HAMBURGH, May 20.

"Intelligence has just been received here, by an express from Magdeburgh, that all the roads in that quarter are covered with Prussian troops, baggage waggons and artillery, directing their march towards the Electorate of Hanover; which country it seems to be one of the most important operations of the chief consul to occupy, provided the Prussians do not prevent him.

"The cabinet of Berlin, some time ago, perfectly submitted to all the views of that of the Thuilleries; but since Russia and Austria have declared it to be their firm intention to maintain a strict neutrality during the present contest, the Prussian cabinet begins to have the same sentiments.

Private letters from La Vendee mention, that the spirit of the inhabitants of that lately so unhappy province, seems to be again rising from its ashes, and that the republican armed force, which is to be stationed there, will be raised to 80,000 men.

ANTWERP, May 8.

The following letter dated the 6th instant from the minister of Marine and the colonies, has been received by the first commissary of the marine in this city: I have to inform you, that all the vessels having on board troops, provisions and military stores, for the colonies, and at the expence of the Republic, which may not have sailed the 10th, must not depart till further orders. As to the ships navigating our coasts, you may permit those to sail: at the same time however recommending to their commanders to use all the precautions which are necessary in time of war. It will be necessary that you inform the commercial body, that this uncertainty is of such a nature, that it is at present more incumbent than ever to use the greatest precaution in their commercial dealings, as it is extremely probable that England, according to custom, will first commence hostilities, even before a declaration of war."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 27.

MEDIATION OF RUSSIA.

MR. FOX said, he considered the question he was about to bring forward, as important as any that had ever come before the House. With respect to the general question of war or peace, he should have no objection to discuss it now, if he had not already done it; his opinion on that subject was well known, with that opinion the majority of the House differed; the country was at war, and every measure which was calculated to render that war successful, should have his support. Every one, however, must agree in the propriety and expediency of any measure which was calculated to bring that war to a termination as soon as possible. The object of his motion was, to terminate it by a measure perfectly practicable in itself, and likely to be attended with the most beneficial consequences. It was to advise his majesty to avail himself of the disposition which it was understood the Emperor of Russia had shewn to mediate between the two countries; the advantages of such a mediation, it was not necessary to point out. The mediation of a great power was always of use, even when it did little more than lend its name, as a name thus given to a treaty, might give it a sanction in the eyes of Europe, which it would not otherwise possess. The mediation proposed, in this case, was of a very different nature. If a mediation had been offered by the emperor of Russia, and if, as it was understood, it had been accepted by the enemy he could not avoid considering the advantages which would accrue from the acceptance of it on the part of this country; and who so proper to mediate upon this occasion as Russia, who had been applied to, to become one of the guarantees of the island of Malta, which was the principal subject in dispute? He thought, however, that the mediation of Russia would go a great way further; by the thought that from his power, his general character, and from a variety of other circumstances, the emperor of Russia was the fittest sovereign to undertake a mediation of this nature, not only with a view to the general points to which that mediation might be applied, but also to those particular points which formed the subject of dispute between this country and France. With respect to the general character of that sovereign, from all they were able to collect, the court of Petersburgh had given proofs of an eminent desire to preserve the tranquility of Europe, and that France and England, and all the lesser powers, might be at peace. Every circumstance tended to prove the great and strong desire of the government of Russia for peace, and it was also stated to have expressed a strong disapprobation of the conduct of France in various instances. Now if they were to look for a mediation, there were two qualities extremely essential, which in this case existed in all their force. In the first place, he found on the part of Russia an eminent desire of peace; and in the second, a great disapprobation of the conduct of France, which was in a great measure connected with the circumstances out of which the dispute with this country had arisen. If such a mediation should be successful, and he confessed he was extremely sanguine in his expectation as to the result, it might lead to a much larger system, and might have an extremely favourable influence upon the general state of Europe. If it was put to him, was he sure that this would produce peace, he should say, that he certainly could not be sure, but he never looked forward to any result with a more sanguine expectation than to the result of the mediation, of which he proposed that we should avail ourselves. He thought he should not differ from any one member when he said, that of all the circumstances in the state of Europe, that which gave most cause for lamentation, was that we had not the power of protecting others, and that we must continue the contest, with the certainty that France would use the power which she possessed for the purposes of ulterior aggrandizement, and of oppressing those states which were unable to resist her. He hoped then, that the mediation of Russia would have the effect of preventing those lamentable consequences. What Power possessed so fair a right, as it were, to prescribe Peace to Europe? Besides; the Emperor of Russia, from particular circumstances, might be enabled to use strong language to Bonaparte.—The late Emperor had a dispute with this country, which had been since amicably settled, and there was not the least reason to suppose the present Emperor would wish to renew that dispute; but as it was said with respect to the treaty of Amiens, that there were many points in it unsatisfactory to that Court. The Emperor might therefore say to this country, if you will be bound by your treaty, I will be bound by mine. When, however, he came to talk to the enemy, the emperor had still stronger grounds. He understood that a part of his majesty's declaration alluded to a proposal made by France to Russia for the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire. Russia it was well known was always the enemy of the Ottoman Empire, its Princes had almost an hereditary design upon Turkey, and if any dismemberment of that Empire was to take place, Russia must necessarily gain the largest share; but the Emperor of Russia might say to the First Consul, if I abstain from all designs of that sort, do you, also abstain, and a system might then be formed and carried into effect, by which no power in Europe could be enabled to injure the Ottoman Empire. The Emperor of Russia would also join the country in any proposition for the better protection of the secondary powers of Europe from the oppression of France. It might be said that France would accede to such a proposition only to gain time; it might be so, but that would answer his (Mr. Fox's) purpose, as the effect would be the postponement of the contest. If Russia is proposed any measure tending to the security of the Turkish Empire, it must be acceded to by France. It might be said that France might accede, and afterwards break the treaty; it might be so, but if this was the case, there was an end of all treaties whatever. This advantage would however result, that if France broke a treaty thus made, it would not be Great Britain only that would be engaged in the contest, but Great Britain and Russia conjointly. Much had been formerly said upon the subject of Continental Alliances, they might be prudent or not, according to circumstances; but if alliances were necessary, there was no power so competent as Russia to reduce the power of France. He asked whether we had not a better chance of obtaining the cordial co-operation of Russia, after such a mediation had been tried and failed, than at the present moment? He considered the present as a happy opportunity, which if not seized, it might be afterwards much to be lamented. He asked any man, whatever might be the power of France, if, when it saw Russia and Great Britain united, the boldest government of that country would not shrink from the contest.

