er, departed for the Carnatic on his route to Egypt.

This army is to be at Seringapatam on the 20th inſtant, and after a halt of three days proceeds to Cotiote; a detachment from Bombay is to co-operate with us, and will, to a certain extent influence our movements.

The enemy's country is excellently adapted to offenſive warfare, abounding in faſtneſſes, and covered to ſuch extent with jungle, that an invading army is ſubject to inceſſant fire almoſt without knowing from whence it iſſues; the Rajah too is known to have been long preparing for the war he has provoked.

Since the monſoon, the weather has been fine, but rather cold, which is ſtated to have occaſioned much ſickneſs in different parts of the country, but our army is tolerably healthy.

STATE PAPER.

Note from the Hanoverian Ministry to the Royal Pruſsian Directorial Counsellor Von Dohm, respecting the withdrawing of the Pruſsian troops from the Electorate of Hanover.

HANOVER, June 14.

His majeſty the king of Pruſſia having in the beginning of April of the preſent year, unexpectedly ordered that corps of his troops hitherto acting with the army of obſervation, formed for the general defence, to take poſſeſſion of the diſtricts in Germany belonging to his Britannic majeſty, in a written declaration of the 30th March of the preſent year, on the part of his Pruſſian majeſty, by his miniſter of ſtate, of war, and of the cabinet, Count Schulenburgh, ſent to Hanover for that purpoſe. Theſe cauſes and motives were founded on the differences that had ariſen between his Britannic majeſty and the crowns of Denmark and Sweden, on account of the Peterſburgh convention of the 16th December, 1800; on the proceedings of England againſt Denmark and Sweden: on the engagements of his Pruſſian majeſty for his allies, agreeably to his acceſſion to the Peterſburgh convention; and particularly on the circumſtance that England would not reſort to means for an amicable ſettlement of theſe differences.—Hence his Pruſſian majeſty deduced his reſolution "not only to ſhut up the mouths of the Elbe, Weſer and Ems, but alſo to take poſſeſſion of the ſtates of his majeſty the king of the united iſlands of the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, ſituated in Germany, and belonging to him as elector of Brunſwick and Lunenburg."—His Pruſſian majeſty added in his letter addreſſed to his Britannic majeſty's German miniſters at Hanover, "that the declaration related to the differences that had ariſen between England and the Northern Powers, and was to be conſidered merely as a neceſſary conſequence of the diſagreeable circumſtances that had taken place." By the circumſtances and cauſes, therefore, aſſigned as the reaſon on the part of Pruſſia, the agreement was relative, which his Britannic majeſty's German miniſtry, together with the general commanding his German troops, were obliged to enter into on the 3d of April of the preſent year, and whereby, under the exiſting circumſtances and cauſes formerly exiſting have been entirely changed and removed in the courſe of the month of May, ſo that circumſtances, at preſent, are rather the reverſe. Hoſtilities have ceaſed between England and the Northern Powers, and ſo far from rejecting means for an amicable ſettlement, immediate friendly miſſions have even taken place on both ſides, and the crowns of Denmark and Sweden, imitating the wiſe ſentiments of his majeſty the preſent emperor of Ruſſia, are actually engaged in amicably ſettling the differences with the Britiſh government. The happy iſſue of theſe peaceable negociations not being doubted by any of the parties, the Britiſh government began rendering commerce free in the Baltic; Ruſſia, Denmark and Sweden have reſtored the commercial intercourſe by public declarations; and the embargo formerly laid on Engliſh ſhips in Ruſſia is again taken off. His majeſty the king of Pruſſia having, during the courſe of theſe ſucceſſive changes, permitted all commercial and other intercourſe with his Britannic majeſty's ſubjects, which has likewiſe remained undiſturbed by England, with reſpect to the Pruſſian ſtates, it is evident that his Pruſſian majeſty has no longer any cauſe for allowing meaſures to be taken on his part againſt the crown of England. But his majeſty the king of Pruſſia has alſo declared already, that the meaſures which had been formerly taken, could now no longer be deemed applicable and expedient, for that, on the part of Pruſſia, the ſhutting up of the rivers is entirely annulled, and the navigation of the Elbe and Weſer has been again declared free. His majeſty the king of Pruſſia, from the ſame conſideration, has likewiſe demanded from the crown of Denmark, and effected, the evacuation of Hambrugh and Lubeck, and withdrawn the troops that had been ſtationed in the Duchy of Oldenburg, for the purpoſe of occupying the left bank of the Weſer. It is impoſſible, therefore, that the occupation of his Britannic majeſty's dominion, which had been connected with the ſhutting up of the rivers, and grounded on the ſame cauſes, can alone remain and continue. On the contrary, it appears evidently, from the whole courſe of the proceedings, that the cauſes no longer any where exiſt which furniſhed the ground for the letter addreſſed to the king's miniſtry here by the king of Pruſſia, on the 30th of March, the declaration made by his majeſty in conſequence thereof, and the agreement afterwards entered into. It is impoſſible to conſider this agreeably to his majeſty's wiſdom and juſtice, but as ſomething which cannot be miſtaken by him, and which, in the events already ſtated, has already been admitted and acknowledged by his majeſty. The ſentiments which his majeſty the king of Pruſſia entertains for his Britannic majeſty, and the friendly relations ſubſiſting between him and the crown of England, will therefore leave no doubts on this ſubject, without being under the neceſſity of recurring to the nature of the conſtitution of the German empire, and the union of its ſtates with each other, with reſpect to this buſineſs, which relates entirely to a foreign kingdom, and which has always been, and will ever remain, foreign to the dominions which his majeſty poſſeſſes as elector, and as a ſtate of the German empire. All this is grounded on the firm confidence which his Britannic majeſty here wiſhes to manifeſt, that his majeſty the king of Pruſſia will not heſitate to withdraw his troops from his majeſty's German dominions; and that maintainance will no longer be demanded for theſe troops, which has been ſo burthenſome to the country. The king's miniſter has, for this purpoſe, addreſſed this note to the Pruſſian Directorial Counſellor, Von Dohm, entreating him at the ſame time to forward it to his court, and to effect a ſpeedy reſolution in conſequence.

