LONDON, June 14.

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:

Addition of 20l. per cent. on the duties now paid on sugar, of 12 1-2 per cent. on other articles imported,	£. 1,300,000
Duties on manufactures exported, *ad valorem*, 1 per cent. to Europe, and 3 per cent. to the other parts of the world,	400,000
Duty on cotton wool imported, at 1 penny per lb.	250,000
Increased tonnage duty,	150,000
Total,	£. 2 100,000

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

Among the excise articles, the chancellor of the exchequer classed

Coarse tea, at 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Fine do. at 45 per cent.

Uuder the general head of Wine, we suppose Port Wine, there is an additional tax of 10 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 per 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—

New duty on tea, *ad valorem* 45 per cent. on fine teas, 15 per cent on coarse teas	£. 1,300,000
New duties on wine 10l. per ton	500,000
New duties on spirits (foreign or home made) 2s. 7d. per gallon	1,500,000
Additional duty on malt, 2s. per bushel	2,700,000
Total,	£. 6,000,000

Mr. Addington then adverted to his plan for a tax upon property, which, in the abstract, 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 foregoing would, therefore, he thought, produce

From property in lands or houses, from interest of money in the funds; or elsewhere, and from all incomes entirely independent of industry	£. 3,375,000
On tenants' rents	500,000
Trades	625,000
Salaries and professions	200,000
Total,	£. 4,700,000

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.

Between ten and eleven o'clock yesterday morning, the gentlemen who had prepared lists for the loan, waited upon the minister to specify the terms upon which they were willing to take it.

The biddings were on the Long Annuities as follow:—

Esdale and Co.	6s. 5d.
Goldsmids,	8s. 4d.
Baring and Co.	8s. 4d.
Sprot,	12s. 5d.
The Bankers,	12s. 5d.

Esdale and Co. taking the lowest quantity are of course the contractors.

It is said an expedition will be sent back from Malta to re-occupy Alexandria, and thus secure the exclusion of the French from Egypt. Another expedition is talked of against some of the Portuguese settlement, should France invade that kingdom.

An order has been issued at Paris for sending all the English to Valenciennes. The women who chuse to leave France are exempted from this order, but lord Elgin, who was at Paris in his way home from Constantinople on account of his ill health, is detained. Lord Hawkesbury is said to have madde a representation respecting lord Elgin, who, it is well known, was absent in a public character.

June 15.

The first Helvetic diet is to assemble in August next, when it will receive orders to enter into treaties of alliance with France, Spain and the Italian republic.

The naval preparations of Russia appear not to be so extensive as was stated; she has merely fitted out a squadron for the protection of the trade of the Baltic.

The French funds are 49.

The Melpomene frigate, with 50 sail of merchantmen from Hamburg, laden with the property of Hamburgers, had sailed from thence on Wednesday last.

Price of Stocks, June 15.

Navy 5 per cent shut—5 per cent. 79 92 23 8 1-8—Irish 5 per cent—4 per cent—Oil 73 1-2 1 4 3 8—3 per cent—Red. 57 1-2 3 8 1-4 57—3 per cent. con. shut.

PLYMOUTH, June 13.

The Danish brig Industria, captain E. Paulsen, from Carthagena bound to Rochfort, detained by his majesty's ship Sceptre, and sent in here, has on board three boxes of gold and silver articles, of very curious workmanship, plundered in Italy, and all directed to the chief consul Bonaparte.

LIVERPOOL, June 16.

We hear that the plan for the defence of the country against the attacks of the enemy is nearly completed, and will speedily be laid before parliament. It will, however, according to report, comprehend every seventh man, who will be enrolled and exercised, and such military arrangements made as shall bring the exertions of the whole into full and effective service, should any public exigency require it.

PARIS, June 10.

This day we find in the official order, for a day of public prayer, the following letter, addressed to the cardinals, arch-bishops, and bishops of France, by the first consul.

SIRS,

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. The tokens you have given of your zeal, for an attachment to the state, assures me that you will, with pleasure conform to these sentiments.

Written at St. Cloud, the 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. But alas, citizen first consul, why have we not been suffered to enjoy longer the fruits of your labor? Why are you forced, however reluctant, again to try the hazards of war; again to gird on the sword? We regret with you this painful necessity. But confiding with you in the justice of our cause, 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 national 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. Yes, they congratulate themselves, that they are in this respect united with all ranks of citizens who form the extended population of this republic.

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 boastings 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 Plarrial, 11 year.

(Signed)
P. H. MARRON, President.
RABAUT, Jun. Sec'y.

COPENHAGEN, May 28.

In case the north of Germany should become the seat of war, our government has resolved to cover all our German frontiers by a strong cordon of troops.

HANOVER, June 1.

Yesterday arrived here major Von Der Decken, who was said to have set out for St. Petersburg: a courier was immediately dispatched to London.

