

how important it was for me to precipitate my movement. I marched my reserved artillery, and I made all my dispositions to push & beat every thing before me in the Weser, to force the bridge of Niewburgh, or to pass behind Stolznau, and intercept by that means the communication with the capital.

"The troops were in march when the civil and military deputies of the regency of Hanover presented themselves before my advanced posts; they invited me to suspend my march, and announced to me that they were ready to make advantageous propositions.

"My answer was in the negative; they returned to make new propositions: I informed them I would listen to none, unless I had the certainty of immediately occupying the country of Hanover, and particularly all the strong places belonging to it. After a long discussion, they signed a convention, which I accepted under the condition that it should be ratified by the respective governments. You will see that the army of the King of England, are prisoners of war, that I am master of the whole country, and particularly of the mouth of the Elbe and the Weser.

"I have given orders to seize all the vessels which are on those rivers. The Duke of Cambridge, the son of the King of England, and Governor of Hanover, judged it proper to give in his resignation before the battle, and to make his retreat in haste. He had however, promised to die with the levy en masse; it is probable that he will be embarked before we arrive at the mouth of the Elbe.

"We found at Niewburgh 14,000 new muskets, and a good deal of artillery. According to the accounts rendered to me, I presume that I shall find in the magazines and places of Hanover about 100,000 muskets, and more than 1000 cannon.

"I shall be the day after to-morrow in the city of Hanover, the continental capital of the King of England. I have found a considerable number of horses for remounting the cavalry and the artillery carriages.

"Much praise is due to the care and zeal of Gen. Dunlavy.

"I have the honor to salute you.

" EDWARD MORTIER."

#### CONVENTION

Signed between Messrs. the Civil and Military Deputies of the Regency of Hanover, & Lieutenant-General Mortier, Commander in Chief of the French army.

1. Hanover shall be occupied by the French army, as well as the forts dependant on it.
2. The Hanoverian troops shall retire behind the Elbe; they shall engage upon their parole of honor not to commit any hostilities, or to bear arms against the French army or its allies, so long as the war shall continue between France and England. They shall not be released from this oath until they shall have been exchanged against an equal number of French Generals, officers, subalterns, soldiers or sailors, who may happen to be at the disposal of England.
3. No individual of the Hanoverian troops shall quit the place assigned him without informing the general commander in chief.
4. The Hanoverian army shall retire with the honors of war. The regiments shall take with them their field pieces.
5. The artillery, powder, arms & ammunition of every description shall be at the disposal of the French army.
6. All the effects whatsoever belonging to the King of England, shall be placed at the disposal of the French army.
7. All public monies shall be sequestered—but that of the University shall be appropriated to its original destination.
8. Every English soldier or agent whatsoever, in pay of England, shall be arrested by order of the General Commander in Chief, and sent into France.
9. The General Commander in Chief reserves to himself the power of making, in the government and authorities constituted by the Elector, such changes as he shall think proper.
10. All the French cannon shall be remounted at the expense of Hanover; the Elector shall also provide for the pay, clothing and food of the French army.
11. The worship of the different religions shall be maintained on the present footing.
12. All persons, and all the property and families of Hanoverian officers, shall be under the safeguard of French honor.
13. All the revenues of the country, as the electoral domains and the public constitutions, shall be at the disposal of the French government. The engagements already made shall be respected.
14. The present government of the Elector, shall abstain from ex-

ercising any species of authority throughout the country occupied by the French troops.

15. The General Commander in Chief shall levy on the Electorate of Hanover, such contributions as he shall think necessary for the wants of the army.

16. Every article on which doubts shall arise, shall be interpreted favorably to the inhabitants of the Electorate.

17. The preceding articles shall not prejudice the stipulations which may be agreed upon in favor of the Electorate, between the First Consul and any mediating power.

Done at the Head Quarters Subingen, the 2d of June, 1803—(Saving the approbation of the First Consul)

ED. MORTIER,  
The Lieut. Gen. Commander in Chief.

F. DE BREMER,  
Judge of Electoral Court of Justice & Provincial Councillor.

G. DE BOCH, Lieut. Col.  
Commandant of the Regiment of Electoral body guards.

Last Saturday, after the arrival of a courier, the Prussian ambassador called upon Count de Marcoff, and they both together waited upon Talleyrand, who after some conversation, desired them to accompany him to St. Cloud. On their return, he invited the Swedish and 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 coalitions, 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 negotiations about a peace with England are continued here through the medium of the Russian ambassador, causes the steadiness of our funds; the daily conferences 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.

