

The chairman then proceeded to explain, that the court of directors were not to blame for the mal-practices of Mr. Atlett, who had succeeded in making away with the effects of the bank, by interlining fums, and by calling out false fums when the property was regulated. On this subject a very detailed and satisfactory explanation was given, in which the mode of doing the business was fully described. The directors too relied on Mr. Atlett's character and long fidelity. Under all circumstances, it would have required a supernatural power to have at first detected him.

July 16.

It still seems doubtful whether the Hanoverians have made a new capitulation with the French, or persist in their resolution to defend themselves. We fear they cannot long hold out. The situation of so many brave men is certainly very interesting to the feelings of every Englishman, at the present moment.—Some reports state that the emperor of Russia is very much dissatisfied with the conduct of the first consul in attacking Hanover. If he has feelings of justice, or proper views of policy, he must resent such an outrage against the law of nations, and of that particular arrangement in Germany of which he was one of the guaranters. The court of Berlin, it is said, entertains the same feelings; but this is more doubtful.

A report that the Danish troops would assist the Hanoverians in opposing the French crossing the Elbe, seem wholly destitute of truth.

The government of Hanover is now left to an executive commission of five members, and the supreme power is exercised by gen. Mortier himself. A French commissioner is to preside over this commission, and to lay before it all the resolutions and orders of the commander in chief.

July 18.

It was yesterday reported that Buonaparte has suddenly returned to Paris, in consequence of the hostile motions of the Austrians on the side of Italy, but this intelligence requires confirmation.

The king of Prussia has countermanded the army of observation which had been forming in the neighbourhood of Wesel, under gen. Blucher; a small cordon only is to be drawn on the Prussian frontiers. What makes his majesty so very easy with regard to the neighbourhood of the French?

The emperor of Germany, on receiving advice of the seizure of Hanover by the French gave orders for extraordinary levies of troops being made throughout the hereditary states. In Tyrol, and the bishopricks of Trent and Briken, all persons between the age of sixteen and sixty, capable of bearing arms, have been placed in requisition in four several classes.

The French troops in the Batavian republic and in Italy, receive continual supplies, and are constantly on the alert. A new encampment of 12,000 men is forming at Deventer, which is destined to reinforce and support the army of Hanover; and it is confidently stated that the whole of the republican army in Italy will be shortly augmented to nearly 110,000 effective troops. Fresh troops are advancing to Italy from the southern provinces of France, and the force now in the Neapolitan territory, under the command of general St. Cyr, is to be increased to 50,000.

They write from Genoa, that a squadron of five ships of the line and six frigates had put to sea from Toulon, and passed by a strong English fleet.

Yesterday morning Mr. Lisle, the messenger, arrived at lord Hawkesbury's office, with dispatches from St. Petersburg. In a few hours afterwards, a Russian courier arrived at count Woronzow's with dispatches from St. Petersburg also. These dispatches were immediately sent or communicated to lord Hawkesbury. At three o'clock Mr. Sparrow, the messenger, was sent to the king at Windsor, and this day a cabinet council was held at lord Hobart's office. Nothing transpired respecting the dispatches, but we understand they are of great interest. They probably embrace two objects; the emperor Alexander's answer to the appeal made to him by his majesty, in his capacity of elector of Hanover, and the determination of the Russian cabinet with respect to its interference between this country and France. Such is their importance indeed, that both the British minister at St. Petersburg, and the Russian government, thought it proper to send to London with the same advices.

We learn, as we expected, that the Hanoverian troops have capitulated.—On the 5th a convention was signed in a boat on the Elbe, between the two armies, by which the Hanoverian troops are to be disarmed and disbanded, but not made prisoners of war. The terms are not published, and reports respecting them disagree. The arms, it appears, are to be surrendered, not to the French, but to the civil authority of Hanover; an absurd distinction! and the men may enlist in any service but that of England. The officers are to be allowed their side arms. Two thousand French troops have crossed the Elbe, and occupied the Hanoverian position of Lauenburg.

The king of Naples, on the approach of the French troops, is stated to have retired from Naples to Palermo.

Fifty thousand maps of London have been thrown off in Paris at twelve sols each (six-pence,) in which rich streets are all described, and the houses of the affluent are all stamped with a particular mark, that the invaders may know where they are to go to work when they arrive. A printed description is sold with the map, in which the riches of London are exaggerated, and the cowardice of the inhabitants held up to contempt.