All the magistrates received yearday the following proclamation:

"Understanding that many magistrates desire to have some directions respecting their conduct in case the French troops should draw nearer to the frontiers of this country—We acquaint them in general, that—1. They have to regulate their whole conduct according to the principle of the strictest neutrality which belongs to this country, on account of its being entirely independent of Great-Britain and Ireland, by the constitution of the empire, and by the guarantee of the treaty of Luneville. 2. To do every thing within the limits of this neutrality; and—3. Above all, not to leave their posts, but to remain where their office and calling require to be, in order to fulfil their duties.

"C. A. R. Count Von Kielmannseggs."

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, the 3d instant, two MARES—one of which is an iron grey, about 14¼ hands high, shod all round, and will be seven years old the ensuing spring. The other is a light sorrel, with white face and white hind feet, white mane and tail, will be four years old the ensuing spring, and was shod before; they have both been accustomed to work, which may be discovered by the marks of the collar.

If stolen a reward of twenty dollars will be paid for the mares and thief, if he is prosecuted to conviction; or six dollars for the mares only, or in proportion for either of them.

ELIZABETH CRABB.

Montgomery court house, July 25. eo9t

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

BOSTON, August 8.

Arrived, ship Columbus, John King, master, 54 days from Havre-de-Grace.—June 16, was boarded by the British frigate Blanche, and treated politely. Left, ship Ocean, Drinkwater, to sail in 5 days for Russia; brig Sally, Brooks, of and for New-York, in 2 days; ship Liberty, of Philadelphia, and captain Prior, in a schooner from Duxbury. Spoke, July 5, lat. 46, long. 36, a brig and a ship from Barbados for Liverpool. 15th, lat. 45, 56, long. 44, 43, W. ship Rebecca, of and from Boston bound to Amsterdam. Same day, ship Superior, Weston, of Philadelphia, from New-Orleans bound to Hamburg. Passengers, Mr. Boyd, merchant, of Portland; Mrs. Massy, of Nantucket; and Mrs. Jenkins and three children, of Hudson.

Same day, schr. Frederick, Hart, 44 days from Lisbon. July 11, lat. 43, 18, N long. 34, 11, W. spoke the ship Two Friends, M'Neil, 14 days from Charleston, bound to London, all well. July 18, lat. 43, 21, long. 49, 6, spoke schr. Harmony, Logan, 10 days from Nantucket, bound to Cape de Verd islands. Left at Lisbon, Victorino, Lovell; Flora, Welsh; Missouri, Read; Potomak, Tupper; Blossom, Shapley; Mary, Calvert; Columbia, Hart; Delaware, Smith; Dolphin, Snow; Nancy, Spooner; George, Kinsman; Carolina, Kimball; Thomas, Hayward; Mary, Jackson; Tace, Thomas; Welles, Smith; Neutrality, Wadsworth; Hazard, Norris; Iris, Conway; Charlotte, Davidson; Betsy, Fitch; Acorn, Henderson; Fish-Hawk, Cook; Woonolland, Randell; Unity, Merrihew.

Same day, via quarantine, the brig Industry, captain Smith, 25 days from Martinico; and the schr. Nancy, capt. Goddard, 25 days from Guadaloupe.

August 9.

Arrived, brig Union, capt. White, 54 days from Liverpool.

Same day, schooner Astrea, captain Babson, 64 days from Hamburg. Sailed in company with the ship Charlotte, Horton, for Philadelphia. Left a ship and a brig belonging to Philadelphia; the ship was commanded by captain Earl.

Same day, via quarantine, brig Robert, captain Thomas, 25 days from Martinico

Same day, brig Mary, captain Southwick, 67 days from Gottenburg. Left ship Walker, captain Clark, to sail for New-York, in 14 days; & brig Exchange, Thorndike, of Salem. Spoke, June 17, lat. 62, long. 2, ship Liberty, Singleton, 36 days from St. Petersburg, for Philadelphia.

Same day, schooner Favorite, captain Pousland, 36 days from Madeira. Left captain Furnal, in a brig belonging to Charleston; ship Hetty, Fletcher, of Portland, to sail for Cape-de-Verds, the 3d July. Spoke, off Funchal, brig Alexander, White, of Baltimore, 30 days out, all well. August 7, brig Washington, Hutchinson, of Kennebunk, under jury-masts; he was upset in a squall, 2 days before.

Same day, brig New-Adventure, captain M'Kenzie, 37 days from Guernsey. Left the Fame, Butler, from New-Orleans, bound to Havre-de-Grace, sent in by the British brig of war Kite, and detained for adjudication. Spoke, July 15, ship Perseverance, from Liverpool, bound to New-York, out 30 days. August 8, brig Washington, Hutchinson, under jury-masts; lost his masts off George's Banks.

