The Moniteur of the preceding day, says:—

"His Prussian Majesty, offered to the king of England to guarantee Hanover, and acquainted him that the only condition which France demanded for that guarantee was, that his Britannic Majesty should engage to respect the Prussian flag, and not to search the vessels of that nation, except to ascertain that the flag was not fraudulent.

"The king of England replied, that he would not consent to depart, in favour of the Prussian flag, from the principles of neutrality admitted by the code of the English government. In consequence of this answer, his majesty, the king of Prussia, felt that he could not and ought not to interfere in the affairs of Hanover."

The capitulation of the Hanoverian troops has been executed. Ten thousand men have filed off before the French army. The Hanoverians have also delivered up the 60 pieces of artillery which they had carried with them into the country which they occupied.

The First Consul has been waited on at Brussels, by the Batavian deputies, to whom has been added, Mr. Schemmelpenninck, the late Batavian ambassador to our court. By the convention recently concluded between the two republics, it appears, that there are to be stationed in Holland, 26,000 Fr. troops, and that she is to furnish France with five ships of the line, five frigates, and a vast number of gun boats and flat bottomed boats. In execution of the latter part of the convention, the Batavian council of Marine has already given orders for building of 100 gun boats, carrying three 18 or 24 pounders, and 250 flat bottomed boats.

The Russian squadron, arrived at Warnemundi, is stated to consist of a ship of the line, two frigates, and 8 gun boats. It has on board two Russian regiments, to be placed at the disposal of the duke of Mecklenburgh.

It is stated in letters from Hanover, that an important negociation is carrying on in that city between the French, Prussian, and Danish envoys. It is supposed to relate to the opening of the Elbe.

Letters from Civita Vecchia mention, that an English frigate having been attacked off Malta, by an Algerine squadron, two sail of the line and a frigate went out to her assistance, and sunk seven of their vessels. The remaining six, of which the squadron consisted, effected their escape. The American frigate, the Adams, had carried into Malta the Grand Admiral of Tripoli frigate, captured on her return from Gibraltar.

On the 19th inst. a packet arrived in the Texel from the Cape of Good Hope. At the time of her sailing, there were 10,000 Batavian troops in that colony.

Notice was yesterday posted at Lloyd's Coffee House, that the Weser is blockaded as well as the Elbe.

It is thought that parliament will have completed the business before it in the course of next week, and that, in the week following, an adjournment will take place.

The venerable Sir P. Parker, admiral of the fleet, has lately made a tender of his services.

JULY, 30.

We understand that the whole of the plan for Insurrection, of which the affair of Saturday night was the commencement, has been developed. A general levy of ten men from every parish in Ireland had been agreed upon by the Rebels; these were to form a body of 38,000 men, who were to make their way to Dublin, as privately as possible in small bodies, where they were to be supplied with arms, and then to rise *en masse*. Heaven has happily defeated the bloody designs of those infidels, and no doubt its vengeance will pursue the contrivers of this horrid plot.

Bryan O'Rourke, a rebel, who was wounded on Saturday night last, was yesterday committed to the New Gaol. This miscreant, who, we suppose, was a chief among the rebels, was not long since whipped through this city for receiving stolen wines. Rourke was apprehended in his bed, by Lieut. Magrath, and others of the Stephen's Green Cavalry. The wretch, since he was wounded, we hear, was attended by two surgeons, who, it must be allowed, are honourable men, for the secrecy they observed on the occasion.

Many persons continue to be taken up here, and yesterday morning, at four o'clock, the Stephen's Green, and other corps, were under arms, by previous instruction, and proceeded to different quarters of the city to search for arms; there was not a house in the city exempted from search. Counsellor Holmes, and Mr. E. Hay, who had been arrested, have been since released. Murphy, a Feather Merchant, in Thomas-street, the same with whom Lord Edward Fitzgerald had been concealed on the eve of the late rebellion, has been taken up, and in his house was found a white uniform!

