

NEW-YORK, May 29.

Our London and Glasgow papers by the Fanny, contain a mass of interesting intelligence, which we shall proceed to detail to our readers. The king of Great Britain's declaration, as Elector of Hanover, relative to the conduct of the king of Prussia, is given this day.

Admiral Berkley is appointed commander in chief on the Halifax station in the room of the late sir Andrew Mitchell.

The trial of Lord Viscount, Melville commenced at Westminster-Hall the 29th of April. The London papers state, that the curiosity excited by the trial of Lord Melville, was not exceeded by that which prevailed on the first day of the trial of Mr. Hastings. At 8 o'clock many of those who had obtained tickets for this splendid spectacle appeared at the entrance into Westminster-hall. By 9, the line of carriages extended from Palace-yard to the Admiralty. Near 11 o'clock Mr. Whitebread and the other managers appeared, followed by Mr. Fox, and the House of Commons. The managers were all in court dresses. After the speaker had taken his seat, the procession from the House of Lords began to enter the Hall. At this time Lord Melville entered the Court, from the bottom of the hall, and proceeding round the counsel's box, took his seat inside the bar. All the Peers were habited in the full robes of their respective ranks. As soon as they were seated, silence was proclaimed by the crier, under pain of imprisonment. Proclamation was next made, that Henry Lord Viscount Melville was about to take his trial for high crimes and misdemeanors, and calling upon all those who had any thing to allege against him to come forward.

The articles of impeachment were then read, with Lord Melville's answer; also the 10th, or additional charge, and Lord Melville's answer and protest against it. Mr. Whitebread then rose, and began to open the charges against Lord Melville. By a resolution of the House of Lords, the editors of the London newspapers are prohibited from the publication of any of the proceedings on this trial till it is terminated.

The number of Peers who attended was very great; there was not less than 85 barons; all the Princes of the blood; and the box appropriated to foreign Ministers was nearly filled. There were not less than 7 or 800 ladies present.

Under the Strasbury head of the 13th April, is stated the marching of troops for Dalmatia without intermission.

Marshal Ney was at Memmingen with a corps of 10,000 men. It was said, in case of necessity he was to march through Swabia and the Tyrol to Italy. Berthier, with his army remained at Munich.

Stock—at London 29th April—Consols 60; red. 1 59 1 4 3 8; omnium 2 18 1 4 p m. Petersburg, April 4.—The Gazette of this city contains the following article, dated Carlobago, March 23:—

We yesterday received positive intelligence of the occupation of Cataro, and a part of Dalmatia, by the Russian troops.—The Montenegrins had at first taken possession of some villages, and had agreed with the inhabitants to defend the entrance of the country against the French till the arrival of the Russians. Six Russian ships and 20 thousand troops soon after arrived.—The necessary preparations were then made for a vigorous opposition to any attack on the part of the French. All the passages by which they could enter were fortified and filled with troops and artillery, in such a manner that it appeared almost impossible to force them.

The number of combined troops is said to amount to 30,000. They are defended by the nature of the ground, and have provisions for a long time. No Frenchman has yet appeared in these environs, and we are assured that they do not extend beyond Marcaisco. According to other accounts the Montenegrins have risen in a mass to stop the efforts of the French, and we are assured, that the Turks of these countries have joined them and the Russians.

CHERBOURG, 1st May, 1806.

To the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser.

SIR—We have the pleasure of advising you that, in consequence of the solicitations of our

house, and some friends, Government has just now given to this port the privilege of entrepotting all permitted foreign goods in the private stores of merchants, so that the duties thereon need not be paid before they are sold. This favor has been granted on the simple condition of renouncing the re-exporting, which is now the only difference existing between this port and the other regular entrepots of France. All American produce are in demand and rising; Guadaloupe and Martinique coffee 6 to 6 1/2 St. Domingo 6 1/2. upland cotton 45s. W. I. brown raw sugars 95 at 97 1/2.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS, Selected from London and Greenwich papers to the 2d May, received by the Fanny.

