

The most resolute determination seems to prevail in France to occupy Hanover, nor do the accounts from that electorate give us room to hope that much will be achieved in its defence by the public spirit of the inhabitants. In most parts, we learn by the Hamburg mail, *en masse* has been obstinately opposed by the people. An article indeed is given in town on private authority, dated Bentheim, May 28th, which is as follows: "The French army on its route to Hanover was met by a Russian aid-de-camp who, on the part of a Russian general here, requested a conference with the commander of the French troops, since which the French army has halted."

This intelligence, however, requires confirmation. The interference of Russia is indeed the only prospect of saving Hanover from the French army.

Lucien Buonaparte, say the Paris journals, is gone to Spain, there to raise the supplies, it is supposed, for carrying on the war.

The voluntary subscriptions for the construction and equipment of pinnaces, gun and flat-bottomed boats, to be employed in the intended invasion of this country, are stated to be already very numerous. They are sent in every day to the prefecture of the police from all ranks and classes of citizens. "The publication of the list of subscribers will, it is said, form the best answer which can be given to the hopes of the British cabinet."

Letters from Oporto, of the 26th of May, confirm the news of general Lafnes having left Lisbon. It is added, but this is mere report, that 15,000 French troops are at Bayonne, on their way to attack Portugal.

The intended levy *en masse* in Hanover was found not likely to be attended with success. Commotions had taken place on that account in several parts of the electorate. On the 23d and 24th ult. the citizens of Lunenburg being convoked to a meeting at the town-house, to swear to defend their country, they almost unanimously opposed this proposal. The same thing happened at Zell; but at Helzen all the citizens took the oath without the least objection. Even at Hanover, the people are said to have proved very obstinate.

It is expected that 40,000 seamen, including 8000 marines, will be moved for in the house of commons this night; this will make the number of seamen and marines voted for seven months 100,000.

Upwards of 200 troops embarked this day on board the Iris, of 50 guns, for Newfoundland.

It was yesterday reported that the French troops had taken possession of Bremen. This intelligence was said to have been brought by a vessel arrived at Hull from the North Seas. The operations of the French in the north of Germany remain still uncertain. The mercantile world wait with great anxiety for some farther information respecting the determination of the northern powers as to the protection of the Elbe and the Weser. Should they be so pusillanimous as to permit the French to occupy the Hans Towns and the rivers of Germany, it does seem necessary that this country should retaliate by some act of decision and vigour. It is shameful to have a mere toleration. Let them do their worst, but at the same time, let them suffer the worst. Now that the war is begun, it must be supported by force against nothing but brute violence and unprincipled force.

We find little worth noting in the Paris journals. The people seem very warm in their support of the war, and voluntary contributions proceed prosperously. The French government is extremely anxious to render the war popular for the first six months. Within that time they expect the severest blows and the most important losses. After that they expect to organize their means of attack. This certainly seems the course the war will take. We have nothing to fear from the first six months, and our present successes in regard to the end of the war, are scarce worth talking of. We hope ministers have some grand and efficient measures in view, of which we cannot yet discover the elements. But from being so very secret they needs must be the more effectual!

We observe, with much pleasure, the uncommon success which has attended the navy, thus early in the war: The number of valuable prizes already taken, almost exceeds belief:—No less than 21 were carried into Plymouth only, within the space of two days. Three large frigates, a corvette, and several luggers are among the captured.

The French frigates captured, are La Pensee, Françoise, and Sybelle.

The Spaniards are extremely quiet, and are trying to get their wealthy ships home, before the storm bursts upon them. The St. Julien arrived at Cadiz from Vera-Cruz on the 27th of May with 2,800,000 dollars on board for the royal treasury.

'Tis impossible to conceive the chagrin and vexation of the first consul, when he found that war was positively declared, all the ports of France blockaded, and hundreds of French and Dutch merchantmen, driven like sheep, into the harbours of Old England:—The "*Moniteur*" redoubled its abuse; every English man, woman and infant, in France, were made prisoners of war! a navy was ordered to be "*raised immediately*" and the ships of the republic were commanded to *take* and bring in every British ship and vessel found on the ocean!