Same day, schooner Sally, Johnson, St. Johns, 5 days.

Cleared, Three-Sisters, Simons, Wilmington; George, Simonds, Baltimore; Merchant, Kelly, Norfolk; Polly, Luce, Alexandria; Three-Friends, Otis, Norfolk; brigs Hope, Wardell, Bordeaux; Montreal, Hoyt, Annapolis; Jane, Foster, Demerara; schooners Rover, Hayt, West-Indies; Lively, Warden, ditto; Harriot, Rice, ditto; Hibernia, Dench, Digby; Speedwell, Amero, ditto; Joseph, Crowell, Yarmouth; Union, Crowell, Halifax.

August 11.

LATE FOREIGN ADVICES,

Received by the Union, from Liverpool, and the New Adventure, from Guernsey, arrived at this place, London dates to June 18.

FURTHER ARTICLES OF THE SURRENDER OF HANOVER.

LONDON, June 17.

Hanover has been surrender to the French under the most humiliating and disgraceful conditions every prescribed to a country. The great powers of the continent after a solemn pledge to maintain the integrity and independence of the Germanic empire, suffered Hanover to become a prey to invasion, for which there did not exist a single pretext arising out of justice or common honesty.

We understand, that the principal part of his majesty's plate at Hanover, & all the horses and carriages were removed upon the approach of the French to that electorate. Had the Hanoverians shewn the determined spirit which their characteristic bravery as a people, would have led the world to expect, the duke of Cambridge would have stood by them to the last; but the plan for raising the country *en masse*, was not attended with any portion of the promised success.

Since our last, we have received Paris Journals to the 15th instant. The Moniteur of the 14th, contains a long and vulgar invective against his majesty, in an article respecting Hanover; in which it is attempted to be proved, that the occupation of that country by the French troops has been strictly just, and conformable to the system adopted by the monarchy in former wars between Great-Britain and France. It proceeds on the ground, that Hanover always has taken part with the king of England; which is false, as Hanover was at peace last war, while England was engaged in hostilities. It not only quotes the Golden Bull, but goes as far back as the reign of Charles V. for arguments in support of the measure. It does not, however, either mention the treaty of Luneville, or describe the actual guaranteed state of the empire. It states, that France had an incontestible right to attack the king of England in any part of his dominions, however detached from the crown of Great-Britain; and that as he has frequently received large pecuniary supplies, and been furnished with considerable bodies of troops from thence, it is a natural act of hostility to cut off those resources from the power that may employ them. This justification is supposed to be strengthened by a curious story of a man who found it necessary to fly to a sanctuary; but at the moment he was entering it, his pursuers overtook him, and wounded the foot which had not actually passed the line; and this action, it is added, was sanctioned by the law. The article concludes with a menace of invasion when the wind shall serve, and is one of the most rancorous and indecent performances that the French press has lately produced. We shall certainly not contribute to its circulation.

WAR AGAINST HOLLAND.

Lord Hawkesbury, 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 deepest 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 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*, nemine contradicente.]

All the British shipping at Leghorn sailed from that port on the 22d ultimo, under protection of two frigates, supposed for Malta.

The Dutch ambassador yesterday set out on his return to the Hague, accompanied by his secretary and suite.

According to intelligence, the Batavian government, which will take an active part in the war against England, is going to equip and arm a numerous squadron, which, if necessary, will take part in an expedition against the coasts of Britain. It is said, that a naval division will be formed in the ports of Zealand.

June 18.

The French troops took possession of Hamburg on Sunday last, 12th instant.

A letter from Metz, of the 31st May, mentions the report, "that a proposal has been made by the French government to stop the passage of the Sound, and all access to the Baltic for English vessels."—We have little doubt that the French government seriously entertains this project. The assenting to it, however, on the part of Denmark, would be a declaration of war against England.

We lament that deplorable yoke of French tyranny to which the Batavian government is obliged to yield; but we cannot, at the same time, help giving our cordial concurrence to the measure now adopted by our government. Its postponement (although evidently the operation of humane forbearance) may, perhaps, by some be classed among the culpabilities of the present administration. The cruel disposition of the French troops, who ride the miserable inhabitants with a bit and a curb, might have pointed out the necessity of such a measure long ere now. It may, however, be worthy of remark, that the hard fate of the Dutch (flattered with the better sounding appellation of Batavians) has been entailed upon themselves by their own total want of spirit and energy, which, after indefatigable perseverance, through a very long series of years, laid the foundation of their liberty and independence. Their example is a sad and melancholy lesson indeed! We find a nation, renowned in the annals of Europe for its martial atchievements, sunk into contempt by the absence of all those virtues which long rendered it eminent! We find a nation that formerly rekindled the dying embers of liberty, instead of displaying the sacred torch, hugging their chains and kissing the rod! To what are we to attribute this disgraceful deviation from every glorious quality of the mind? To that mean and detestable fear which produces shame and confusion even in the very best cause. Where is the great genius, the noble spirit, which inflamed their ancestors to the resistance of tyranny? Fled to some other region more congenial to sentiments of liberty; and the fall of liberty will also be accompanied with the fall of commerce. May Britons never forget to cherish the sacred flame; and by a manly recollection of the immortal actions of their forefathers, teach other parts of debased Europe, that to ensure peace and happiness, they must conquer their freedom and independence.