Our port letters of this morning announce the capture of several French West-India merchant vessels, on their return to France, and a rich Dutch East-Indiaman.

By a letter received from the Nemesis frigate, we learn, that a few days ago she fell in with an English privateer, which placed on board her some Frenchmen, whom she had taken in a merchant ship. They are supposed to be the persons that had been, a year or two ago, transported to Cayenne, having been convicted of an attempt to assassinate Buonaparte, through the means of the Infernal Machine.

The unfortunate Dutch are compelled daily to give fresh proofs of the abject state of vassalage in which they are held by the first consul of France. The Batavian government was obliged, on the 3th instant, to publish a decree, forbidding the importation, directly, of British merchandize into the ports of the republic.

The first consul's *finger post*, pointing to London, forgot to tell him that he must travel through *turn-pike* roads.

July 19.

A gentleman of America is just arrived here from Brest: he says there are there getting ready for sea 15 sail of the line, but are by no means to all appearance in any shape in a state of any great forwardness.

The French force in Italy has been so augmented, that it should seem as if the French government were not without fears with respect to Austria. The amount of their force is 110,000.

The news of the blockade of the Elbe, by the English, has, as might be expected, caused the utmost degree of consternation among the merchants of Hamburg; all business is at a stand; colonial productions are immense, nobody being willing to sell, while corn is falling as much, there being no buyers. The only hope is, that Prussia, whose trade will suffer, will, in conjunction with Russia, take some effectual measures to put an end to this crisis.

July 20.

This morning we received Paris and Brussels papers of the 15th inst.

The *Moniteur* contains animadversions on the blockade of the Elbe and Weser, which it is only necessary for the public to read with common attention to be convinced of their fallacy. This is, however, the first intelligence we have received of the blockade of the Weser; and we have no ground to believe, with the exception of the present statement in the *Moniteur*, that the measure, strictly justifiable as it would be, has been actually carried into effect.

The king of Prussia is said to have granted a passage through his territory to the army of reserve, now on its march to join gen. Mortier in Hanover.

The French funds continue at 52.

Accounts yesterday reached Dover from Calais, stating the activity and extent of the preparations making throughout France, for the invasion of this country. Eight thousand gun boats are said to be building; and so desirous is government of concealing the means of annoyance now carrying on, that the English, who have resided for twenty years at Calais, have been marched into the interior of the republic.

The principal dealers in post horses and post chaises in Edinburgh, have pledged themselves to put all their horses and chaises at the disposal of government, for the purpose of conveying troops in case of invasion; and even the post boys have volunteered their services.

July 21.

Yesterday the funds declined about one per cent. The only reason for this fall that could be given, was an opinion that the negotiation with Russia has taken an unfavourable turn.—We believe the answer of the court of St. Petersburg to the representations of the British government respecting Hanover has not been such as a strict sense of the obligation entered into to guaranty the Germanic body would dictate. The blockading of the Elbe, it is thought will displease the court of Russia; and altogether no good is to be expected from interference. Her mediation for peace is a secondary consideration, which must follow the settlement of the question respecting Hanover. The intercourse with Russia, whether it be called mediation, or negotiation, is not broken off, as it is reported; but there is nothing in it at present to inspire hopes that it will be productive of benefit.

We are happy to perceive by the *Moniteur*, received yesterday, that France feels severely the measure of the blockading of the Elbe. She has at last discovered, that British commerce is not to be excluded with impunity; that if the blockades on land we will blockade on the sea; and that our blockade will be more distressing to the continent, than her blockade will be to this country.—As to our right! The Elbe is now an enemy's port; and we might as well be told we have no right to blockade Brest. France has violated the neutrality of the Germanic body, and unless that body will protect itself, it cannot complain that we counteract the designs of France. Besides, the blockade of the Elbe is likely to bring the neutral question to a decision: and the sooner it is decided the better. France expects to injure us by pressing hard upon commerce. We will shew her we can injure as much as she can; and that we will give squeeze for squeeze. The resources of this country will command commerce in defiance of France. We are threatened with the vengeance of the French fishermen, because their boats have been seized when they were guilty of hostilities which

may be called piracy. Indeed we cannot, to purchase the forbearance of Frenchmen, allow them to capture our vessels by fraud: The *Moniteur* accuses our ministers of indolent passion. This comes well from the Journal of Buonaparte; a man so distinguished for equanimity of temper, as lord Wiltworth well knows.

