"The lowaft window tax in the new adminiftration is 6s. where thefe are only fix windows, and the higheft 8s. per annum, except the number of windows exceeds 18. Houfes containing 18 to 20 pine and upwards 12l. each. For all houfes which contain from 20 to 30 guineas annual rent, 15l. For houfes 30 guineas 1 every poft chaife let to hire, 2 guineas. Coachmen pay a licence of 5s. per yard, and 10s. for every horfe-wheeled carriage built by them. For one horfe, 2l. per annum; for 10, 4 guineas. Horfes belonging to farmers, paying a rack-rent of 20l. a-year, 6d. each. For one dog 7s. per annum, for two and upwards 10s. Every retail dealer in the metropolis 20l. per annum, in the country 10l. The fale punch & annual bearing duties remain unaltered." *Mercury.*

At the difficult court of the United States, on the 17th inftant, WILLIAM H. BERRIDGE was indicted for feditiouffly fending a letter which was communicated to the editor of the poftoffice in New-York; in which letter were fuch terms (one of 100 dollars, one of 250, and one of 50) the property of Mr. John D. Martin, of the city, merchant, and which letter he was charged with delivering. To the indictment he pefed not guilty of Coffy, and the counts, in confideration of his youth, (with a fimity which perhaps fhould have fhielded him from the enormity of the offence) ordered him to receive thirty lafhes upon his bare back, and to be imprifoned for the fpace of *six months!*

A private letter from Paris, dated July 16—fays "you have no doubt heard, that a Bailiff, accompanying depatches from St. Petersburgh to Vienna was lately murdered on the Auftrian frontier; it is now reported here, that the miffive, a Polander, his horse-attendant, and confiefed by whom he was paid to commit this crime, and that his political affociation has been traced to the Secret Directory of Deputation at one of the northern courts; how Ruffia will receive this new affaft, or revenge this fresh violation of the law of nations, is imperftible to fay. But this infamous tranfaction proves that France does not paffefs the fecrets of the Ruffian cabinet, as it does thofe of certain other independent courts."

From a London Paper.

GRAND CANAL.

A greater, in which the trade and navigation of this country are incalculably interefted, received, laft night, the