LONDON April 24. THE SOCIETY OF SHIP OWNERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

At a Meeting of the Committee of Ship Owners for the Port of London, held the 15th day of April, 1806, at the London Tavern, to take into consideration such measures as may be legally adopted, to prevent any further suspension of the Navigation laws of Great Britain; and in particular the Bill intended to be brought into Parliament to authorise the Governors of the British West India Islands to suspend the same in favor of American bottoms whenever they think proper during the present war; and on other affairs:

Resolved unanimously, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it will be highly injurious to the shipping interest of Great Britain and Ireland to authorise, by Act of Parliament, the Governors of the British West India Islands to suspend at their discretion the Navigation Laws of the Country, and to admit American vessels to trade with the Colonies contrary to the provisions of those statutes.

Resolved unanimously, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that no necessity exists for investing the Governors of the British West India Islands in future with authority to suspend at their discretion the Navigation laws of Great Britain in favor of American or other neutral vessels; and that to introduce such a principle into an Act of Indemnity, is novel and dangerous, as it will inevitably tend to establish a system highly injurious to the maritime interests of the country, and lessen that responsibility which otherwise would attach upon those persons who may advise any infringement of the provisions of those statutes.

Resolved unanimously, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the frequent recent suspensions of the Navigation Laws of the Country, have been highly injurious to its shipping interest, which is not in so flourishing a state, or so adequately or profitably employed as it would have been, had not such facilities been afforded to neutral vessels by the frequent suspension of the Navigation Acts.

Resolved unanimously, That a Petition be presented to both Houses of Parliament, humbly praying that the provisions of the Navigation acts may be strictly enforced in future; and also that an enquiry may be made into the actual state of the Shipping and Navigation of Great Britain and Ireland; and also as to the expediency of altering or revising the Alien and other Duties, so as to place British ships on an equal footing with foreign vessels, in order to lessen these evils, which have resulted from the great increased foreign competition, British ship owners have had, unfortunately for the general interests of this country, to contend with.

Resolved unanimously, That a Sub-committee be appointed to prepare such a Petition; and that the same be submitted to the consideration of this Committee at their next Meeting, to be held at this place on Monday next at one o'clock precisely.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman, for his attention to the general interests of the British Ship owners, and in particular for his conduct on this occasion.

PRUSSIAN NOTIFICATION.

Count Schulenberg Kehnert published the following short, but important Declaration, at Hanover on the 28th ult.

"In a Treaty, concluded between His Majesty the King of Prussia, and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, it is determined; that the ports in the North Sea, and also the rivers running into the same, shall be shut against the British trade and navigation, in the same manner as when the French troops were in possession of the territory of Hanover.

In consequence of the superior orders I have received, I hereby make this known to the public concerned, in order that they may secure themselves against any damage, as the troops of the King, my master, have received orders to repel and prevent the entrance of British ships into any of those ports and rivers and as convenient measures will be taken to hinder the entrance and transit of British wares.

Count Schulenberg Kehnert." STATE PAPER.

PRUSSIAN PATENT. "We, Frederick William, King of Prussia, &c. &c. make known and declare as follows:

"The wish to secure our faithful subjects, and the neighbouring states of the North of Germany during the war, and to preserve and confirm the duration of the blessings of peace; was at all times the intention of our indefatigable endeavours.

These wholesome measures were made known, upon some recent occasions, as the object of our late Patent, dated January 27, 1806; according to which the Electoral States of Brunswick Lunenburgh in Germany were taken possession of by our troops, when the administration of the same passed into our hands. But in consequence of the exchange of the Electorate of Hanover, in consideration of the cession of three of the provinces of our monarchy, and for the permanent tranquility of our subjects and the neighboring States, we have found it indispensably necessary to enter into and conclude a convention with his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy; and as the Electoral States of the House of Brunswick, situated in Germany, were obtained by the Emperor Napoleon by right of conquest, we hereby declare, that the right of possession of the territory of that House has passed over to us, in consideration of the cession of three of our provinces, and is now subject to our power only; consequently, from the present time, the government and the administration of these countries will be administered simply in our name alone, and under our supreme authority.