A commission of three Americans has been nominated by the ministers of that nation, at Paris, to liquidate the debts due by France to the citizens of the United States.—This commission is composed of Mr. Barnet, commercial agent for the port of Antwerp, Mr. Maclure of Maryland, and Col. Mercer of Virginia.

Vast numbers of homeward bound French and Dutch vessels with rich cargoes, have been captured by the English. The number sent into Plymouth only is 106.

June 16.

The generals and other military officers, some members of the Senate, the Tribunal and the Legislature, have requested the First Consul, that in case he personally repairs to England, that they may be permitted to accompany him on board the ship he shall embark in, and partake of the danger and the glory that will encircle the French arms.

#### HAMBURG, June 3.

The intelligence of a convention between Russia and Prussia, for the protection of the Hanse towns, proves to have been a gross imposition. Neither Russia nor Prussia seem inclined to protect this city from French invasion, and the following facts may be relied on:

On the 1st inst. at half past 9 in the morning, a letter arrived here from Paris, by an estafette, from Senator Shulte, one of the deputies of the government of this city, announcing, that the Chief Consul had declared his firm resolution to occupy this free state and its dependencies, for the purpose of shutting the Elbe, and excluding Britain from this only port left to her in the north of Germany. The Senate, at the Consul's request, recommends to the Senate to take care that the French troops shall be treated with the utmost civility, and their wants comfortably supplied.

The minister of his Prussian majesty, the so-called Protector of the north of Germany, delivered on the 2d inst. a note to the Senate, in answer to an application to him to know, whether his Prussian majesty, in case of invasion, would be pleased to protect that city, and its commerce and liberties, according to the security it ought to enjoy, by virtue of the treaty of Lunéville. The note states, that his Prussian majesty is truly surprised that the Senate of Hamburg would presume, that he should, to gratify their most humble supplications, involve himself and his subjects in a war with France.

#### NEW-YORK, August 24.

The committee of health report that six deaths (two at Bellevue) and twenty-eight new cases of the prevailing fever, have occurred in the last 24 hours. By order of the Committee.

GEO. A. VALENTINE, Sec.  
Tuesday evening, August 23.

Capt. Story, from Halifax, put into Prospect, July 27, was informed that the British Packet Lady Hobart was lost on the Banks of Newfoundland. The passengers and crew all saved and arrived at Halifax.

#### NORFOLK, August 7.

The British frigate Andromache, captain Lowry, sailed on a cruise from Hampton Roads on Sunday last.

Captain Fryer, of the brig Favorite, arrived here last week from Antigua, informs, that Thomas Ross, one of his men was pressed on board the British brig Busy, captain Lynch, lying in the harbour of St. John's; and that his cook and two other men had runaway and went on board an English privateer, which in a few days after engaged a French national schooner and attempted to board her, in which attempt every man belonging to the privateer, except three blacks, were killed.

#### CHARLESTON, August 22.

Yesterday captain Afleck and forty-two sailors were landed by a pilot boat in this city; they are the master and crew of the ship Juno, which was captured lately by the French frigate Pursuivant off our bar. The Juno was from Liverpool and not from Glasgow, as was stated by us. Captain Afleck left that on the 31st June, the ships Maria, Chisholm, John, Pratt; and Boyne, Saffold; were to sail in a few days after him for this port.

#### August 23.

The French frigate Pursuivant, which has been at anchor off our bar for some days past, went to sea early on yesterday morning. The evening prior to her sailing, the captain discharged the ship Cotton Planter, and the ship Juno went to sea with the frigate.

#### August 26.

The Schooner Betsey, which arrived yesterday, on her passage from Norfolk to Port-Republic, was taken in the Bite of Leogane by the Brigands and carried to Gonaives. Captain Grant was there compelled to sell his cargo and receive a fee in payment. When his crew saw that they were to be boarded by the Brigands, they took to the boat, except one man, and left him. Contrary to captain Grant's expectation, he was treated very civilly after he was boarded and while he was amongst them. A brig belonging to this port was also boarded by them and carried into Petit-Goave; there was one French passenger on board, who was taken out and it was supposed was destroyed. They shew no mercy to the French men which fall into their hands. When captain Grant was ready to sail, the commander of the place gave him three hands to assist in working his vessel to the United States—Capt. G. never heard what became of his boat, or crew.