It certainly would appear that our government have information of the leaders, and are taking every measure necessary to their arrest. The Habeas Corpus Act was suspended this day by Proclamation, and orders given to all Magistrates, &c. in the usual form, not to suffer any person to quit the kingdom without a passport from Government, &c.

In the search for arms this morning, several rebel uniform caps or hats were discovered in a potatoe field near Kilmainham; a howitzer of the rebels was found in the neighbourhood of Fleet-street.

The greatest and most assuring unanimity and spirit prevails among all the respectable inhabitants of this city, in the great object of rebellion and putting down insurrection. This day there was a meeting of the merchants of the metropolis, to concert and enter into resolutions about the defence of the harbour.

August 1.

The Hamburgh mail of the 22d ult. and Paris Journals to the 27th, have reached our office. It seems confirmed that a convention has been entered into between France and her vassal allies, by which Holland is to furnish to France five sail of the line, five frigates, 350 gun and flat-bottomed boats, the latter of which are now constructing in the ports of Holland. The Elbe continues completely blockaded. A letter from Copenhagen, of the 16th ult. states that a notification has been made to the Danish Government of the determination of his Britannic Majesty to station some ships of war at the entrance of the Sound for the protection of English merchant vessels sailing in that direction, in case they should experience any annoyance from French privateers in the Baltic.—Some displeasure is said to have been excited in the Prussian Cabinet, at the French continuing in possession of Cuxhaven; and the emperor of Russia, it is added, has of late manifested a friendly disposition towards Great Britain. This report we mentioned last week, and we shall be extremely happy to find it confirmed. Passwan Oglou continues his rebellious progress in Turkey, thus affording an additional proof of the lamentable impotency of the Ottoman Porte.

Bonaparte, as the professed Commander of the expedition against England, has made out a new list of General Officers who are to accompany him on this *hopeful* enterprize, in which the names of Massena and Augereau are omitted. Those now mentioned are Berthier, Dafolles, Macdonald, Mortier, Soult, Belliard, and Douzelot.

The intercourse between this country and France is understood to be now completely closed, by order of the French Government, in consequence of the failure of the Russian Mediation.

Dwyer, the rebel chief, who has so long, and under circumstances the most incredible, maintained himself in the county of Wicklow, is said to have been the leader of the late disorders in Dublin. It is stated, that it was he who, in his own arms, saved the daughter of Lord Kilwarden, and that he cut down two of his own party who murdered the father. He at the same time declaring, that his plans did not embrace private assassination, but were directed to the bold enterprize of seizing the Castle.

August 2.

It appears by letters from the Hague and Amsterdam, that the unfortunate Batavian Republic has been called upon by the First Consul to make exertions as much beyond its strength as they are contrary to its interest, and repugnant to its feelings. The will of the First Consul, however, must be obeyed, and the Dutch Government has voted 100 Gun-boats, to carry three 18 and 24 pounders each, and 250 flat-bottomed boats. There is, however, a material difference between the voting, and the actual equipment of a naval force; and we know that the Dutch are not proverbial for the celerity of their motions.—Citizen Schimmelpenninck has been ordered to attend the First Consul at Brussels, and the Batavian Government has received directions to receive 26,000 French troops into their pay, and to furnish an auxilliary force of 16,000 men.

The Hamburgh paper states, but we know not upon what authority, that there are 180,000 men employed in the construction of flat bottomed boats in France, and that not less than 4000 of them will be finished by the Autumn.

There was a rumour yesterday, of some strong measure being about to be brought forward last night in the House of Commons, on the part of government; but nothing was said, or any notice to that effect given. The measure was supposed to relate to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. That there are several united Irishmen in London we know, and we believe that several persons concerned in the recent insurrection in Dublin have made their escape to this country. When too an individual can dare to stand up in a public assembly and say that "it is impossible for an honest man to lend an assisting arm in the defence of the country," and when such a sentiment is by that assembly applauded, it is full time for the Government to be not merely vigilant but vigorous. The ardent loyalty, and the martial spirit of the nation, will, we have no doubt, be fully equal to defeat the utmost efforts of the foreign enemy; we look to the firmness and timely exertions of the Government to guard us against the secret or avowed designs of domestic traitors.

