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PARIS, June 10.

The minister of the interior has sent the following letter to the prefect of Maine and Loire, dated the 1st inst.

"*Citizen Prefect,*

"The British Cabinet is resolved to have war. Not satisfied with ruling in Asia and America, England aims at governing Europe—it pretends to the exclusive possession of the commerce of the world, and dares to shut against us the ports of the Levant. To seize every thing, possess every thing, to render all nations tributary, and to extinguish every where industry—such is the policy and ambition of its government. The Chief Consul ardently wishes for peace. To preserve it he has made every sacrifice which he thought compatible with his own glory, and with the dignity of the nation. The Chief Consul, in the negociations, tried every resource which wisdom could suggest—but the British government would have war, and there is no longer any hope of preserving that glorious peace which our armies conquered.

"England will not allow us to retain our commercial prosperity, nor that rank which the nation has assumed in Europe: it wishes to see us a degraded nation, always tributary to its industry, and receiving laws from its merchants; but, citizen Prefect, our destiny is marked by the population and position of France, by the character of its inhabitants, by the strength of its government, and the genius of its chief, and you may entertain no doubt that England, in its delirium, will be dashed to pieces against that brazen Colossus, at the feet of which all Europe deposited their arms. But as this war is the cause of all, since the French honor and the fate of our national commerce are at stake, all ought to rally around government—and the young men, who are in particular called upon to collect the fruits of it, ought to be ambitious for the honor of mixing with the ranks of our brave men, that they may learn to conquer, and establish the repose and prosperity of France on the ruins of the British government. Urge then, citizen Prefect, the departure of the conscripts, maintain good order and public tranquility, and by a firm and paternal government endeavor to soften the evils inseparable from the justest war. "I salute you,

"CHAPTAL."

PARIS, June 13.

Last Saturday, after the arrival of a courier, the Prussian ambassador called upon Count de Marcoff, and they both together waited on Talleyrand, who after some conversation, desired them to accompany him to St. Cloud. On their return, he invited the Swedish & Danish ministers to his office, where they remained until late at night, when several couriers were expedited for the north of Europe. The particulars of these conferences cannot be known, but it is said, they referred to a proposal of France to renew the former Northern Coalition, *but which has been declined.*

The Emperor of Russia has refused the offer of the chief consul, to make the duke of Mecklenburgh, the Emperor's brother-in-law, the elector of Hanover.

The general opinion, that negociations about a peace with England are continued here through the medium of the Russian ambassador, causes the steadiness of our funds; the daily conference between him and Talleyrand, and the arrival and departure of several couriers to and from England, rather confirm this supposition.

The court of Vienna has contradicted officially the rumour of a convention having been concluded with France for shutting the ports of the Adriatic against the English, and for giving Wallachia to Austria.

June 23.

The Hamburgh mail has brought intelligence that the Prussian Envoy in that city had, by order of his court, communicated to the Senate the most satisfactory assurances on the part of the French government, with respect to the maintenance of the neutrality of the Hanse Towns during the present war.

The Hamburgh paper of the 17th, contains the following article upon this subject:—

A declaration from the office for foreign affairs has been made to all the foreign ambassadors now at Paris, signifying, that although the French government have found it necessary to occupy the Electorate of Hanover, and there to assume the authority which was exercised by the king of Great Britain, the French troops have, however, strict orders not to pass beyond the limits of the Electorate, and to remain only on one side of the Elbe. But the stoppage of the trade between Hamburgh and this country has done almost as much injury to the former, as if the French had actually taken possession of it.

June 29.

Bonaparte set out on his journey on Friday last. He was to reach Amiens the next night. He spent Thursday at Montfoutaine, Joseph Bonaparte's seat, and began his journey on Friday evening.

The French troops have entered the Papal territories, & a strong detachment is to proceed to the Neapolitan frontiers. The court of Naples is in a situation of extreme embarrassment. France wishes to be permitted to occupy part of Naples and Sicily, and a wish from her is to such a power as Naples equivalent to a command. But the Neapolitan government are anxious to be excused from receiving such visitors, and have applied to the court of Vienna which has presented a note on the subject to the French government.