"We therefore call upon all persons, whatever may have been the functions assigned them, to execute those functions only in our name, and under our authority.

"Count Schulenberg Kehnert, and the Commissioners who are attached to him, expect no less than that all the Prelates, the Burghers, and the inhabitants in general, will obediently conform themselves to the order of things, which a new era has rendered necessary for their tranquility and well being; and in so doing, they will afford his Majesty a proof of their devotion to their country.

"So, on our part, nothing shall be neglected to confirm them in the persuasion of our paternal affection, and our sincere wish to render them happy.

(Signed) FREDERICK WILLIAM, Schulenberg, Haugwitz."

"April 1, 1806."

IMPORTANT STATE PAPER.

DECLARATION.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg Arch treasurer and elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. &c.

The court of Prussia has avowed those hostile designs, which she thought to conceal by her friendly professions.

The NOTE VERBAL, delivered on the 4th of April, by the Prussian Envoy, Baron Jacobi Klees, to the British ministry, announces that the electorate of Hanover has been taken possession of, and that the ports of the German Sea, and of Lubec, have been closed against the British flag.

This Declaration gives the lie to all those assurances by which the cabinet of Berlin has hitherto endeavoured to cloak its proceedings, to which it moreover adds the pretension that his Prussian majesty has acquired, by his system of policy, claims to the gratitude of all the Northern powers.

Thus actually dispossessed of the ancient inheritance of my family, and insulted in my rights as a sovereign, I have ordered those measures to be taken which the honour of my Crown requires; but I still own it to myself, to Europe, and to my subjects, to make a public declaration of my sentiments, as elector of Brunswick Lunenburgh, upon the unjust usurpation of my German possessions.

It is not necessary to prove how contrary this act is to the rights of nations, or to the laws of the German empire. Their infraction is too evident to be required to be proved. It is the most sacred principle of good faith, of honour, and in fact, of all the obligations upon which the reciprocal safety of different states among themselves, and of each civil society in itself, repose, which are trodden under foot in such a manner, that the world would have difficulty in believing it, if I did not cause the facts to be laid before them, which are authenticated in the narrative which I have ordered to be prepared.

The proceedings of the court of Berlin when the electorate was occupied by its troops in 1801; its conduct, far from being friendly during the negotiation for the indemnities which followed the peace of Luneville; the declaration which it made when France prepared to invade the Electorate; and lastly, the burthensome conditions under which it endeavoured to cause it to be evacuated, to substitute her own troops, instead of France, had given too many proofs to the government of Hanover, not to oblige it to endeavor to avoid all sort of intervention on the part of this power, even at the moment that it was on the point of engaging in a dispute with France. The events which retarded the arrival in Hanover of the expedition, concerted between Great Britain, Russia and Sweden, gave the Prussian troops an opportunity of anticipating them, after the French army had been obliged to evacuate the electorate.

This step was accompanied by the most friendly protestations on the part of Prussia. She invited the Hanoverian government to resume its functions in my name, and to collect the wreck of the army.

The country, already so unfortunate, doubly felt the weight of the numerous requisitions extorted by the Prussian corps, without the least regard to the si-

tuation in which the French left it.

After the unfortunate result of the campaign of the allies in the south of the empire, an attack in the north was to be expected. His Imperial majesty of Russia, to obviate the dangers to which Prussia might be exposed, placed, in consequence of the convention of Potzdam, his troops under Count De Tolstoy, and the corps of general Benningsen, under the orders of his Prussian Majesty, and promised him, moreover, all the assistance for which he might have occasion. It was scarcely to be expected that Prussia would avail herself of this advantage, and of that which the promise of the subsidy she had asked of Great Britain gave her, to obtain from France terms contrary to the interests which these resources were intended to protect. This notwithstanding, has actually happened. The secret treaty, the effects of which are beginning to appear, was signed by Count Haugwitz and the French general Duroc, the 13th of December, 1805, the period fixed as the term when Prussia was to declare war against France, in case that power should have rejected the propositions which Count Haugwitz was to make to her, in consequence of the convention of Potzdam.