(Signed)

(L. S.) By the *Royal* and *Electoral Miniſtry.*

To the Royal Pruſſian Directorial Counſellor, Von Dohm, at Horneburgh.

Konigsberg, (Ruſsia,) June 21.

According to accounts from St. Peterſburgh, the Sacred Directing Synod was honored on the 3d of June, with the preſence of his Ruſſian Imperial Majeſty. The Emperor was received by the members at the door of the Hall aſſembly; and after his Imperial Majeſty had taken his ſeat, and ſignified his permiſſion that the members ſhould be likewiſe ſeated, the following Imperial Ukaſe was read:

"As it is our wiſh to give our people a proof of our eſteem, and reverence for the order of the prieſthood, and to confirm and ſtrengthen in that order the ſentiment of ſelf eſteem and abhorrence of crime, which muſt be more exemplary in the ſervants of the moſt high, who offer to him bloodneſs ſacrifices, than in other perſons; we have thought proper to reſtore forever in its full force and effect, the *Confirmation* granted to the Sacred Synod on the 9th of December, 1796, but which was ſoon after ſuſpended; and, in conſequence, we order, that, for the future, all the Prieſts or Deacons, who ſhall be guilty of criminal offences, and brought before any court for the ſame, ſhall be *exempted from ſuffering corporeal puniſhment.*"

After the reading of this moſt gracious Ukaſe, the Synod returned its moſt humble thanks to his Imperial Majeſty, for this ſpecial favor ſhewn to the ordained miniſters of the Greek Ruſſian Church. His Imperial Majeſty afterwards heard ſeveral of the judgements of the Synod, to which he gave his entire approbation; on which the firſt member, the Metropolitan of Novogorod and St. Peterſburgh, Ambroſius, delivered an oration of thanks to his Majeſty, in the name of the Synod and the whole clergy. The Emperor then teſtified his good wiſhes to the Synod, and the principal Procureur, the Secretary, and all the members had the honor to kiſs his hand.

The ſubſequent articles were translated for the American Daily Advertiſer, from Hamburg papers to the eleventh of Aug.

VIENNA, Auguſt 1.