General Mortier has imposed very heavy contributions upon the unfortunate people of Hanover; and has ordered the arms of the king of England to be taken down throughout the Electorate.

It was rumoured in Plymouth on Monday last, on what authority we know not, that a French fleet is at sea. We do not think that the Brest fleet has dared to venture out.

The latest accounts from Spain state, that no step has been as yet taken in that country, towards entering into a war with us.

An article from Vienna, of the 11th June, says, the entrance of the French army into Hanover has excited considerable emotion at this court. We are extremely curious to know how Prussia is to act on this occasion. On our part, orders have been sent to Count Cobentzel, the Imperial ambassador at Paris, to present a note to the French government upon that subject; and orders have been dispatched to make this known at the courts of Berlin and St. Petersburgh. In the present state of things, the English minister has deferred his journey, and continues here.

The Porte has declared its intention of maintaining a strict neutrality; and has sent a strong fleet to the Archipelago and the Mediterranean. The captain Pacha, commands it.

LONDON, June 17.

An article from Petersburg states that the Knights of the order of St. John of Jerusalem in that city, have with the emperor's consent, sent two deputies to compliment the grand master of the order. This circumstance is of great importance, inasmuch as we may infer from it that the emperor of Russia is against us in the affair of Malta, and that were he to mediate between this country and France, he would declare against our retention of the island. Perhaps, however, we did not want this circumstance to prove that the politics of St. Cloud find grace and favour in the eye of the Emperor of all the Russias. Yet it is rumoured that his imperial majesty is at this moment employed, through the medium of his ambassador at Paris, in mediating between the two countries. A messenger arrived yesterday afternoon at the Russian ambassador's with dispatches—the contents of which were immediately communicated to lord Hawkesbury. A cabinet council was held upon them this morning. Feeble indeed, are the hopes we entertain of a favorable issue of this determination. Yet the arrival of the messenger, and the reports to which it gave rise, produced the affect of diminishing the discount upon the omnium, which had been at four—it left off at three.

June 20.

The Moniteur of the 17th gives the London news from the Sun of the 13th, and to the article stating the king's unexpectedly coming to town on that day, is a note which informs us of the nature of the dispatch which the French messenger brought who reached London on the Sunday evening. He brought over the capitulation of Hanover concluded by Gen. Mortier, for his majesty's ratification, the Chief Consul waiting for the king's ratification before he ratified it himself! The insolence of this measure could only spring from a little and malignant mind!

A statement appears in the Moniteur of the 10th, issued from the office of the Minister of war, of the entry of general Mortier into the city of Hanover on the 5th instant. It is said in this statement that the most exact discipline was preserved amongst the French troops. The French army found in the city 15,000 muskets, 100 pieces of Artillery, and various other stores. In the Fortress of Hamlen there also were 500 pieces of Cannon. Gen. Frere had marched for Cuxhaven to intercept the passage of all English vessels on the Elbe; and general Rivaud, who was in possession of Verden, was charged with the execution of a similar purpose on the Weser, gen. Mortier adds, that although there was little public money found, the means would be furnished of paying the French troops without the assistance of France: of this there is little doubt. The Hanoverian army is stated to have consisted of 26 battalions, of infantry, of 500 men each, and 4000 cavalry.

Letters dated from Hanover of the 17th, inserted in the other papers, assert, that the greatest tranquility prevailed there, and that the French conducted themselves with the greatest amenity. In these letters, as upon every occasion relating to Hanover, an opportunity is taken of levelling the most scurrilous and contemptible abuse against the English Princes. The same letters state, that the Elbe and the Weser were open to neutral vessels, but shut against the English, and that the French had found at Stadt a frigate of 30 guns.

From Bremen, of the 8th, it is stated, that the French were in the neighbourhood of that city; that an embargo had been laid upon the English vessels, as an indemnity for the Bremen vessels which had been detained here, and that all bills of exchange from England, on Bremen and Hamburgh, had been protested.

A few, and a very few captures of English vessels are detailed in the Moniteur.

Leghorn has been declared in a state of siege by order of general Murat, and all the English there declared prisoners of war upon their parole. Two English vessels in the port, are richly laden, stated to have fallen into the hands of the French.