The only possible case of opposition to such an union, was that of Austria and Prussia joining France; but this was so extremely improbable, that it was not worth considering. The general policy of the court of Berlin, was pacific; in Austria the same opinion pretty generally prevailed, which resulted in a great measure, from the change of Councils and the prevalence of the Archiduke Charles, who although not ultimately successful in the late contest, had obtained by his conduct the greatest glory, and who appeared to consider that glory as an additional motive to peace. Thus with a pacific court of Berlin, of Vienna, and of Petersburg, there was every advantage to be gained by the proposed Mediation, from whence, in the event of its failure, a subsequent co-operation of the court of Petersburg might be insured. They would, at least, if such a Mediation failed, enlist the good opinion of mankind in the prosecution of the war, whilst the house and the Country would be better satisfied, and a strong and unanswerable case would be made out on the part of Great Britain—By refusing that mediation, we should be enabled to prevent the agrandizement of France.—If it was supposed the mediation of Russia was only offered to conceal a friendship for France, then his majesty's ministers had a solid and unquestionable right to refuse it, but he did not believe that such was the case, nor did he believe that there was any such suspicion. The mediation came at a late period, but he trusted his majesty's ministers would not hesitate to put an end to the contest as soon as they could, consistent with the honour of the country. If peace was the effect of the mediation, a more solid and firm league might be made; it would not merely be aguarantee for Malta, but a guarantee for Europe. The tranquility of the continent might be preserved, and all those exchanges and cessions prevented, which might be contrary to the interests of other nations, and a system might be established, by which those nations which had sustained losses might be prevented from receiving further injuries, and those who had gained might be induced to be satisfied with their gains, and thus all further encroachments might be prevented, and a fair prospect of a long and uninterrupted peace might ensue. He concluded by moving "That an humble address be presented to his majesty, praying that his majesty would be graciously pleased to avail himself of the disposition manifested by the Emperor of Russia to mediate between his majesty and the government of France, for the purpose of terminating the war, if it could be effected consistent with the honor of his Majesty's crown, and the interest of the country." He also moved, "That his Majesty's declaration should be read," which was accordingly entered as read.

