of marque and reprisal, against England.

From Constantinople we learn, that the Captain Pacha had sailed, with a strong fleet for the Archipelago and the Mediterranean, in order, as it is stated, to maintain the neutrality of the Porte.

The Arabian rebel, Abdul Wechab, after taking and plundering Mecca, was in full march for Medina.

June 29.

We received this morning the Moniteur and the Brussels paper of the 25th inst. but they bring no intelligence of any importance. We are still happy to find that the Moniteur is unable to state a single capture of an English ship; in the mean time however, the conductors of that paper amuse themselves in making comments upon the state of our finances, but in a manner which shews that they are either grossly ignorant of the subject, or that they are guilty of gross misrepresentation. An alteration has taken place in the title of the Moniteur: It is no longer to be considered generally as an Official Journal. The following was the notice prefixed to it:

"We are authorised to inform our subscribers that from the date of the 7th Nivose, year 8th, the Moniteur is the only Official Journal."

The notice now runs thus:—

"From the date of the 7th Nivose, year 8th, the acts of the government and the constituted authorities, contained in the Moniteur are official."

If the Moniteur therefore continues its abuse against this country, it cannot be said formally that it is official; but no one who is acquainted with the character of the French government, and the degraded state of the press in that country, will be for a moment deceived by so paltry a subterfuge.

The occupation of Hanover is said to have produced a great sensation at the court of Vienna, which has sent couriers to Berlin and Petersburg, and has presented a note on the subject to the French government.

It appears by letters from Genoa, dated the 9th inst. that some Spanish ships of war, under the command of Admiral Alaba, have arrived at Cadiz from the Philippine Islands.

By a vessel arrived at Falmouth from the river de la Plata, we learn that nearly 150 sail of Spanish vessels must now be on their passage to Europe, richly laden.

The following circular letter of the minister Chaptal, of the date of the 11th instant, reminds us of an advertisement for a charitable institution, which concludes with N. B. *The smallest donations will be accepted.*

In the actual state of France, and with the kind of enemy that we have to combat, French bravery must remain inactive on the brink of the ocean, if numerous vessels do not furnish it the means of attacking its enemy.

It is then to the building of vessels that all your efforts ought to be directed; commerce, agriculture, industry, will suffer the loss for the execution being the more prompt.

A flat-boat, of the first class, will cost 30,000 franks; that of the second, from 18 to 20,000; and that of the third, from 4 to 6000 franks.

Two feet of water are sufficient to float a boat unarmed; thus there are few places that may not execute an undertaking of this kind.

These boats will bear the name of the cities or departments that shall build them. The government will accept with satisfaction from a ship of the line to the smallest transport boat.

If, by a movement as rapid as general, each department, each large city, will cover their stocks with boats, then the French army will go and dictate laws to the British government, and establish the repose of Europe, the liberty and prosperity of commerce, on the only basis that can ensure their duration.

July 1.

By the exclusion of strangers from the House of Commons yesterday evening, the public are deprived of the arguments which were used both for and against the bill for raising the army of reserve—The motion of the Secretary at War, which led to that exclusion, was, no doubt, dictated by motives of the greatest prudence, as it was perfectly known, that Colonel Crauford, who had then commenced his speech, intended to enter minutely into all the means of effecting the invasion of this country which the enemy would exercise. After the gallery was cleared, the principal speakers were, the secretary at war, lord Hawkesbury, Mr. Windham, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Windham attacked the measures of government with great asperity, and was, we understand, answered in a very able and spirited manner by Mr. Addington and lord Hawkesbury. The bill was read a third time and passed.

It is with great satisfaction we are enabled to state, in positive terms, that the reports circulated through the medium of the French official journal, of hundreds being swept away by the plague at Malta, are totally unfounded. Letters have been received in town, from La Valette, dated the 12th of May, at which time the troops and inhabitants were in complete health, nor has any contagion whatever broken out in the island.