Yeſterday morning a courier arrived here from Lord Elgin at Conſtantinople, to the Britiſh ambaſſador, Lord Minto; and in the afternoon the latter made known the official account that the town and forts of Cairo, and all the French troops that lay there partly in garriſon, partly in intrenchments, had given themſelves up on capitulation to the combined Turkiſh and Britiſh forces. The French troops are made priſoners of war, and will be tranſported to France. The joy of the inhabitants on the ſigning of the capitulation cannot be deſcribed---and had it not been for the preſence of the Britiſh, the people had committed the moſt barbarous outrages upon the French priſoners of war.

Since the middle of June already, the Grand Vizier, with the aſſiſtance of Gen. Hutchinſon, had ſurrounded Cairo, and the remaining parts of the combined force had approached the forts and threatened them with ſtorm. The French, however, obſerving the ſuperiority of force againſt them, ſoon concluded quietly to lay down their arms.

The number of priſoners is ſtated to be 5000, amongſt whom are many Greeks, Armenians, &c.

In conſequence of this capitulation, all Upper and Lower Egypt have fallen into the hands of the Turks and Engliſh—the French retain nothing more of Egypt but the town of Alexandria.

After the entrance of the Grand Vizier into Cairo, that general, together with the Engliſh, had determined to draw all the force they could ſpare towards Alexandria, and it was expected that Gen. Menou would ſoon follow the example of his comrades at Cairo, and endeavor to obtain a decent capitulation.

HAMBURG, Auguſt 11.

To-day we have received the ordinary poſt from Conſtantinople, with letters to the 10th of July. Theſe (which do not come down ſo late as the above Courier account) mention, that the ſcarcity of water in Alexandria had already come to ſuch a pitch, that the ſoldiers received each but one beker of water a day. Much heavy artillery had been ordered to Cairo. Gen. Hutchinſon had received a freſh reinforcement of 7000 Engliſh troops.

FOR SALE.

In purſuance of an order of the Orphans Court for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, will be exposed to ſale on Friday the 23d of October Inſt. at 10 o'clock, A. M. at ROCK-HILL, late the reſidence of GUSTAVUS SCOTT, Eſq. deceaſed.

A number of Negroes, houſehold and kitchen Furniture, Horſes, Cows, and a variety of other articles. The terms of ſale will be as follow:—Where the property ſold to any one purchaſer ſhall not exceed twenty dollars, caſh; but where the property ſold to any one purchaſer ſhall amount to more than that ſum, a credit of ſix months will be given, on the purchaſer's paſſing bond, with good ſecurity, for the payment thereof, with intereſt from the day of ſale.

And on Tueſday following, being the 27th day of October, at 10 o'clock A. M. will be expoſed at public ſale, at the farm called Strawberry-Vale, ſituate in Virginia, about nine miles from George-town.

A number of Negroes, Horſes, Mules, Cows, Calves, and Farming Utenſils, belonging to the eſtate of the ſaid Guſtavus Scott. The terms of ſale the ſame as above.

On the day of ſale at Rock-hill, will likewiſe be ſold at public vendue, one moiety of a GRIST-MILL, ſtanding on Rock-Creek. Likewiſe a number of well ſituated Lots in the City of Waſhington. Alſo a number of Potomac and Potomac Bridge Shares, belonging to ſaid eſtate.—The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

ELIAS B. CALDWELL, Adm'r.

Waſhington, October 2. epts

LOTS FOR SALE in the City of Waſhington.

By virtue of a power of Attorney, the Subſcriber will ſell 3 valuable Lots, No. 12, 13, 14 in ſquare No. 407 on the plat of the ſaid City; advantageouſly ſituated, being nearly oppoſite the Great Hotel—on one of the Lots is a frame Building in the tenure of Mr. JOHN AIKIN, who will ſhew the premiſes.

They will be ſold for 1-3rd Caſh; 1-3rd in 6 months, and the reſidue in 12 months for notes with approved ſecurity.—A good title will be given on payment of the whole purchaſe money.—If the above Lots are not diſpoſed of at private ſale before the 8th day of October next they will be ſold at Public Auction on that day at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. THOS. YATES Vendue ſtore in this City.

SAMUEL VINCENT,
No. 44 North Gay ſtreet.

Baltimore 25th Sept. 1801.

P. S For further particulars enquire of Mr. Alexander M'Cormick, Merchant, near the Capitol, or of S. V.

ept8O.