The city of Antwerp has been placed under military execution, for not having furnished its contingent of conscripts.

June 21.

The French army which entered Hanover, found there 15,000 new fusils, 5000 pair of pistols, 60 new ammunition waggons with good horses to them, 100 pieces of artillery, magazines filled with powder, materials for a bridge over the Elbe, and a cannon foundery. In the fortress of Hamlen upwards of 500 pieces of cannon were delivered to the French. Gen. Mortier, in his dispatches to government, says, that though he found but little money in the treasury, yet that will furnish the means to pay the French army in Hanover, "which now has to receive orders only from the First Consul."

Gen. Renaud occupies Verdun, and is to intercept the English ships on the Weser.

His majesty's ministers having prepared their great plan of arming the country, the following message was delivered on Saturday (18th) to the house of commons:

"G. R. His majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the house of commons, that in order to provide more effectually for the defence and security of the united kingdoms against the avowed designs of the enemy, and for the purpose of defence at large, his majesty thinks it necessary that a large additional force should forthwith be raised and assembled. His majesty therefore recommends this object to the serious consideration of his faithful commons; and relies on their adopting such measures as to their wisdom shall seem most advisable for carrying it into effect without delay."

The new plan of defence is to procure an addition of 50,000 men to the land forces of the country. Of this augmentation of the army, the mode to be adopted in its levying is in the proportion of

31,000 for the counties of England,
3,000 for London and the Tower Hamlets,
6,000 for Scotland, and
10,000 for Ireland;

who are all to be chosen by ballot. This disposable force is to be liable to serve any place of Great-Britain and Ireland, or in the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey. It is to be raised by ballot, on the principle of the militia ballot. Every man from 18 to 45, with certain exceptions, is to be liable to the ballot, and substitutes allowed. The army is to be put under command of officers appointed by his majesty. The officers are to be taken from the half-pay list; and, when that is exhausted, from the marines, from East India forces, and fencible officers.

Mr. Frere has announced to the cabinet of Madrid that his majesty would most gladly respect the neutrality of Spain, provided France would do the same; but no satisfactory reply has yet been received. Letters of marque and reprisal, it is thought will shortly be issued against his Catholic Majesty.

June 22.

The French are endeavouring to enflame the Porte against Great-Britain by asserting that the English general, before he evacuated Egypt, paid several visits to the Mameluke camp, assured the Beys of the protection of the British government, left guns and ammunition with them, and did not fail to set the Mamelukes against the French.

Leghorn is placed in a state of seige; not by desire of the queen regent of Etruria, but by order of general Murat.

June 24.

The following transaction is said to have taken place immediately after Mr. Liston delivered his note to the Dutch government, proposing a state of neutrality with Great Britain.

On this occasion, it is known that three commissioners proceeded to Paris, and they are said to have made an offer to the First Consul of thirty millions of guilders per annum, during the war, to purchase the liberty of enjoying neutrality. The merchants of Amsterdam offered to pay down the sum of twenty millions of guilders, and the other mercantile towns were willing to add proportionable payments. These offers, however, were refused, and, instead of receiving them, the French government communicated the following demands:

The Batavian Republic to advance thirty millions of guilders; to pay annually, during the war, fifty millions, to provide nine ships of the line, and a proportionable number of frigates; and to furnish twelve thousand troops.

Indeed, Holland is entirely deprived of any advantage it might derive from its own troops, as the whole of them are marched to join the French army in Hanover.

June 24.

Admiral Thornborough is gone to cruise off the mouth of the Elbe. Sir Sydney Smith has resumed his station off the Dutch coast.

The following is a copy of the communication made to the City of Bremen, by gen. Mortier:

"*French Republic, head quarters at Neuburgh, June 4, year 11.*

EDWARD MORTIER, LIEUTENANT GENERAL, COMMANDER IN CHIEF, TO THE SENATE OF BREMEN.

"The English government, gentlemen, having seized French vessels without any declaration of war, the French government orders that reprisals be made with respect to ships belonging to the subjects of Great-Britain. I request you, therefore, on the receipt of this letter, to confiscate, for the French Republic, all English vessels and magazines, and to arrest all officers and sailors in the service of Great-Britain, who happen to be in your city.