The king of Prussia, it seems, is going through different parts of the German *empire*, upon a journey of *inspection*.—As the French are now so near his territories, it is certainly full time he should *look about him.*

LONDON, June 20.

Several topics of considerable interest to this country, present themselves to our notice.

That a negociation is carrying on with Russia respecting the present position of public affairs, is generally believed; and we have no doubt that there are solid grounds for such an opinion. It has also been suggested, that Hanover has been, in some way or other, held forth as a temptation, to secure the necessary acquiescence of certain powers in the present invasion of the Northern parts of Germany.—What is there, however preposterous, daring or unjust, of which the chief Consul is not capable? Nevertheless, we still maintain our former opinion, that till the fact brings irresistible conviction along with it, we cannot believe it possible, that the imperial sovereign, who has so lately been a mediator in the affairs of Germany, and has formerly guaranteed the integrity of the empire, will behold the actual proceedings of the Corsican with forbearance, and suffer him to destroy the establishment which he solemnly engaged to maintain.

If, however, the policy of Russia should be such as to disappoint our expectations, it will prove incontestably how little dependence we could have had on that power in the final execution of the 10th article of the peace of Amiens. If the French arms are suffered by the emperor Alexander to proceed with impunity in their present career he must desert his guarantee of Germany, in which he is individually interested, and whose late arrangements were, in a great measure, his own work, rather than engage in a dispute with France. There can be no reason, therefore, on which to ground a presumption, that he would have been more resolute in guarding from French seizure, an island in the Mediterranean sea, which in itself must be an object of perfect indifference to him, as to the power who may possess it.

A rumour prevailed yesterday, that the sentiments which it was evident were entertained by the Batavian government on the subject of the present war, have excited the vengeance of the First Consul, and that the complete overthrow of the present form of government has been the consequence. We do not vouch for the truth of this report; but at the same time, are very much disposed to credit it.

Mr. Liston, who is going on an extraordinary embassy to Copenhagen, will sail in L'Immortalite frigate, of 40 guns, capt. Owen, which will afterwards convoy the British vessels home from Elsineur.

Additional bodies of French troops are daily pouring into Holland; they are to be under the command of general Dessolles.

By a gentleman, who left Amsterdam on Sunday last, and reached town on Friday night, we learn, that on the preceding day the Dutch troops began marching towards the North, to strengthen the French army that occupies the south-west side of the Elbe; and it was generally thought that the Chief Consul meant to drain Holland of the whole of its native troops, and to garrison their towns with French soldiers.

Letters from Lisbon state, that general Lasnes had requested permission of the Portuguese government to march 25,000 French troops into Portugal as friends; to which the prince regent had nobly answered, "that he would not permit them to enter either as friends or enemies, as long as he was able to prevent them and that it was his determination to sink or swim with Great Britain."

June 24.

Some private letters were yesterday received from the Hague and Brussels, the contents of which are of considerable importance. An army of reserve, to which has been given the name of the army of England, is now forming at Daventer, under the command of gen. Desolles; and the number of troops already assembled between that place and Flushing, is estimated at little short of 80,000 men. An encampment is immediately to be formed upon the Downs, near Dunkirk, and several regiments are stationed between Calais and Boulogne. More troops are under orders for the same quarter, and there is very little doubt of the whole being destined for the meditated attack of this country. According to a letter from Bois-le-Duc, forty battalions were shortly expected to pass through that place, to join the "Armies of England and Hanover," and a number of fresh corps have lately been marched to several parts of Holland. One brigade has entered the Hague, from which place the Dutch troops have been removed, and general Victor has been declared, by the Dutch government, commander in chief of the Batavian army.

Letters have been received, via Spain, which state that an English force has taken possession of Sicily and Sardinia. A report has long prevailed, that the occupancy of the latter island was meditated by the British government with the consent of the sovereign of the country, for which a consideration in money was to be paid, but the French accounts assert, that the king of Naples will not permit Messina, in case of a rupture, to be garrisoned by any but Republican troops!