France has distinct treaties of peace with Naples, Portugal, &c. yet 'tis believed, she will attack those powers immediately, unless they take part with her against England. This she probably designs to do—the *spirit* of the treaties.

Among the cruising frigates particularly fortunate, are the Doris and the Amazon; the first has captured a number of valuable vessels; the latter a French Indiaman, valued at 100,000l. sterling. There have been no actions, except that a French lugger dared to attempt boarding the Doris of 36 guns. The mariners were ordered to fire on her, which they did, killed 8, including the captain, and wounded 14.

June 11.

In a subsequent column we have given some important particulars, relative to the means proposed by the minister for raising the supplies for the service of the present year. The amount of the loan is to be only 12,000,000l. including 3,000,000l. for Ireland. Besides the taxes necessary for paying the interest of this sum, there will, however, be levied a tax of five per cent. on incomes of every description, whether arising from landed, funded, or any other species of property; but some abatement is to be made in favour of that arising from manual labour. These supplies though great, it must be obvious to all, are rendered indispensable by the existing circumstances, and will, we doubt not, be granted with cheerfulness, as the means of enabling his majesty to support the honour and interest of the state. Forty thousand additional seamen, including eight thousand marines, were last night voted for by the house of commons.

No advices from the continent reached town yesterday. There seems very little doubt of the determination of France to shut out the trade of England from all the ports of the north of Germany; and a few days will probably enable us to ascertain what effect those violent unprincipled proceedings are likely to produce upon the councils of the different continental powers most interested in the event. The intelligence of the French troops having entered Bremen, and of another detachment having marched for Hamburg, which were stated in our last, was received by a vessel arrived at Hull, from the Weser, and by a merchant in the city from France.

The lowest window tax in the new regulations is 6s. where there are only 6 windows, and the highest 83l. per annum, except the number of windows exceeds 120. For 1 carriage 10l. for 9 and upwards 15l. each. For small chaises drawn by one horse, 5 guineas each; drawn by two horses, 7 guineas: every post chaise let to hire, 9 guineas. Coachmakers to pay a licence of five shillings per year, and ten shillings for every two wheeled, and 1l. for every four wheeled carriage built by them. For one horse 2l. per ann. for nineteen, 4 guineas each. Horses belonging to farmers paying a rack rent of 20l. a year, 6d. each. For one dog 6s. per ann. for two and upwards 10s. Every horse dealer in the metropolis 20l. per annum, in the country 10l. The hair-powder and armorial bearing duties remain unaltered.

June 13.

We understand the Batavian minister yesterday requested to have his passports.

It was yesterday reported that 20,000 British troops are to be sent to Portugal, with all possible expedition for the defence of that kingdom against any attack of the French.

An expedition is fitting one destined, it is said, against the island of Martinique. We heartily applaud every appearance of vigour.

*Private Letters.*—Paris, June 7.

In three days two couriers have arrived from St. Petersburg, and the Russian ambassador, after frequent conferences with Talleyrand, went yesterday to St. Cloud, and had an audience of the first consul for more than two hours. It is said, that the emperor of Russia has much approved the conduct of France towards Holland, and the plan of seizing Hanover.

French troops have been ordered to approach the Rhine, and the Corsican is highly displeas'd both with himself and every body else.—The military forces in la Vendee are augmented every day, and orders are issued for collecting an army of 25,000 men on the Spanish frontiers; whether it be intended as a treat to Spain or for an attack on Portugal, is yet the secret of Buonaparte. Lafnes has again complained, and asked to be recalled; and at the grand review and audience, the 5th inst. in speaking with Chevelier d'Azzera, the Spanish ambassador, the upstart sovereign loudly abused Portugal.