"I rely, gentlemen, on your readiness to conform to the intentions of my government.

"I have the honour to salute you.
Signed "EDWARD MORTIER."

Explanatory note of the wish of the commander in chief.

"Bremen, June 6.

"The general in chief commanding the French army in Hanover, relying on the amicable disposition of the city of Bremen towards the French Republic, conceives he may place implicit confidence in the senate for the execution of the following dispositions;—He demands,

"I. That an Embargo, be immediately put on all English vessels.

"II. That all English officers and sailors be immediately sent to the French army.

"III. That the merchants of the city make a declaration of the merchandize belonging to the English, which are consigned to them.

"Also, their situation with regard to their English correspondents."

June 24.

The bill for raising an additional military force of 50,000 men was read in the house of commons a second time last evening, and produced an interesting discussion. Mr. Pitt gave the plan his full and entire approbation. He considered it as being that which appeared to him to furnish the most prompt and efficacious method of providing for our first wants—a large defensive force; and as laying the only sure foundation of giving us, within a reasonable time, a disposable force, to enable us to take advantage of any opening that might occur to permit us to act offensively against the enemy. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to Mr. Windham, stated, that notwithstanding the balloting, and the progress made in raising the militia within the last three months, the recruiting service had been nearly as productive as in a similar period at any former time. He stated, too, that we had a greater regular force on foot than at any period of the war: and that, in a few days, the militia would be completed to 90,000 men.

No ship of any description has been able to come out of Brest or go in since Admiral Cornwallis's fleet has been on that station. We understand that the French have in that port 23 line of battle ships, completely ready for sea, besides a number of gun and flat bottomed boats. French troops are marching in from every direction to the different towns on the coast opposite to England, to keep up the rumor of an invasion of this country.

Bonaparte sent over the capitulation of Hanover for his majesty's ratification, accompanying it with a proposal to restore Hanover for Malta, which was instantly rejected.

The French government is said to have demanded of the Batavian Republic the advance of 30 millions of guilders, 50 millions annually during the war, to provide 9 ships of the line and a proportionable number of frigates, and to furnish twelve thousand troops.

June [illegible].

The commercial house of G[illegible]elingers, at Hanover, has contracted with the Hanoverian States for the supplying the French troops with provision.

The assembling of an army at Deventer has been suddenly countermanded.

This order is imputed to the persuasion entertained by the French government that they have nothing to apprehend either from Russia or Prussia.

June 23.

The following decree has been transmitted from Paris in private letters:

Decree dated Paris, June 21.

Art. 1. Dating from the publication of the present decree, there shall not be received in the ports of the republic any colonial produce coming from the English colonies, nor any merchandize coming directly or indirectly from England. In consequence, all colonial produce or merchandize coming from the English colonies, shall be confiscated.

2. Neutral ships, destined for the ports of the republic, shall be furnished with a certificate of delivery from the commissary or agent of commercial relations of the republic at the port of embarkation, which certificate shall mention the name of the ship and the capt. the nature of the cargo, the number of the crew, and the destination of the vessel; in that declaration, the commissary shall certify that he has seen the loading compleated under his inspection, and that the merchandize is not English manufacture, and does not come from England, nor from her colonies. A duplicate of that declaration shall be sent to the minister of the interior by the commissary of the republic, on the day of the sailing of the vessel.

3. The capt. who, through forgetfulness of the form or through change of destination, shall not be furnished with a similar declaration, shall not be admitted into the ports of the republic, but on condition of loading in return French manufactures equal in value to the amount of his cargo.

The director of the customs shall send to the prefect of the department the statement of his cargo, and that of the merchandize taken in return. Upon that statement, the prefect shall deliver a permit of departure from the port.

4. The minister of the interior, of foreign affairs, and of finance, are charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) BONAPARTE.

The intelligence which we before received, that the orders for assembling a French Batavian army of reserve had been countermanded, is confirmed; the troops that were to have formed that army, are to be stationed in different parts of the Batavian republic. The Dutch directory have resigned the command and entire disposal of their army to the French General Victor; they have also announced to the legislative body, that they are ready to issue letters