The following is lord Hawkesbury's letter to baron Jacobi the Prussian ambassador:

*Copy of a letter from lord Hawkesbury to Baron Jacobi.*

The undersigned, his majesty's secretary of state for foreign affairs, has received his majesty's command to acquaint Baron Jacobi, that in consequence of the violation of the territory of the free imperial city of Hamburg, by the forcible occupation of the parts of the banks of the Elbe, by French troops, of the controul which those thereby possess over any vessels which may attempt to enter it from sea, or depart from it; and of the purposes of offence against his majesty's subjects to which they have applied, and are applying, the vessels they have found in the ports of the Elbe. His majesty has found it expedient to establish the most rigorous blockade at the entrance of the river; to maintain and enforce the same in the strictest manner, according to the usages of war acknowledged and allowed in similar cases.—Baron Jacobi is therefore requested to apprise the Prussian consuls and merchants, residing in England, that the entrance of the above mentioned river, is and must be considered as being in a state of blockade, and that from this time, all the measures authorized by the law of nations, and the respective treaties between his majesty and the different neutral nations, will be adopted and executed with respect to vessels attempting to violate the said blockade after this notice.

As it is with the greatest reluctance the king has recourse to this measure, so his majesty will be ready to discontinue it, whenever the vessels of his subjects may enabled to navigate with security the river above mentioned.

The undersigned is therefore directed to declare, that whenever the French troops will evacuate the position which they occupy on the parts of the bank of the Elbe, and will remove to such a distance from them as to leave the course of that river perfectly free and secure to the vessels of his subjects, as well as of other nations, his majesty will immediately withdraw his ships of war, which may be stationed at the mouth of the river Elbe, for the purpose of blockading the same.

The undersigned requests Baron Jacobi to accept the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed) HAWKESBURY.
Downing Street, June 28, 1803.

In consequence of the above the following notice has been published at Liverpool by the American consul:

LIVERPOOL, July 1, 1803.

*Notice to American Merchants.*

His Britannic Majesty has judged it expedient to establish the most rigorous blockade at the entrance of the river Elbe, and to maintain and enforce the same in the strictest manner, according to the usages of war acknowledged and allowed in similar cases.

*American consulate. Liverpool, 1st July.* } JAMES MAURY.

LIVERPOOL, July 2.

"By a late decree of the French government, all merchandize shipped in this country, is prohibited from being landed in France, and accounts are just received, that the mouth of the Elbe is blockaded by the British, and no vessel, of whatever country, permitted to enter or go out of that river; the demand in consequence, for sugar, coffee, and other export produce is nearly suspended; and unless a vent is soon opened in some ports on the continent, to carry off the produce, which is now accumulating, we fear, that the stagnation which will be put to this branch of our trade, added to the consequent scarcity of money will operate unfavourably on the prices; but if we find other convenient ports for the sale of export produce, it is likely the present quotations will be maintained.

"Immediately after the commencement of hostilities, grain and flour advanced in price; but as it is generally believed, that there is a larger stock of grain in the country than has been for some years at the same season, and the growing corn being considerable in quantity, and thus far promising in appearance most articles of provisions have declined in price. Good American wheat may be quoted at from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per 70lb. but as several of our mills cannot at present work, owing to the light winds and scarcity of water, there is no demand for it. Flour however, in consequence of this, is in demand at 33s. per barrel; this is a very low price, but we do not expect any advance, unless the light winds and draught should continue for a length of time, or that we should have unfavorable weather for the growing corn.

"The permission to import grain and flour free of duty, which has been from time to time renewed, has now ceased; and the old corn laws again took effect on the first instant. The permission however, is extended with respect to beef and pork, which may be imported free of duty till the 30th of September next.

"Pot and pearl ashes in consequence of some speculations, experienced an advance during last month; but the demand has now ceased, and prices seem rather on the decline.