#### August 31.

Extract of a letter from London to a gentleman in this city, dated June 24.

"Your Rice will come to a good market, the price being from 37 to 39s. for exportation, and every reason to expect it may advance."

#### WILMINGTON,

TOBACCO, September 6, 1803.

The editor regrets the necessity that compels him to call the attention of the Commissioners to an alarming Nuisance, which threatens the lives of many valuable citizens in its neighbourhood. Some months past, an extensive range of buildings was commenced in front of this town between Market and Prince's streets—the foundations whereof are nearly completed, and the floors of the cellars are considerably below the level of the river. For three months at least, these cellars have been filled with stagnated water and putrid substances, which have now become so extremely obnoxious as almost to impede the passage of persons in their vicinity.

It is presumed the above remark will not be construed as occasioned from any other motive than a pure regard for the health and safety of the community. It is the duty of every one to point out such existing evils as may be prejudicial to the whole; and without the dread of censure or hope of applause, the editor will not fail to do so in every requisite instance.

#### Congress.

Representation of the State comprised:

- First district, Thomas Wynns.
- Second do. Willis Alston.
- Third do. William Kennedy.
- Fourth do. William Blackledge.
- Fifth do. James Gillespie.
- Sixth do. Nathaniel Macon.
- Eighth do. Richard Stanford.
- Ninth do. Marmaduke Williams.
- Tenth do. Nathaniel Alexander.
- Eleventh do. James Holland.
- Twelfth do. Joseph Winston.

All Republicans.  
Seventh do. Samuel D. Purviance, the only Federalist; and in this district there was a considerable majority of the votes divided amongst three Republican candidates.

The late election for members of Congress, has elevated this state to her deserved rank on the side of republicanism. Instead of four Federalists to six Republicans, she will, according to the official returns, now received, have only one Federalist to eleven Republicans in the National Representation.

N. C. Messenger.

#### Further Returns from the Elections for Members of the State Legislature.

- Randolph—Henry Branson, senate; Michael Harvey and John Brower, commons.
- Chatham—John Alston, senate; John Dabney and John Mebane, commons.
- Orange—Wm. Sheppard, senate; Wm. Stradwick and James Mebane, commons.
- Hillsborough—Caleb Campbell.
- Johnston—John Williams, senate; John A. Smith and Edwin Smith, commons.
- Lenoir—Simon Bruton, senate; Jas. Wright & Allen Wooten, commons.
- Stokes—Joseph Cloud, senate; John Bostick & Henry Dobson, commons.
- Moore—Duncan Buie, senate; Cornelius Dowd and John Atkinson, commons.
- Robeson—Col. Elias Barns, senate; Benjamin Lea and James McQueen, commons.
- Washington—Daniel Davenport, senate; Edmund Biont and Miles Hardy, commons.
- Craven—Stephen Harris, senate; William Bryan and Lewis Fonville, commons.
- Newbern—Edward Harris.
- Anson—James Marshall, senate; Wm. Lawler and —, commons.
- Richmond—John Wall, senate; Moses Knight and John Clark, commons.
- Montgomery—George Davidson, senate; John Mask and James Saunders, commons.
- Person—Smith, senate; James Cochran and Mitchell, commons.
- Chowan—John Bonds, Senate; Stephen Cabarrus and —, McGuire, commons.
- Edenton—Joseph B. Littlejohn.
- Perquimans—Joseph White, senate; Joseph B. Skinner and Thomas Harvey, commons.
- Beaufort—Henry S. Bonner, senate; Frederick Grist and Thomas Ellison, commons.
- Pitt—Robert Williams, senate; William Eastwood and John Eason, commons.
- Camden—Nathan Snowden, senate; Caleb Perkins and Joseph Morgan, commons.
- Pasquotank—Timothy Cotter, senate; F. B. Sawyer and Jesse Redding, commons.
- Currituck—Thomas Pinner, senate; Thomas Sanderson and Jacob Perkins, commons.
- Hertford—Robert Montgomery, senate; Abner Perry and James Jones, commons.
- Caswell—Samuel Morton, senate; Dr. McAden and James Yancey, commons.
- Wash—John Arrington, senate; John Hilliard and —, Griffin, commons.
- Bertie—Henry Peterson, senate; James Clark and James Tunstall, commons.
- Edgecomb—Richard Harrison, senate; George Brownrigg and Jeremiah Hilliard, commons.
- Martin—Jeremiah Slide, senate; William Pearce and Thomas Hyman, commons.
- Rockingham—Abraham Phillips, senate; Samuel Hill and Alexander Sneed, commons.
- Guilford—Samuel Lindsey, senate; Jonathan Parker and John Moore, commons.
- Surry—Gideon Edwards, senate; Nicholas Horn and Thomas Wright, commons.
- Rowan—George Fisher, senate; Daniel Leatherman and —, Hunt, commons.
- Mechlenburg—George Graham, senate, Dr. Thomas Henderson and A. Morrison, commons.
- Rutherford—Wm. Green, senate; Wm. Porter and John Miller, commons.
- Iredell—Ephraim Davidson, senate; Archib. Sloan and W. Davison, commons.
- Wilkes—James Welborn, senate; Edm. Jones and Robert Martin, commons.

