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Late Foreign Intelligence.

GERMANY.

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.

On the 1st instant at half past nine in the morning, a letter arrived here from Paris, by an effafette, from Senator Shultz, 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 on'y port left to her in the North of Germany.

The Minister of his Prussian Majesty, the first-distant 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 Luneville.

This conduct of his Prussian Majesty is the more difficult to be accounted for, as it is certain that he will lose nearly one-eighth part of the revenue of this place, by the suspension of commerce with England; and that in Silesia alone, upwards of 100,000 individuals will be reduced to beggary.

Such is the state of this city, while fugitives from Hanover are daily arriving to escape French tyranny.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JUNE 10.

This day we find in the official order for a day of public prayer, the following letters, addressed to the Cardinals, Bishops & Archbishops of France by the First Consul.

The motives of the present War are known to all Europe. The perfidy of the King of England, who has scorned the sanctity of treaties, by refusing to return Malta to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, who has attacked our merchant ships previous to a declaration of war, the necessity of defence obliges us to take up our arms, for which purpose I write you this letter, to the end that you order prayers to be offered, imploring heaven to bless our arms.

Written at St Cloud, the 18th Prairial, Year 11th, (7th June, 1803.)

(Signed) BONAPARTE.

There is no doubt but this circular will meet with general approbation from the clergy. The Consistory of the reformed church of Paris has returned the following reply.

Citizen First Consul,

The religion of God is the friend of peace, and this character belongs, in the most decided manner to his ministers. It was therefore the real sentiment of the reformed Church of Paris, which wished you success, when you exchanged the flaming sword of war for the Olive branch of peace.

we unite with all France in wishing you success.

The consistory of the reformed church of Paris, is composed of citizens who, equally as landholders, magistrates, and merchants, are among the number of those who have nothing dearer at heart, than to avenge an unjust attack on their country.

But the same citizens offer you here the homage of the whole congregation. At the same time that sentiments of humanity induce them to wish ardently the return of a peace consistent with rational honor, which cannot but be favorable to the service of God. They also promise you their assistance, to the extent of their abilities, in producing that desired event.

Accept, Citizen First Consul, the expression of our zeal for the good of our country; and while our Joshua must fight, our Moses shall not get tired of holding up his hands to the God of Battles, praying his blessings on the efforts of our legions so much accustomed to conquer: while the rash boasts of our enemies shall only serve to give an additional stimulus to our exertions, and our success will be more valued the more dearly it is purchased.

Done in consistory at Paris, 12 Prairial, 11th year.

(Signed) P. H. MARRON, President. RABAUT, jun. Secretary.

CAPITULATION OF HANOVER.

Edward Mortier, Lieutenant-General Commander in Chief, to the Minister at War.

Head-Quarters at Niewbourg, June 4.

Citizen Minister,

I had the honor to inform you, by my letter of the 28th ult. of the march of the French army towards Hanover. After a march excessively fatiguing across arid sands and marshy meaths, I took a position on the left before Wechte. I was assured that the enemy guarded the line of the Hunte. Gen. Hammerstein, commanding the advanced guard of the King of England occupied Diepholtz with the second and sixth regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry and a division of artillery: I made my dispositions to dislodge him on the following morning.

On the 1st inst. the advanced guard, commanded by Gen. Drouet, had a warm skirmish before Bauven, with the rear-guards of the enemy.

On the 2d the army united before Suhlingen; the advanced guard moved towards Bersten; it here fell in with the enemy, and notwithstanding the superiority of numbers, and the extreme fatigue of the troops, who had that day marched twelve leagues, Gen. Drouet gave the order to attack.—The enemy kept up a warm cannonade. Some squadrons of the second regiment of Hussars charged with valor the light dragoons of the 9th regiment. They broke the line of that corps, who fled, and we took several prisoners.

I was informed by my spies, that the head of the bridge of Niewbourg was repaired, and that the enemy had collected all his artillery on the right bank of the Weser. I saw how important it was for me to precipitate my movement. I marched my reserve artillery, and I made all my dispositions to push and beat every thing before me in the Weser, to force the bridge of Niewbourg, 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 these rivers. The Duke of Cambridge, the son of the King of England, and Governor of Hanover, judged it proper to give up his resignation before the battle, and to make his retreat in haste. He had, however, promised to die with the lev en masse; it is probable, that he will be embarked before we arrive at the mouth of the Elbe.

We found at Niewbourg 4,000 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 tomorrow 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. DuRouilly.

I have the honor to salute you, EDWARD MORTIER.

CONVENTION

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

Art. 1. Hanover shall be occupied by the French army, as well as the forts dependant on it.

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 after they 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.

No individual of the Hanoverian troops shall quit the place assigned him without informing the General Commander in Chief.

The Hanoverian army shall retire with the honors of war. The regiments shall take with them their field pieces.

The artillery, powder, arms and ammunition of every description shall be at the disposal of the French army.