"The suspension of our export trade to the continent of Europe, materially affects cotton, and the sales for some time past have been very limited; Upland Georgia may be quoted at 12 a 12 1-2d. per lb. fine qualities may be considered rather more valuable, but there are few fine Uplands in the market, the late importations being generally inferior.

"An act has just been passed for consolidating the import duties which occasions some alteration, and these shall be noticed in our next prices current, which we intend to send you in a few days.—We may also mention that a bill is now before parliament for imposing additional duties upon several articles of importation, and likewise an export duty of 3 per cent—Probably the bill may undergo some alteration, and it is not therefore necessary for us to mention the particulars of it, but when it has passed, we hope duly to inform you; amongst the new duties proposed is one of 1d. per lb. on cotton wool imported."

HULL, June 27.

An extract of a letter from Messrs. Lee and Co. Hamburgh, to Messrs. Goodwin and Lee, Hull, dated June 14, says—Every thing now seems to be placed on a sure basis for the Hanse Towns, as the Hambugh Senate have received the assurance of the Russian and Prussian courts, that they are determined to enforce the strictest neutrality towards the rights of these places.

The packets have now changed from their old port, Cuxhaven, to Tonning on the Eyder.

June 30.

On Tuesday, it was intimated by lord Hawkesbury to the foreign ministers here that it was the intention of the British government to block up in the strictest manner, the passage of the Elbe, while the French should continue to prevent the free navigation of that river to British vessels. The same measure will, we trust, be adopted in case any attempt shall be made to obstruct the entrance into the Baltic.

Bonaparte is supposed to be now at Calais. As there is no convenient place to send the English to, it has been ordered by the first consul that they shall confine themselves to their appartments during his stay, on pain of imprisonment.

The intelligence from Holland has announced officially, that the Batavian republic, as the ally of France, is obliged to take part in the present war. Need we remark that Spain is the ally of France, and bound by treaty to furnish ships and men to that power in case of war with any state whatever; and that as soon as it shall suit the convenience of the first consul, it will also be obliged to declare its intention openly in the same manner Holland has done.

HANOVER, June 23.

We are waiting here for the commissioners of the court of Copenhagen, and the deputies of the Imperial city of Hamburgh, to enter into a negociation with gen. Mortier, for the liberty of the navigation of the river Elbe. They assured us that the senate of Hamburg has offered a considerable sum of money, if he will only permit the inhabitants of that city to continue their commerce direct with England. In the mean time it remains in a languishing state. They at first proposed to establish it, in Toenningen, in the Dutchy of Schleswig; but as that port is too small, and its entrance very perilous. It seems that if the negociation with gen. Mortier was without success, they will be obliged to make that commerce by the Sund and by Lubeck; which might be very advantageous for the latter city, but will certainly be very prejudicial to Hamburg. The senate of that city, they say, have formally consented that the French should put a garrison in Cuxhaven.

ANTWERP, June 10—This city having failed to furnish its proportion of the conscripts, has been subjected to military execution, in order to enforce the execution of that law. The municipality has, on this subject, published a proclamation of the following purport:

"Citizens, our city has been subjected to military execution on account of its delay to furnish its contingent of the conscripts for the years 9 and 10, as well as to present the conscripts of the reserve. In virtue of superior orders from the government, and of an order issued by the prefect, citizen Marcognet, chief officer of the 108th brigade, required us on the evening of the 5th of June to quarter among the inhabitants of this city, from that day, a detachment of 300 men, subalterns and soldiers, each of whom is to have with his entertainment, the sum of three francs a day, till the city shall have given full compliance with the laws of the conscription. It was added, that if at the hour of 9 in the morning of 11th, the 133 men wanted on the contingent, and 153 deficient out of the reserve should not be raised; the force of the detachment should be doubled. Citizens, you have experienced the rigour of that measure. We suffer for all, and feel its burthen still more than you; however, you know that we have done all that was in our power to prevent this rigour by endeavouring to fulfil our duty in regard to the laws for the conscription.—We continued to meditate with deep concern, but with fortitude, on the fittest means by which we might bring on our fellow-citizens to discharge a duty which was not to be ultimately avoided."

