lost transhipped at Prevel, which has discered sail and wind, every act tending to alienate our best wishes of the Greeks, pacifiems, without his majesty's sanction.

The declaration transmitted by the minister of Finance, has been followed by another special to the Germanic diet, on the part of Brunswick Lunenburg. These are preferred and dated today, to the delegates of the states of Germany, a letter from the prime minister, de Roden, requires to an subject much more important, and which involves the people in infinite difficulty. Monsieur de Roden refers to the demand made in his, on the name of his prince, on the 22d of August last, that the German states should employ themselves in an efficacious manner to remove the unfortunate situation of Hanover, invaded by the French as a dependency of the Germanic and England. Monsieur de Roden urges, in addition to former arguments, "that Hanover enjoyed the protection of the Germanic confederacy, and that the Elector has been a member of the Germanic body, and that the Germanic Body and by France during the last war, with mere victim of Germany, Austria and Louis-ville." These representations continue with before claim the states to assist to protect their country, without delay, the necessary inconvenience to a Germanic state, to be imposed on no city; but there is much fraction to doubt the exercise of the mentioned, and, as monsieur, about the Diet, notwithstanding the contrary have lorded one of the principal powers of Germany, is, it is said, to overrule France the French expedition to the capitulation of Hanover, and the Elector, Prince Baden declaration, which is definitively to settle all the difficulties in the Danish, arrived on the evening of the 26th, at the Prussian minister, the count D. Goertz, who is knowledge with a whole the state of the affairs of Baiers, at the Diet. The sound of the declaration contained the following day, in a conference between the prussian minister, the baron de Hugel, landgrave of Hesse, and the minister of Achim, & M. Goertz. This paper has not been communicated to the Diet, but it will the day after to-morrow, the 31st July. The prospect of such a common union seems to speak with great impatience, being first of all, and, and reasonably. In fact, this paper which has already attracted so much public curiosity, might not be in to be much the more, if in the time, as is to be very hoped, that the common union has acquired in by and has thereby received his former reputation.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER, 24.

Arrived to the Editors have brought English Intelligence as late as the 18 h of August, which is however, of little interest—Details in our next.

From the POLITICAL REGISTER.

In the Message of an inaugural, and by myself an individual duty, the subject from many as a communication, the fulfilment to the government—In a respectful intention, for the right and honest Ministry—Country the direction and letters are now made public.

W. JACKSON.

Sept. 20th.

On Thursday, September 6th, 1804, about noon, a note of which the 13th having is a circular, but at my office, as my clerk informed me, by a person who I know Mr. Francis Brenton, client in Philadelphia;

"The Mr. Gales & Cass Yates presents his respects to a man of Jackson, and would be very happy to know from him who and where he could have the pleasure to see him in the course of this day."

Thursday 6th

Never having before received any communication from Mr. Yates—never having seen him, nor any kind of conversation with him in my life—I was not a little surprised at receiving the note which I answered by a note to the following purport:

"Mr. Jackson presents his compliments to Mr. Yates, and Gales & Cass, in reply to his note of this morning, just now received, Mr. Jackson has at his office about 2 o'clock—and at his house in Chestnut Street, near to Gen. Dickinson, and a dwelling house, the of which places he will for the morning of Gen. Yates—if more convenient, he will wait on him.

Thursday Sept. 6.

This note was sent by Mr. Jackson, my clerk, and left at Mr. Gales's, Mr. Bonal called on me after, and said, that the gentlemen Gales & Yates would be glad to see me at the morning's hour of 2 o'clock.

I did not, Bonal if he knew on what business Mr. Yates wanted to see me.—he said he did not know.

I went at 2 o'clock to Mr. Yates's house, and on entering the room, was received by him in nearly the following words:

"You will be surprised major Jackson, at the liberty I have taken in bending to you, but I trust on explanation of the motive will excuse me. I consider you, sir, a gentleman, a man of letters, and a man of honor."

"By a political intolerance you have been excluded from a position different from what you have heretofore purchase—it is one in which you are qualified to be very useful. I collect by certain opinions expressed in your paper that you consider the present administration (I will call it the present government) as difficult to go to war with France, but I assure you we mistaken; the reverse is the fact—and they only with the federal papers to utter their sentiments, and to change the government of that List fort for indulging their wish to go to war with my country—I know, sir, it is a friendly wish in you to wish for if the king my mother, was to take the side of the Isle and the states to the Mississippi—the Isles of the Sea and the Tigers to the Canadas—and the Bear Dens of the Lake and the Sugarloafs to Sandy Hook—what would be the? But you have it in your power to avoid this, sir, by a letter, on the part of prince, which I enclose for to both mentioned if you will accept of the conditions on the fair, & from me, I will furnish them—and I will take the liberty to read it with any acknowledgment." Perceiving, at this moment, his infamous purpose, I rose and handed the enclosure back to it carried, and refrained my indignation. He went on to examine to detail the events in Africa, and in France, Spain and the United States—and, as he said, from a certain opinion of the Chief, I will not him to proceed. Among other things he told, that I Mr. Pinckney, was to take charge of the new administration, or if his conduct should be approved by them war was inevitable. I, I, I,