August 5.

It was stated, some days since, that the First Consul had grossly insulted M. Marcoff, the Russian ambassador, at Paris; it is now said that M. Marcoff heard, with the utmost coolness, the invective uttered with indescribable volubility by the First Consul, and which was accompanied with such frantic gesticulations of rage and anger, that in one of his flourishes, his cane absolutely came in *contact* with the person of the ambassador, though evidently without being intended. When he had finished, M. Marcoff replied with great firmness and deliberation, "Sir, this language you would not have held, but from the consideration of my master being at such a distance, that you conceive yourself out of his reach—But know, Sir, that he has both the power and the will to overwhelm you, and to set France free."

The subscription at Lloyd's for the relief of those who may suffer in their country's cause, is not less than 150,000l. The governors of the bank of England, and the East-India company, have each subscribed 5,000l.

Intelligence of importance has been received this morning from Jersey, by a vessel which left the island on Friday last. At St. Maloe, and at Granville the French are embarking a large body of troops. Some accounts, which it is probable are exaggerated, state the number to be 50,000. It was supposed at Jersey and Guernsey that an attack was intended upon those islands, but we cannot believe that *they* are the object of these great preparations.

By late accounts from France it appears, there are now at St. Maloes, and other parts, 400 large flat-bottomed boats, of large dimensions, destined for the invasion of this country. They row 86 oars each, are very light, capable of holding a great number of troops, and of an easy draught of water.

No news from Dublin arrived yesterday, but the Waterford mail has brought letters and papers from the south of Ireland, which, we are happy to state, continues to enjoy undisturbed tranquility. Two persons, however, have been taken up for high treason at Cork. The Cork paper of Saturday last contains the following paragraph upon the subject:—

CORK, July 30.

"The present circumstances appear to require, that we should mention, for the information of the country, the state of this city and country—and we have the satisfaction to say, that we cannot remember any period of greater tranquility than now prevails in this city and the neighbourhood, notwithstanding two persons of considerable eminence in trade have this day been fully committed to to the New Gaol, on charges of high treason. Such was the confidence of the magistracy, that these persons were escorted to prison only by the Sheriffs, 4 constables, and 2 soldiers."

DUBLIN, July 28.

"Cornet Cole, of the 12th dragoons, fell a victim on Saturday night to the fury of the rebels. The barrier gates, are every where erecting, and the Castle is strengthened by works, so that it is safe from any attempt. Several regiments have marched in from the north, so that we have now here a very fine garrison. It is said that Dr. M'Nevin and counsellor Emmett are now in Dublin, and a vigilant search is making for them. It was supposed that O'Connor was also here, but that I believe is not the case. Some Frenchmen have been apprehended by Major Sirr, upon suspicion of being spies. Major Sirr's vigilance and exertions are beyond all praise. Many thousand pikes have been seized in different parts of this city. They are a tremendous weapon, which nothing but fire-arms can withstand. On Tuesday I saw a most superb regimental coat seized—it was entirely of green cloth, richly ornamented with gold lace, and I am clear it is of French manufacture. It was intended for a general officer; a hat seized with it was likewise very handsome. The pikes in general are not of such good manufacture as those used in the late rebellion, they consisted merely of a simple spike at the end of a long pole, twelve or fourteen feet in length; but some of them are almost too good to be of Irish manufacture—they are evidently French.

"In a coal-yard near the Coal Quay, another large parcel of pikes was found; these and the furniture of the house were burned. Two cart-loads of powder were found in another place; and on Monday night a party of yeomanry knocked at the door of a public house which they suspected. The woman of the house asserted she was alone; on searching up stairs, however, two men were found hid in a closet, who, with 660 guineas, likewise discovered, were safely disposed of. A young man was taken prisoner to the Castle, who, it was said, was the rebel leader on the night of the 23d. He was meanly dressed.