The proclamation next contains dispositions for the levy of an extraordinary tax, equal to half the tax upon the moveable property, for the year 11. The amount is to be applied to the use of the conscripts, or substitutes for conscripts, who shall be immediately ready to march. The mayor and Municipal council, after stating these measures in detail, close the proclamation with the passage which follows:

"We are forced to inform you, that if by noon the 13th June, the contingent of the army, and the reserve shall not be complete; then all the conscripts designated without distinction, for active service, must be seized and conducted to the colonial garrisons. We name the 13th, because Col. Marcognet has at our eanest and joint solicitation, agreed to protract the fatal period, from the 11th to the 14th; a date at which the military execution will be renewed with augmented vigour."

*From late London Papers*

A private letter from Paris, says, that Bonaparte takes with him six millions of livres to Brussels, which sum, it is added, has been furnished by the Spanish government.

A letter from Constantinople, dated May 10, says: "In consequence of the report of an alliance of the Porte with France against the English government, commercial speculations were carried here to such an extent that most articles rose from 15 to 20 per cent. But now that it is known to be the determination of the Porte to remain neutral, they have sunk to their former value.

"The French government has granted to the merchants of Merseilles the exclusive privilege of exporting French and Flemish cloths to Turkey. It has, at the same time, prohibited all foreign vessels trading to the Levant, from exporting those articles, under the penalty of confiscation. In consequence of this measure, it is supposed that the Turkish merchants will henceforth procure their cloths from Vienna and Semlin.

"The Porte has ordered, that every bill of exchange shall, in future, be punctually paid by the acceptors on the day it falls due; the defaulters will be placed in the list of bankrupts.

"The new English ambassador, Mr. Drummond, has left Athens, and is now in the Dardanelles."

A letter from the Hague, in the Clef du Cabinet, written, no doubt, in Paris, says, the Electorate of Hanover is to be given to the prince of Orange as an indemnity for his loss of Holland. Such a scheme would, no doubt, be very agreeable both to France and Prussia; but, we presume, the house of Orange would not act so treacherously as to accept indemnity, at the expense of a friendly family, from which it received protection.

By a recent decree of the French government, the service of the batteries along the northern frontier and the maritime coast of France, and the French islands in Europe, is committed to a hundred companies of artillerymen, under the title of cannoniers guardes cotes, who are to be distributed as follows:

Bruges 1, Lille 2, Saint Omer 4, Havre 8, Cherbourg 10, Brest 18, Nantes 14, Rochelle 13, Bayonne 1, Perpignan 2, Montpellier 3, Toulon 19, and Corsica 5. In addition to these, who are to be considered as a disposeable body, there are to be twenty-eight campanies who will be stationary, at Belleisle 5, Ushant 1, Isle de Groix 2, Isle de Brehat 2, Isle de Baz 1, Sept Isle 1, Isle Dieu 2, Noirmoutier 2, Isle de Rhe 4, Oleron 4, and Elba 4.

The Moniteur contains a Royal Ordinance, issued by the king of Denmark, dated Copenhagen, May 5th, 1803, for regulating the conduct, and fixing the obligations of the merchants & mariners of the Danish states in times of war between other maritime powers. Among the articles, we notice the following: The captains of all ships are expresly forbidden to sail for a port blockaded at sea by any of the powers of war; in case a captain, wishing to enter a blockaded port, meets with a vessel under the flag of any power at war, the commander of which informs him of the blockade, he shall be obliged to retire immediately, and in no manner attempt to enter it.—No Danish subjects are allowed to enter into the service of any privateer or armed ship belonging to a belligerent coun-