LORD HAWKESBURY said, he was glad the honorable gentleman had moved that his Majesty's Declaration should be read, as by that it appeared that his majesty was disposed to enter into any arrangement which was consistent with the honor of his Majesty's Crown, and the interests of his people.—He should have hoped that that very passage in the declaration would have convinced the hon. gentleman that his motion was unnecessary and ill-timed. To the motion itself he had two objections; first, that no constitutional or parliamentary ground had been laid down in support of the motion; and secondly, that it appeared that there existed no such ground whatever for the motion. All the arguments, on the contrary, bore on the other side; and he was sure that if no parliamentary ground existed for the motion, it could produce no good, and might produce harm. He trusted that he respected enough the valuable privileges of that house to be convinced that they had no right to interfere and give their opinion with respect to the conduct of his majesty's government, and more especially upon that most important question of peace or war. But whilst he admitted this, he contended that the constitution, having wisely invested his majesty, with the prerogative of negociating, and of declaring peace or war, some sufficient grounds ought to be made out for interfering with the conduct of his majesty's government in that respect. One was, that his majesty's government had been guilty of neglect, and that it ought or ought not to have done some particular act, because such and such consequences might or might not have resulted from it, in which case it was certainly open to the house to say that it ought to be done. The other was, where without any such neglect, the system laid down by his majesty's ministers was such, that it did not include some particular point, or various points, in which case, it was perfectly competent for the house to say, that such points ought to have been included in that system. But in every case of this kind, a fair and strong ground ought to be made out. In this case no fair ground had been brought forward in support of the motion. The measure which the house were called upon to accede to, had not been neglected by his majesty's ministers, neither did the system they had laid down preclude that measure. If any case should happen in which such a measure should be rendered necessary or expedient, it was already provided for. Upon this it would indeed be necessary for him to add no more than to refer to the last paragraph but one of his majesty's declaration, in which, having stated all the grievances of which he had complained, and the necessity of recalling his Ambassador from Paris, and of having recourse to arms, his majesty says to all Europe, "That he will be ready to concur even now, in an arrangement, by which satisfaction will be given to him for the indignities which had been offered to his crown and to his people, and sufficient security offered against further encroachments on the part of France." What was this but to shew his majesty's sincere disposition for peace, and he would ask, whether, after that, any administration could advise his majesty to refuse to listen to any reasonable, fair, practicable propositions for peace, if peace could be obtained consistently with the honor of this nation. But as to the latter part of the hon. gentleman's speech on the policy of Europe, and of continental connexions, he should not take up the time of the house, more especially since there was scarcely a principle laid down by the hon. gentleman in which he did not completely agree, and he concurred with him, that the only mode of lessening the progress of that system, the fatal effects, of which had been felt for the last 10 years war, and felt as much since the conclusion of peace, was, by the union of the independent states of Europe, on broad, liberal and fair motives, and not on interested or selfish principles; on a general and a liberal understanding of what truly composes the public policy of Europe. He agreed also that the power, to which the hon. gentleman referred namely Russia, was the power, of all others, which it was the interest of this country, the most to conciliate; as being the best capable of forming the basis of a proper general arrangement to give us peace, and upon a system which the hon. gentleman stated, and on which the hon. gentleman felt as he did.—Now without going into subjects not necessarily connected with that, and on which there might be some division of opinion growing out of debate, he would say, that the circumstance which weighed most upon his mind with respect to the last peace was, that it had not afforded us any ability to arrest the progress of France: but the peace was made with a view of enabling us hereafter to oppose a barrier to the encroachments of France; but he could say most sincerely, from the hour of the conclusion of that peace to the present day, no efforts had been wanting on the part of his Majesty's government, to form such a concert (not with a view of renewing the war, but with a pure defensive view) to oppose a barrier against further encroachment; and, whatever disposition there might be in some part of that House not to do justice to his Majesty's government, yet he could state most confidently, no efforts had been wanting on their part, which, if successful, most probably, and perhaps he could say, almost certainly, the circumstances of which were not now to be debated, would have answered the purpose for which they were intended, so that the House would not be now debating on the subject before them; but he saw not, either in the commencement of hostilities, or the course which had been taken, any thing which could render that mediation inefficient now, if there was that disposition on the part of the other powers of Europe to render it effectual, and this brought him to that part of the speech of the right hon. gentleman, which related to the offer of the Mediation of Russia, at a period of the negociation which was stated to be, with a view to the settlement of the differences between his Majesty and France. With respect to any offer that had been made of such mediation, unquestionably if his Majesty's government had been disposed to exclude all considerations, or were not disposed to explain fully to the Russian government; and even at the present crisis, he should have thought that the powers of Europe would be acting unwisely in offering a mediation after a critical negociation for several weeks.—

(To be continued.)

WASHINGTON CITY

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.

DIED.

At Nassau, N. P. on the 6th of June, General Josiah Tutuall jun. late Governor of the state of Georgia.

From the Federal Gazette.

The editors have received the following letter from a correspondent, which they have much pleasure in laying before their readers:

Messrs. Yundt and Brown,

The following is an extract of a letter which I received from a friend, on whom the fullest reliance may be placed.

Your obedient servant, A. B.