Joseph Buonaparte has been offered, but declined, to be the deputy elector of Hanover. An universal confusion and ferment reigns in the Corsican councils, and the greatest discontentment amongst his ministers who have more or less lately experienced the effects of his bad temper and violent passions. Berthier and Chaptal have given in their resignations, but by the persuasion and manœuvres of Talleyrand, they were brought over to continue in place.

Moreau, Massena, Macdonald, and Angereau, are more than ever suspected by the usurper, and watched by his spies. For the sixth time in three weeks, the journey to Brabant has been fixed by ambition, and deferred by fear. This is one of the many proofs of the *boasted popularity* of the Corsican, and of the general *approbation* of the war, which his absurd vanity and insolent conduct have provoked.

June 14.

We yesterday stopped the press to announce that his majesty had come to town in consequence of having been specially sent for by Mr. Addington and lord Hawkesbury. It was supposed that his majesty was thus sent for in consequence of the arrival of the French messenger on Sunday night. No council was held, but Mr. Addington and lord Hawkesbury had audiences of his majesty for a considerable time, and had likewise the duke of Cumberland, and the Hanoverian minister. There can be little doubt but

that the dispatch brought by the French messenger related to the taking of Hanover by the French. At five yesterday afternoon the French messenger received a dispatch at lord Hawkesbury's office with which he set off for Dover, in company with which he set off for the collector of the customs at that port, who had accompanied him to town.

At 3 o'clock his majesty set off again in his private chaise for Kew, from whence he proceeded on to Windsor.

June 14.

Buonaparte has requested that prayers should be set up in all the churches of France for the success of his arms.

One of the secretaries belonging to the French embassy was sent out of this country on Saturday. He was accompanied to Dover by a messenger, and embarked on board the Express packet.

June 15.

Mr. Liston's arrival in town, and M. Schimmelpenninck, the Dutch ambassador, being on the point of returning to the Hague, a message from his majesty, we suppose, will be delivered to both houses perhaps to-day, informing them, that he has given orders for issuing letters of marque and reprisal against the Batavian republic. Government, however, has sent orders to Plymouth to liberate the masters, mates, and crews of the detained Batavian ships, and they may return home immediately. Most of the seamen, says our Plymouth letter, enter on board of men of war or privateers.

P A R I S, June 6.

The intelligence relative to M. Otto's having fallen from office, is not true. He was at Paris yesterday. The road to London is no longer practicable for negotiators; it is only so for the French army.

Yesterday was the grand parade at the Thuilleries. The first consul afterwards gave audience to the ambassadors; and in the evening there was an assembly at Madame Buonaparte's.

The Neceffite, armed en flûte, arrived at Brest on the 23th ult. in 29 days from St. Domingo.

The emigrations from Switzerland to America have recommenced. Many passports have been demanded at the cantons of Zurich and Glarus.

French funds, 49 1-2, 49, 48 1-4.

June 10.

CAPITULATION OF HANOVER.

Edward Mortier, lieutenant-general commanding in chief, to the minister at war.

"Had quarters at Nieuwburg, June 4.

"CITIZEN MINISTER,

"I had the honour 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 sands and marshy heaths, I took a position on the 31st before Wechte. I was assured that the enemy guarded the line of the Hunte. General Hammerstein commanding the advanced guard of the king of England occupied Diepheltz 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. The second division commanded by general Schiner, that of cavalry under the orders of general Nansen, received orders to post themselves on Goldensfeldt to force the passage of the Hunte, and to direct themselves upon Suhlingen, that they might cut off every thing they might find between that place and Diepheltz, which the division of general Montrichard had orders briskly to attack. The enemy seeing that by this movement he was turned on his right, retired during the night to Bersten.

"On the 1st instant the advanced guard, commanded by general Drouet, had a warm skirmish before Bauven, with the rear guard 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 12 leagues, general Drouet gave the order to attack.—The enemy kept up a warm cannonade. Some squadrons of the second regiment of hussars charged with valour 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 Nieuwburg 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 Nieuwburg, or to pass behind Stelzquih, 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 me 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.