Seven days after, December 22, the Cabinet of Berlin proposed to the British ambassador the arrangements to be taken in common with the Prussian Generals, for the propositions of the allied armies in Lower Saxony; and dispatched, in consequence, Lieutenant Colonel Baron De Keusemark, with a letter to the Hanoverian government, to induce it to furnish provisions for the French garrison at Hameln.

It was necessary to concur in this arrangement (which was only provisionally terminated the 4th of January) because it was to prevent the French troops from undertaking any thing against Hanover during the negotiation.

Was the court of Berlin then ignorant in what manner Count Haugwitz had concluded this negotiation? Did it not know, before the signature of the treaty, what would be the end of it? Or, did that minister dispose as he pleased of the good faith of his master?

It was on the 27th of January, that the Cabinet of Berlin announced to the Hanoverian government, "that in consequence of a treaty signed and ratified by the two parties, my German possessions would no longer be occupied by the French troops; that they would be entirely evacuated by those who were still there, and delivered up, until a future peace between England and France should have decided their condition, to the protection of the troops of his Prussian majesty, and to his exclusive administration." The Hanoverian government was required, but to no purpose, to intimate to all the public officers, that they were, for the future, to consider themselves as finally responsible to the Prussian commission of administration, excluding all foreign reference.

The dispatch addressed the 25th of January to the Prussian Minister, and intended to justify this proceeding, was signed with the King of Prussia's own hand. It ended with these words—"I think it unnecessary to say how much the territories in question ought to be satisfied with this change of scene; and my wishes would be fulfilled, in consequence of the disinterested views by which I am impelled, the administration I have taken upon me should turn out to the happiness of the country and its inhabitants; and by that means satisfactory to his Britannic Majesty, to whom I desire nothing more than to give, in this instance, as in all others, all the proofs of consideration, of defence, and of friendship, which circumstances may put in my power."

The experience of the past, and a well-founded apprehension of the future, did not allow me to hesitate about the part necessary to be taken; and my Electoral Government was instructed not to enter into any negotiation, the object of which might have been to avoid a new French invasion, by allowing the Prussians to occupy Hanover.

The request made upon this occasion by my Electoral Minister of State was ineffectual. The King of Prussia caused the greatest part of the country to be occupied at the moment that my troops re-embarked; and his measures were executed without the least regard.

It was too easy to foresee that Count Haugwitz would find means at Paris to bring back the arrangement between Prussia and France, announced here as ratified by the contracting parties, to its original intention.

This was what took place; and the French troops took possession of Anspach, one of the objects of compensation, according to the treaty of December 18, the very day that the Marquis de Lucchisini could reach Berlin with intelligence that France required the execution of the articles agreed upon at Vienna.

The answer returned by the British Cabinet to the communication of January 25, did not arrive at Berlin until after the Minister of State, Baron Hardenberg, had announced to the British Envoy the hostile measures which have compelled me to suspend my relations with a Court which could so far forget itself.

The Prussian note of April 4 can furnish no good arguments to establish an unjustifiable measure.

It begins by vaunting the pacific disposition of Prussia. This disposition is no further sincere than as it has for its

foundation the principles of a just neutrality. The note delivered by the cabinet of Berlin to the French Minister on the 14th of October, at the very instant that Prussia appeared to feel the affront which she received by the violation of the territory of Anspach, she acknowledges that the conduct which she had followed to that time had proved of advantage to France.

Her actions had much less pretensions to the character of impartiality. After having permitted the French troops who seized on the Electorate of Hanover a passage through the Prussian territory, she declared herself ready to oppose, sword in hand, that which the emperor of Russia had demanded for his armies.