"I intended immediately to have written to Messrs. Yundt and Brown, the conductors of the Federal Gazette, published in Baltimore, but as you are on the spot, I wish you would be good enough to give them the information I wished to communicate:—I observed some time ago, in their paper, an article of intelligence, which they appeared to give with regret—that a late decision of the court of chancery in England would deprive this state of all hope of recovering the £250,000 stock in the bank of England, which it had long been contending for. I do not know that any determination has been made on this subject at all; it ought however to be known, that, in any event, a part only of the sum will be lost to the state, as the king of Great Britain authorised Mr. King, the American minister at his court, to say that he was ready to relinquish any right that the court of chancery might award to him on the subject. A communication to this amount has been made by Mr. King to the governor of this state.

Some additional papers relative to the late negociation have been laid before parliament. Among these the following is the only document which we find interesting to the American reader:— *Phil. pap.*

Copy of a letter from Mr. R. King to Lord Hawkesbury.

London, May 15, 1803.

My Lord,

In the present critical posture of affairs, I lose no time in communicating to your lordship, for his majesty's information, that a treaty was signed at Paris on the 30th day of April last, by the Plenipotentiaries of America and France; by which the complete sovereignty of the town and territory of N. Orleans as well as all Louisiana, as the same was heretofore possessed by Spain has been acquired by the United States of America. In drawing this treaty, care has been taken so to frame the same as not to infringe any right of G. Britain in the navigation of the river Mississippi.

I flatter myself that this communication will be received with satisfaction, and regarded as a new proof of the disposition of the United States, to observe towards his majesty a spirit of amity and confidence, important at all times, and more especially so in present circumstances, to the harmony and mutual prosperity of the two countries.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to your lordship the assurance of distinguished consideration, with which I have the honor to be, &c.

RUFUS KING.

Right hon. lord Hawkesbury.

[Here follows a note from Lord Hawkesbury, acknowledging the receipt of the above.]

NEW-YORK, July 23.

Last from the Mediterranean—By capt. Hamilen, who arrived here this morning from Leghorn, we learn, that three or four days before he sailed, the frigate Adams arrived there in company with two other ships from Philadelphia and Salem—the Adams was quarantined. All the British ships, about 30 sail, hauled out in the Roads under cover of the Active frigate. The French troops took possession of the city two weeks before capt. H. came away, and a French frigate had arrived at the island of Elba with ammunition and provisions.

Capt. Tyler of the schr's Union, who arrived at Charleston on the 12th July in 10 days from St. Thomas, reports, that a British lugger from Tortola was cruizing off the harbor for the purpose of pressing British seamen on board neutral vessels; and that a New-York brig from one of the windward islands, bound to St. Croix, had three of her hands and the second mate pressed, and was compelled to enter St. Thomas for a fresh supply of men. The news of war had a very sensible effect on the price of provisions and produce in St. Thomas—every article immediately rose 25 per cent, and flour which a few days previous was selling at 8 dollars rose to 14. A Danish ship from St. Thomas had been captured by a British privateer, and sent into Tortola, upon suspicion of having Dutch property on board.

AT a meeting of the Subscribers to the Theatre now building in the city of Washington, on Wednesday evening July 20th, 1803, convened agreeably to public notice.

Capt. TINGEY, in the chair.
THOMAS HERTY, Sec.

RESOLVED, By this meeting that they feel highly satisfied with the progress which has been made in the erecting theatre, and that the committee who have been charged with the business, deserve the thanks of the meeting, who upon enquiry find the building has progressed as expeditiously as could have been expected; and any reports which have been made to injure that object or to shake the confidence of the stock-holders is unjust and highly disapproved by this meeting.

Ordered that the same be published three times in the National intelligencer and a George Town paper.

July 22. 3t

Boarding & Day Schools.

PRESIDENT'S SQUARE.

J. GARDINER instructs Youth in Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Writing, and English Grammar.

MRS. GARDINER teaches Needle Work, Tambouring, &c. Young Ladies who desire so to do, can divide their time betwixt the two schools.

Boys from the country accommodated with Board and Lodging on reasonable terms.

June 1. 6mo

General Post-Office, July 22, 1803.

WHEREAS sundry representations have been made to this Office of losses sustained in the transmission of money by the mail, whereby it appears that depredations may have been committed by some agent of this department. Be it therefore known that by virtue of the powers by law in me vested, I do hereby offer a reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons who will give to this office such information as shall produce the conviction and punishment of the perpetrator of any such crime.

GIDEON GRANGER
Post Master general.

FOR Sale One hundred and fifty acres of land, One hundred acres of which is in wood—it is situated within six miles of the Eastern Branch ferry. terms apply to
ICHAEL LOWE.
Prince George county, July 22. 3taw