"The number of rebels killed on Saturday night cannot be known, as the bodies were carried off by women. Above 60 or 70 were taken prisoners, and a number of women. One of the murderers of Lord Kilwarden has been discovered. The martial law and insurrection act are put in force, but no example has yet been made, upon a question whether they can try the prisoners by martial law, as it was not proclaimed at the time the crime was committed. A Mr. Russel, a man in a respectable way of business, and a counsellor Holmes, have been taken up this day. All the accounts by the mail coaches of this day state the country to be quiet."

PLYMOUTH, August 2.

The 9th foot, now in barracks here, are ordered to prepare for embarkation for Ireland; they are 1150 rank and file.

BY THE FRANCES HENRIETTA,

Arrived in 30 days from Liverpool—London dates to August 7.

LIVERPOOL, August 9.

The public mind never appeared more deeply engaged than at this time; every individual seems to come forward with that degree of courage & fortitude which the preservation of our laws and liberty requires. It affords a peculiar satisfaction to every friend to the British Constitution, to behold the congeniality of sentiment which prevails through all classes of people, and the total abhorrence which they shew to an implacable enemy, who threatens us with invasion.

The report is revived on the continent, that a general Congress is to be held, for the purpose of adjusting the differences between Great Britain and France; but as the success of Bonaparte's intrigues at different courts of the north, would not fail to render the issue of such Congress favorable to the pretensions of France, it would be absurd to entertain the slightest hope from any measure of that description. The sword is fairly appealed to, and roused as the energies of Great Britain are, no other arbiter can, with honor and safety to us, be now permitted to decide the dispute.

Private letters, as well as the last French papers, now begin to dwell upon the probable effects of a new confederacy in the north; but they make it a matter of strong doubt, whether Sweden will act against us, especially as that court has lately, and never before, published the act of its accession to the convention, agreed upon with this country about two years ago. Sweden was strictly neutral during our attack upon Copenhagen, and from the subsequent civilities, which have been interchanged between the Swedish monarch and Prince William of Gloucester, during his highness's stay at Stockholm, there can be little doubt of the continuance of a similar disposition, should we be again compelled to try the fortune of our arms in that quarter of the world.

August 7.

It is now understood that the dispatches received yesterday from lord Nelson, on board the Amphion off Toulon, announce that his lordship joined the British squadron there, on the 8th ult. and unexpectedly found the French in that harbor equal to him in force. At all events there can be no doubt of his lordship's giving a good account of them, should they hazard a rencontre.

Bonaparte's influence is such that he has lately been able to induce the courts of Madrid and Vienna to punish some of the exiled French Bishops, for writing against the system of religion in France; writings which necessarily affect the power of the First Consul.

A letter from Bologne, dated July 28th, states:

"We have heard of your preparations in England to receive us—get on as fast as you can, or you will be too late. The alertness of our people employed in the several yards along the coast, never had a parallel. I reckon 11,000 ship carpenters, and their necessary assistants, laborers, &c. employed here, and at Calais, Dunkirk and Ostend, besides those at work on the boats preparing at Bruges, Ghent and Antwerp.

"At Bologne, we have 86 gun boats ready, each carrying three heavy pieces of ordnance, two fore and one aft; besides 152 of what were called flat bottomed boats, but they are now generally rounded below and keeled. In three weeks time we expect to have many more in a perfect state of readiness.

"At Calais, several of the floating batteries that opposed Lord Nelson, when he attacked Boulogne, are now fitting up, and about 70 boats, that will carry 150 men each.

"At Dunkirk and the adjacent Canals, there are 74 gun-boats ready, with remarkable heavy ordnance, and not less than 220 boats for carrying men. They count upon being able to send 400 of these vessels (great and small) to sea in less than three weeks.

"Ostend.—The gun-boats, floating batteries, and vessels for carrying soldiers that are now, and will be completed during the present month, amount to 487.