France herself forced the passage: she pretended to offer excuses for that step, but it was in a manner equally offensive.

She had seen too clearly where the resentment of Prussia would terminate, which in fact appeared to be stifled when his imperial Majesty of Russia engaged in a personal communication with the King.

Prussia then demanded subsidies of Great Britain, which were promised to her, and she signed the Convention of Potsdam, the conditions of which she would, doubtless, have been more disposed to fulfil, if I could have so far forgotten my duty, as to consent to the proposition of ceding the Electorate of Hanover for some Prussian province.

Prussia affirms, that from the events of the war, she has not had the choice of means to secure the safety of its monarchy, and of the states of the North. She wishes to make it appear, that she has been compelled to aggrandize herself, and to become the instrument, rather than the object, of the vengeance of my enemies.

Such an avowal does not become a great Power. All Europe knows that it depended on Prussia, before the battle of Austerlitz, to give repose to Europe, if she had taken the part which her real interests and the outraged honor of her monarchy dictated to her. She can no longer be excused, after having missed such an opportunity; and even since the event of the 2d of December, did she not command an army of 250,000 men, who still remember the victories it obtained under the Great Frederick, which was in the best disposition, and supported by the whole Russian army, two corps of which were actually under the command of the King of Prussia?

She would, without doubt, have been subject to certain risks; but she found herself in a situation, when every danger must be encountered to save the honor of the State. The Prince who hesitates in making a choice, destroys the principle which serves as the basis of a military monarchy; and Prussia ought already to begin to feel the sacrifice she has made of her independence.

The Note of April 4, affirms, "that France had considered the Electorate as its conquest and that its troops had been on the point of re-entering it, to make a definitive disposal of it."

The Electorate of Hanover, as an integral part of the German Empire, is not concerned in the war between Great Britain and France; nevertheless, it has been unjustly invaded by that Power, which has, notwithstanding, frequently indicated the object for which she was disposed to restore it.

France was at length compelled to abandon the country, and forty thousand of my troops, and those of my allies, were established there, when the Count De Haugwitz signed the treaty which disposes of my states. It is true, that the Russian corps was then at the disposal of his Prussian Majesty; but its Chief, with the genuine spirit of an honorable man, was not the less determined to fight, if the allies of his master were attacked. We shall not speak of the French garrison which remained at Hameln, insufficient in point of number, deprived of the means of defence, and on the point of being besieged, when the promises of Prussia caused the plan to be abandoned.

The intention of France to dispose definitively of the Electorate would have been contrary to the assertion she has so often made. It would, moreover, have been contrary to the usage of war, since even a conquest is not definitively disposed of before a peace; and particularly at a moment when a wish might exist to manifest a pacific disposition.

Prussia had no right to judge if Great Britain had the means of opposing the return of my enemies to the Electorate. Her power furnishes her with the means of bringing the war to an honourable end, for the interests she defends; but it is difficult to conceive in what light Prussia pretends that her measures rendered troops that are strangers to the Electorate, and ensures the repose of the North. Her troops, in consequence of the treacherous conduct of her Cabinet, will remain as much strangers to the Electorate as the French troops.

Prussia should not speak of her sacrifices at the moment when her only aim is to aggrandize herself, unless she feels the loss of her independence to be such, and how much she has departed from her duty, in abandoning one of the oldest possessions of her House, and of subjects who implored, in vain, her assistance. Besides, sacrifices have no connection with my system of policy, and confer no right on her to usurp the Government of my German subjects, whose fidelity nothing has hitherto shaken, and which they will retain towards my person, and a family of Princes, who for many ages have only sought their happiness.

It is evident that the conduct of the Court of Berlin, is not the free expression of the will of its sovereign, but the consequence of the influence exercised by my enemies in the Cabinet of that Prince. All the Courts and all the States, however, who can judge of circumstances, and all that they owe to the system adopted by the Court of Berlin, will agree that the act con-