Faint symptoms of pacification.

Nothing is more certain, than that ministers are acting up to the full extent of the pledge given by lord Hawkesbury in the house of commons on Mr. Fox's motion, namely, that they would not only accept the mediation of Russia, but represent their cause to that power, with a view of engaging its good offices as a mediator.—Mr. Ross the messenger, no doubt, bro't important advices on this head a few days ago from St. Petersburg. A counter part of them in substance, was probably sent off at the same time to the Russian minister at Paris. This occasioned the sending over of a messenger to the Russian ambassador in London, on whose dispatches, as communicated to lord Hawkesbury by count Woronzow, a cabinet council at yesterday; at which almost all the cabinet ministers, among others, earl St. Vincent, were present. The result was sent off to the king at Windsor.

It is no ordinary messenger who has brought these dispatches from Paris, but M. de Lansboy, a Russian count. It is said he came with a distinct proposition from St Petersburg to Paris, which, after having been acceded to by the chief consul, was forwarded to this country. The nature of this proposition we shall not attempt to guess. A few days will, propably, throw some light upon the business; at present all is mere conjecture.

The mediation of Russia is now much the subject of conversation.

A Calais article states, that M. Otto passed through that city some days ago, and embarked with his suite. (A Paris paper infers from this, that the negociation with England will be renewed.)

A French paper, printed in London, contains a Paris letter, dated the 8th inst. in which is the following silly article:—"It is now said, that Bonaparte is about to be proclaimed protector of continental Europe, and the chief of a Coalition, the object of which is to obtain the liberty of the seas."

By a letter from Paris, we are informed that colonel Abererombie, colonel Smith, captain Swain, of the artillery, and several other gentlemen, have been sent prisoners to Valenciennes Lord Elgin is permitted to remain at Paris on his parole of honor; and has taken lord Whitworth's box at the Opera. Sir J. B. Davis is a prisoner at the same place.

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.

By the latest intelligence from Paris it appears to be the general opinion of the people in that capital, that Bonaparte, in consequence of the severe agitation of his irritable temper, the multiplicity and arduous nature of the duties of his situation, and the necessity which he is under of guarding against all designs against his person, as well as of poising and controlling the several parties who have long been jealous of his power, and dissatisfied with his manner of using it, is absolutely disordered in his intellects. Every day some extraordinary proof of this state of his mind is confidently expected to burst forth, that will justify even those who appear to be his friends in taking some decisive measure for placing the government in other hands.

The skulking French row boats from St. Maloes, Havre, Cherbourg, &c. make sure of taking prizes. They are equipped as fishing-boats, sail from their own ports in the dusk of the evening, and get close in with our coasts a little before day-break, where they lie-to, as if fishing, shewing perhaps, only two or three men upon deck. If a vessel that runs without convoy, happens too near the land, the row-boats make sail and board her. In the late war they carried off, unmolested, several coasters worth 10,000l. without having been absent, at this season of the year, above twenty-four hours from their own ports.

PARIS, June 4.

FRENCH PRIVATEERS.

A regulation has just been passed concerning privateers. They are authorised to capture "all ships and cargoes the neutrality of which shall not have been according to regulations or treaties; and all ships, which, after being summoned to strike their sails, shall have refused and resisted."

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.

The ship Strafford, captain Kennedy, from Londonderry, is below.

Captain Greenough, arrived at Newburyport the 5th instant, in 22 days from Point Petre, informs, that a few days previous to his sailing all the stores were shut, and all the whites able to bear arms, were ordered on the parade, and enrolled for soldiers in defence of the island. Equipments of privateers were making ready, but as nothing official had been received from France, no commission could be granted.

Arrived, ship Prosperity, Joughan, Isle of May, 30 days; James, Warner, do. 30; Liberty, Singleton, St. Petersburg, 83; Patty, Snell, Newry, via Lazaretto, passengers; brigs Harriet, O'Conner, Bordeaux, 60; Minerva, Florence, do. 48; Sally, Barry, Torre vieja, (Spain) 65; Frederick William, Minot, Aux-Cayes, via Lazaretto; sloop Mason's Daughter, Pease, Boston, 14.

Cleared, ship Arctic, Tarris, Isle of France and Batavia; Teulacao, Motter, Oporto; Missouri, Reed, India; brig Eliza, Griffis, Barbados; Nancy, Buck,