All the effects whatsoever belonging to the King of England, shall be placed at the disposal of the French army.

All public monies shall be sequestered—but that of the University shall be appropriated to its original destination.

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.

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.

All the French cavalry shall be remounted at the expence of Hanover; the Electorate shall also provide for the pay, clothing and food of the French army.

The worship of the different religions shall be maintained on the present footing.

All persons, and all the property and families of Hanoverian officers, shall be under the safeguard of French honor.

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.

The present government of the Electorate shall abstain from exercising any species of authority throughout the country occupied by the French troops.

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.

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

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 at Suhlingen, 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 and Provincial Councillor.

G. DE BOCH, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Regiment of Electoral body Guards.

JUNE 16. The departure of the First Consul will take place on Saturday or Sunday next—he will be accompanied by the Minister of the exterior department, and the counsellor of state, Cretel, who for some months past has visited the department of Belgium.

Gen. Bernadote is arrived at Paris. It is rumoured that he is to command the troops lining the coasts.

The Generals and other military officers, some members of the Senate, the Tribunal and the Legislatures, 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.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

Gen. Stuart is ordered with 3000 men from Malta to Sicily, to protect that Island against the attacks of the French. He will take post in the vicinity of Messina, in order to defend the narrow pass, and a British Squadron is kept cruising in the straits of Messina, and on the northern coasts of the Island.

Letters from Constantinople, mention that after a solemn consultation, the Divan have resolved to observe the strictest neutrality in the present war. General Brune, it is stated, had proposed, that the Porte should admit French troops on the coasts of the Levant; but the demand was refused.

The chancellor of the exchequer opened his budget yesterday, and entered into a detailed view of the great plan by which it is intended to provide for the exigencies of the war. The following is an abstract of his statement:

Of the articles which compose the new taxes the total under the head of customs is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description of tax and Amount. Includes sugar, other articles, manufactures, Europe, other parts of the world, cotton and wool, and tonnage duty.

Even admitting the deduction of the drawbacks, there would remain at least 2,000,000.

Among the excise articles the chancellor of the exchequer classified, Coarse tea, at 45 per cent ad valorem. Fine do. 15 per cent.

Under the general head of wine, we suppose Port wine, there is an additional tax of 20 per cent, on every tun, or 5 per cent, on every

pipe, the produce of which the minister estimated at 500,000l. spirits whether foreign or home made, are now at 5s. 2d gallon. He now proposes an additional duty, of 50 per cent, or 2s 7d per gallon, calculating its produce at 1,500,000l. The total of the new duties as excise would be,

Table with 2 columns: Description of duty and Amount. Includes tea, spirits, wine, and malt.

Mr. Addington then adverted to his plan for a tax upon property, which in the abstracts, is as follows:

To the proprietor of land, 1s. in the pound Tenant ditto, 9d.

This part he proposed to be modified for Scotland, in the proportion of 6d. in the pound only. The following would, therefore, he thought, produce

Table with 2 columns: Description of tax and Amount. Includes property in lands, interest of money, and industry.

Our readers will observe, that the gross amount of taxes properly denominated war taxes, is twelve million and a half. But the minister has calculated upon receiving within this year, only the sum of four million and a half.

JUNE 16. The following was the circular letter issued by the British vice consul at Hamburg, on the 2d inst.

Gentlemen, you are required to leave the port with your ships, and to make sail in an hour, in order that you may take advantage of the tide of Cuxhaven.

E. NICOLAS.

WAR WITH HOLLAND.

Lord Hawkebury at the bar of the House presented the following most gracious message from his Majesty:

GEORGE R.

His Majesty thinks it right to inform the House of Commons, that from an anxious desire to prevent the calamities of war being extended to the Batavian Republic, he communicated to that government his disposition to respect their neutrality, provided that a similar disposition was manifested on the part of the French Government, and that the French forces were forthwith withdrawn from the territories of the Batavian Republic. This proposition not having been admitted by the Government of France, and measures having been recently taken by them, in direct violation of the independence of the Batavian Republic, his Majesty judged it expedient to direct his Minister to leave the Hague; and he has since given orders that letters of Marque and general reprisals should be issued against the Batavian Republic and its subjects.

His Majesty has, at all times, manifested the dearest and most lively interest for the prosperity and independence of the United Provinces. He has recourse to these proceedings with the most sincere regret; but the conduct of the French Government has left him no alternative; and in adopting these measures, he is actuated by a sense of what is due to his own dignity, and to the security and essential interests of his dominions. G. R.

[After the message was read, an address of thanks for the communication passed nem. con.]

JUNE 18. The Hamburg mails brings the following article of intelligence.

Bremen, June 5. (12 o'clock at night.) Yesterday evening a French general entered this city. He immediately waited on the chief burgo-master, and desired that all English property here, under whatever denomination it might be, should be taken possession of; and that all English tailors at present in the