Alex—John Callaway, senate; Nathan Horton and —, Baker, commons.

The elections in the state of Tennessee closed on the 5th ult. when Gen. Sevier was chosen Governor by a large majority; and Messrs. Rhea, Campbell, Dickson and Cocke, members of Congress.

#### KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.

The elections for representatives in Congress have taken place in Kentucky.

John Fowler is re-elected without opposition.

John Boyle, is also elected without opposition.

In the fourth district, four candidates give Mr. Sandford, 1,609 votes; Mr. Johnson 374, Mr. Henry 370, and Davcess 168.

Mr. Sandford is probably elected.

General Walton and Major Edinger are probably elected by two other districts.

The Frankfort Palladium says "Our republican friends at a distance may rest assured, that Kentucky will send to the eighth congress an unanimous republican representation.

Thus it appears notwithstanding all the measures of violence or intrigue, pursued by the opponents of the present administration, to alienate the affections of the Western people, they remain steadfast in the faith of their fathers, and bid fair to leave it as their best legacy, to their children. We have been told, from high authorities, that Kentucky had changed her politics.—We doubted, and demanded proofs.—Our enemies were silent. We now give them demonstration that they have not changed, but that they remain as firm republicans as they ever were.

We believe these sentiments in that region of America will be immutable; Why?—Because there a spirit, truly American prevails; there, there are no shackles of prejudice for either France or England; and there the leading interest is agriculture, which will long continue to be predominant.

(Nat. Intelligencer.)

The schooner Polly, Capt. Pedrick, 21 days from Antigua, brings the following intelligence:

An English cruiser had brought in there a French Guineaman, and a large merchantman richly laden.—An English privateer under French colours, boarded and took out of a Dutch merchantman, jewelry and other articles to the value of near 3000l. and put into Antigua, which by some means was discovered, and the captain and crew were put into jail, who it was supposed would all be hanged.

Troops were daily expected from England, to go to St. Domingo.

#### COPY

Of a letter from Lord Hawkesbury, to Mr. King.

Downing-street, May 13, 1803.

SIR,

Having laid before the King your letter of the 15th of this month, in which you inform me, that a Treaty was signed at Paris on the 30th of last month, by the plenipotentiaries of America and France, by which the complete sovereignty of the town and territory of New-Orleans as well as of all Louisiana, has been acquired by the United States—I have received his Majesty's commands to express to you the pleasure with which his Majesty has received this intelligence, and to add, that his Majesty regards the care which has been taken so to frame this treaty, as not to infringe any right of Great-Britain in the navigation of the Mississippi, as the most satisfactory evidence of a disposition on the part of the Government of the United States, correspondent to that which his Majesty entertains, to promote and improve that harmony and good understanding which so happily subsist between the two countries, and which are so conducive to their mutual benefit. I have it also in command to assure you, Sir, that the sentiments which you have expressed in making this communication, are considered by his Majesty's government as an additional proof of that cordiality and confidence which you have uniformly manifested in the whole course of your public mission, and which have so justly entitled you to the esteem and regard of his Majesty's government.

I desire you to accept the assurance of the distinguished consideration with which I have the honor to be, &c.

HAWKESBURY.

Rufus King, esp. &c.

By the ship Atlantic, arrived at New-York, London accounts to the 5th July are received.

It appears that the English are apprehensive that Buonaparte will actually make an attempt to invade their country, and in consequence they are making defensive preparations with the greatest activity all along the channel coast.