N. B. They work here during the whole of the moonlight nights.

"I cannot, at present, exactly ascertain what number of men are employed at Bruges and Ghent; but they are extremely numerous. Such is the case at Antwerp. Perhaps in a few days I shall be able to inform you with precision as to the number and quantity of the vessels already completed, and now building at these places.

"In Holland, I understand, they curse us (the French) in secret from their very souls; but that is of no consequence.—They must supply us with vessels sufficient to transport 30,000 men to England, or they know the consequence.

"You will be invaded in four quarters—I have heard in five. Have you a fleet to meet the whole at sea? If not you must fight hard on shore, or it will shortly be all up with Old England.—Look to your dollars (our correspondent we suppose meant guineas.) Certainly this is one of the most important eras in the history of man. How it will terminate Heaven alone can tell.

"Adieu my worthy friend, for I shall always call you so, although you are unfortunately an Englishman."

LONDON, August 8.

From Havre de Grace, say letters, 70,000 men, on board a fleet consisting of gun-boats and other vessels of various denominations, sail in a direction, as nearly as possible, for the Sussex Coast. They are to land, if possible near Brighton.

From Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk Ostend, and Holland, the several flotilles are to proceed to the opposite shores, without making any junction during the passage; nor are they to make any attempt to assist each other, in case of an attack by the British fleet, but to proceed directly for the English coast.

We therefore learn by these dispatches the several points where it is proposed a landing shall take place, and which seem to be confined to Sussex, Kent and Essex. Such of the armies as are fortunate enough to get footing on the English shores are to make a junction with every possible dispatch, and afterwards fight their way to the British Metropolis.

It is likewise positively asserted, that Bonaparte will command the invading armies in person, and that he hath not yet arranged his staff nor appointed the Generals who are to act under him. It is, however, believed, that General Vandame will have a distinguished command in the enterprize, and sail in the division with the premier Consul.

"P. S. You may be assured the whole of these divisions will sail when the evenings increase in length, and the nights are dark."

PARIS, AUG. 1.

Letters from Brussels say, that M. Lombard, privy counsellor to the king of Prussia had offered the mediation of his court, conjointly with that of Russia, to endeavour to effect a pacification between France and England. Time must see what foundation there is for this intelligence.

MECHANICS HALL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a House of Entertainment, on the causeway in George-Town, at the sign of the Golden Square and Compass, for the accommodation of travellers and others, entitled the Mechanics Hall.

All those who do not think themselves above a mechanic, will find it their interest to call on him as he pledges himself to the public to be moderate in his charges and to keep a supply of the best of every article in his line of business. Having several genteel rooms with fire places in each, parties on business can have private rooms Oyster suppers while in season will be prepared on the shortest notice. Beer and porter. Also, newspapers of different politics, regularly filed in the bar room.

He also keeps a small assortment of Groceries, of the best quality, which he sells low. Any favor in either line will be gratefully acknowledged, by the public's humble servant,

ANDREW M'DONALD.

☞ A few genteel persons may be accommodated on moderate terms with boarding by the week, month or year.

A woman, well acquainted with cooking, and of good character, is wanted, to whom liberal wages will be given.

August 3. tawtf

WAS committed to the goal of Baltimore county, on the twenty third ultimo, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of TOM—he is about nineteen or twenty years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, of a light brown complexion; had an olive colored jean jacket with sleeves, velvet trowsers, red cross barred, Marseilles vest, and a white linen shirt—He says he belongs to Mr Usher Williams, of Charleston, South Carolina. If his owner does not release him, he will be sold for his goal fees according to law.

James Wilson, Sheriff.

September 12. tawtf

IN the case of John Barber an insolvent debtor—It is ordered that three months from and after the first day of June next, be appointed for the creditors to bring in and exhibit their claims to the trustee and that a copy of this order be published once in each week, until the tenth day of October next, in the National Intelligencer and the Washington Federalist.

HENRY HARSHMAN, appointed trustee.

Test. URIAH FORREST, Ck.

Sept. 5. 3tw