From Holland we have the Dutch decree prohibiting British merchandize. It is nearly a copy of that which was issued by the French government for the same purpose. The only material difference respects the preservation of Dutch ships, the object of which clearly is to have them in readiness for the invasion of this country.

Letters from Dover yesterday, represent the preparations making on the coast of France for the invasion of this country, as extremely formidable; and that the better to conceal them, all the English at Calais, Boulogne, &c. are ordered to England in 48 hours, or to retire into the interior of France, even though they should have resided in these towns the most part of their lives. It is said 8000 gun boats are to be built for the attack of this country. The number seems to be incredible, but France undoubtedly has vast means for building them, and many vessels within her power which may be converted to that purpose, while some of our countrymen are shewing the improbability of invasion, as the French cannot well land horses and artillery, it is possible they may throw many thousand of their horses on our shores with muskets and bayonets in their hands, ammunition and provisions on their backs, who may do the most serious mischiefs. The promise of the plunder of this country will animate French soldiers to any enterprize, however desperate, and that promise is made to them in every way that can inflame their passions.

BRUSSELS, July 7.

The department of the Dyle will build nine ships to be employed in the invasion of England. The greatest activity prevails along the whole coast of Belgium, in making preparations for this expedition.

The number of troops which are destined for the landing in England is now estimated at 200,000. Immediately after harvest, camps will be formed at Cherbourg of 60,000 men; at St. Omers, of 20,000; at Compeigne, of 50,000; and in the Batavian republic, of 40,000. The great flotillas will be assembled at Dunkirk, Boulogne and Calais. We are assured the first consul will command the expedition in person; and the minister at war, gen. Berthier, will undertake the direction of the staff. The attack, for which a great quantity of artillery is already prepared, will be made from every side at once.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) July 16.

The French schooner *Deux Amis*, and sloop *Klepa*, the former cut out of Jeremie, and the latter out of Cape Tiberon, by the boats of the *Theseus*; and the French ship *Quatres Amis*, from Aux-Cayes, bound to Nantes, detained by the same vessel, arrived on Saturday.

The following French vessels arrived on Sunday, at Port-Royal: the ship *La Desiree*, in ballast, and the schooner *La Mere de Famille*, with 100 barrels of flour, both from Aux-Cayes, for Jeremie, detained by the *Theseus*.

The national brig *La Vigilante*, from Port-au-Prince, bound to Cape-Francois, detained by *L'Hercule*.

The schooner *Deux Sœurs*, from Cape-Francois to Mole St. Nicholas, with cloathing for the troops, detained by the *Vanguard*.

The French schooner *La Ceres*, from Jeremie bound to Port-au-Prince, with corn, and detained by the Tartar frigate, arrived on Sunday evening. A carronade was put on board, and on the 6th instant she fired at a Spanish ship, and on desiring her commander to follow, he immediately fired into the *Ceres* and wounded two men, and then pursued his course.

The French schooner *Neustra Senora del Carmen*, from Cuba bound to Aux-Cayes with tobacco, and detained by the *Theseus*, arrived on Monday evening. She parted with that ship on the 10th inst. and informs, that on the evening previous her boats had cut out of Cape Tiberon a French ship and brig, with a quantity of dollars on board. That place was in possession of the brigands.

Tuesday arrived at Port-Royal, *L'Hercule*, of 80 guns, captain Cottrell, from St. Domingo, and the Pelican brig, captain Whitty, from Honduras. The former vessel left the squadron on the 6th instant off Cape-Francois, and brought in with her 122 prisoners, belonging to the vessels sent in by our men of war.

NEW-YORK, August 29.

We acknowledge our obligations to captain Kemp of the regular trading ship *Oncida Chief*, who politely favoured the editor of the *Mercantile Advertiser*, with a file of London papers to the evening of the 16th of July, three days later than were received by the *Caledonia*. They do not, however, contain any article of consequence.

Count Haugwitz, the Prussian minister for foreign affairs, is dismissed, and in disgrace. His disgrace is attributed to some dispatches from England, which he is said to have concealed from the king till they could no longer produce their intended effect. The king of Prussia was, it is said, requested, in those dispatches, to occupy the electorate of Hanover before the arrival of the French, and to indemnify himself