The ſchooners Dolphin & Kitty

now lying at Mr. Young's Wharf will conſtantly take freight every three weeks from this to Annapolis or Baltimore. For terms apply to BROHAWN and BOYS.

Waſhington July 15, 1801. tf

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1801.

Translation of a letter from MR. PICHON, *Charge des Affairs, &c. of the French Republic, to the Secretary of State, dated, George-Town,* 14 *Sept.* 1801.

SIR,

I take the liberty to communicate to you a newſpaper of New-York of the 9th September, which I received on the 12th following. This newſpaper gives an extract of an oration attributed to a miniſter of Connecticut; and in a note to the oration, which, as you will ſee, relates to myſelf, it is ſaid that I have publiſhed propoſals for giving a new edition of Godwin's works.

The aſſertion as well as the obſervations which follow, having it evidently for their object to throw odium upon me, as well in a public as a perſonal point of view, I have thought that I could not diſpenſe with contradicting it as abſolutely and entirely void of truth. Not only have I never iſſued the propoſals attributed to me, but ſince my reſidence I have had no participation in propoſals of this kind, if any have in fact been made, a circumſtance of which I am perfectly ignorant.

The ſole object of this communication, ſir, is to find the means of repelling an imputation made with intent to injure, and I have ſuppoſed that I could not ſuitably make uſe of any other method of effecting it than through yourſelf.

Accept, ſir, my reſpects, with the aſſurance of my conſideration,

(Signed)

L. A. PICHON.

The Newſpaper referred to is the Commercial Advertiſer of the 9th of September, 1801, and contains the following note annexed to Mr. Dwight's oration: the concluſion of which is therein publiſhed.

Note.—Political Juſtice, vol. 2, p. 368, Phil. Ed.—It is worthy of remark, that citizen Pichon, the commercial Agent of Bonaparte in the United States, under the new Convention with France, ſince his reſidence here has iſſued propoſals for re-publiſhing this work of Godwin's *for the benefit of our citizens at large.* Is it not a little ſingular, that the firſt ſteps of a French diplomatique character in this country, ſhould be to inſtruct our countrymen *in politics and morals.* What is ſtill more ſingular in the preſent inſtance, is this—Godwin is an Engliſhman, and wrote his book in the Engliſh language, which it is probable is as well underſtood by our countrymen, as by a Frenchman. But, if it be true, as has been publicly ſaid, that his work is uſed in the Virginia College, for the inſtruction of their youth, we can at leaſt conjecture who is at the bottom of the plan for republiſhing it under the wing of citizen Pichon.

The Mayor of New-York has iſſued a proclamation, reciting the exiſtence of a malignant fever in Charleſton and Savannah, and directing all veſſels arriving therefrom before the 1ſt of November, to ride quarantine, if deemed expedient by the Health-Officer.

A dreadful ſtorm has recently occurred near Padua and Verona, which deſtroyed 14 villages, and in a very wide extent has been productive of incredible miſchief. At Montebello, it is ſtated, that a hail ſtone, weighing 15 pounds and a half, penetrated through the roof of a houſe, and actually made its way to the ground floor!

We are happy to remark that the kine-pox inoculation is progreſſing in Boſton, and in its neighboring towns, to entire ſatiſfaction. Preſident Jefferſon has written to Dr. Waterhouſe, that he is inoculating his domeſtics with it, and encouraging the neighborhood of Monticello to follow his example. He ſpeaks of it as the moſt important diſcovery ever made in the hiſtory of the healing art.

[*Boſt. Cent.*

The legiſlature of U. Canada have paſſed a law which is dated July 9th 1801, laying the like duties on goods and merchandize imported into that Britiſh province from the United States, as are now laid on ſimilar articles imported from Great Britain, and other places; and they have made the following ports of entry—Cornwall, Johnſtown, Newcaſtle, York, Kingſton, Niagara, Queenſton, Fort Erie, Kingſton, Niagara, Queenſton, Fort Erie Paſſage, Turkey-point, Amherſtburgh, and Sandwich. It declares that all goods not prohibited, ſhall pay the ſame duties as on entries by ſea. No duties ſhall be levied on Peltries by whomſoever imported into