

BOSTON, Aug. 14.

By the regular trading ship Packet, captain Scott, in 41 days from Liverpool, we have received our regular files of London papers to the 1st July. From these papers it appears, that negotiations for a general peace in Europe, were in active operation. Private letters from London, corroborate this intelligence so far, as to suggest an opinion to their correspondents, that the event was not improbable. We also find, that the British funds had experienced a gradual rise from the first rumors of a pacific overture; and that the latest advices from the continent, tended to keep them in a state of fluctuation.

No adjustment of our affairs with G. Britain had taken place; nor had any circumstances occurred, which indicated a belief, that it would take place immediately.

The London Courier of 23d June, advises, "That Mr. Wilbraham, had landed at Dover, with dispatches from M. Talleyrand, for Mr. Fox." To this article the same paper adds, "It is now we think, beyond a doubt, that a negotiation for Peace is going on, and that the negotiation is carried on direct between Mr. Fox and M. Talleyrand. When they have agreed on certain basis, each government will appoint negotiators. Perhaps Mr. W. brought the necessary passports."

Lord Yarmouth had been sent by the British government to the French court, with dispatches. He arrived at Paris on the 18th June; but the tenor of his dispatches was not divulged in France, nor were they publicly known in London, yet such were the pacific hopes entertained in consequence thereof, that the French funds rose one per cent.

A London paper of June 24, says, that the American funds had experienced a considerable depression for the five preceding days.

Politics were opened at Lloyd's about 25th June, giving sixty guineas to receive one hundred, if Peace shall be concluded with France before January 1st.

Mr. Erskine, son of the Lord Chancellor, is stated to have been appointed ambassador to the American States.

An opinion is still entertained, that the dispute between Prussia & Sweden, will be accommodated through the interference of Russia.

From some recent manœuvres of the French cabinet, a war between Russia and Turkey, is highly probable.

Gæta still holds out; and the vigorous opposition which is made in this place, has occasioned an insurrection in the Neapolitan states, which has excited considerable alarm to the French.

The evacuation of Catara seems not to be credited in England. From this circumstance the British journalists indicate, that the business of the late warfare on the continent is not finally settled, by the coalced powers, engaged therein.

The French have added to their dominions on the continent, the republic of Ragusa, in Dalmatia. This little commonwealth may answer for some of the less ambitious members of the Neapolitan family.

Mr. Fox was so much indisposed during the latter end of June, as to be unable to attend the duties of his office; and fears were entertained that he would not be able to appear in public during the sitting of Parliament.

British Navy—There are at present in commission 730 ships of war, of which 322 are of the line, 15 from 50 to 44 165 frigates, 181 sloops, and 247 brigs, &c.

Some writer in London has exhibited a serious charge against an elevated personage; & commissioners have been appointed to inquire into the accusation. It is conjectured the person alluded to is the Princess of Wales.

Lord Cochrane, who superseded, by consent, Mr. Cobbett, as parliamentary candidate, was unsuccessful. He had 124 votes, Mr. Bradshaw, the sitting member 250.

A resolution respecting the abolition of the Slave Trade, has been passed in British House of Lords, in concurrence with the House of Commons; and, on motion of Lord Grenville, an address to the King requesting him to invite the co-operation of the Foreign powers in favor of the universal abolition.

The Austrian government has issued an order excluding British and Russian vessels from Austrian ports. It was supposed to be a temporary measure.

It is asserted in British Papers, that the expedition which has failed from the Cape of Good Hope is destined against Buenos Ayres.

It is with much pleasure we are able to confirm the account lately mentioned in some of the papers, concerning the escape of Mrs. Spencer Smith, from the French letters having been received from that lady herself, dated Prague,

June 6, announcing her return for the country by the way of Russia.

Lon. pap.

The frailty of a young Peeress, and the consequent departure of her Paramour from this country, are now the topics of general conversation in the city. Lord —, is said to be inconsolable for the double misfortune of losing the affections of his lady, and owing that loss to the misconduct of his most intimate friend. Dub. Eve. Post.

On the 15th of May a Tunisian division of 5 square-rigged vessels, 2 mounting 38 guns each, the others 36, put into Majorca. The commodore said he was on a cruise for Portuguese vessels.

Foreign News.

RECEIVED BY THE PACKET FROM LIVERPOOL.—LONDON DATES TO JULY 1.

ROME, May 20.—It is confidently reported, that the Emperor Napoleon will crown his brother Joseph, King of Naples, in the Church of St. Peter.

ITALY, May 23.—A report is in circulation of the death of the spouse of Lucien Bonaparte.

The Prince of Hesse Philipsthal still keeps up a correspondence with a number of the citizens of Gæta, who gave him very considerable assistance in a recent sortie. The French vessels which were intended to act against the place by sea, have fallen into the hands of the English.

HANAU, June 17.—A report is circulated to-day, by no means astonishing, considering the time we live in, as it also agrees with preceding events, that the Elector of Baden is about to abdicate his Government; and that the Electoral Prince, who is expected from Paris in the month of July, will succeed him, and will reside at Mannheim. A Counsellor of State, who came to Carlruhe, at the latter end of May, has, it is said, already made some preparations on the subject. A short time after, Prince Louis, of Baden, son of the Elector, was dismissed from all his employments. Great changes were made in the Ministry, when the most distinguished persons were pensioned.

It is said again, that the Pope will resign the chair of St. Peter to a Cardinal, and the States of the Holy See will be added to the kingdom of Italy. The French empire will then take a new title, and a considerable number of new Dukes will be created. It is also added, that great alterations will take place in Switzerland, in favour of the Duke of Neuchâtel.

VIENNA, June 11.—The trial of Marquis Ghislieri for surrendering the Catara to the Russians, contrary to his instructions, closed on the 1st inst. He has been sentenced to the loss of his rank and to exile. It is, however expected, that this sentence will be mitigated in a higher quarter.

JUNE 14.—A declaration has been forwarded to Ratisbon, by the Head of the Empire, in consequence of the notification made by the Arch Chancellor of his having elected Cardinal Fesch as his successor.

Prince Ferdinand of Wirtemberg, Commander in Chief in Lower Austria, is shortly expected here on his return from Paris.

The exchange of couriers between the city and Paris is still very brisk.—The French Ambassador, M. Rochefoucault, has also had several conferences with Count Stadion, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

POMERANIA, June 18.—The negotiations between the Prussian and Swedish Courts are carried on without intermission. The General of Cavalry, Count Kilkreuth, is to proceed to Stralsund, with a view to forward them.

MUNICH, June 11.—The French troops are expected to evacuate these States in the course of four or five weeks. The 16th of June is now mentioned as the day on which Brannau is to be delivered up to the Austrians.

JUNE 12.—A French courier, who passed through this city, is the bearer of passes for the Counsellor of State-D'Outril.

HAMBURG, June 24.—The reform in the Empire, or the new Constitution of Germany, will be presented to the Diet of Ratisbon, on the 27th instant. We may therefore expect a sight of the chef d'œuvre here by the 3d or 4th of July.

JUNE 30.—The fate of Germany is decided, and the new Constitution, projected by Bonaparte, will appear in a few days; Cardinal Fesch is the bearer of it. This free Imperial City is fortunately to retain its liberties, under the immediate auspices of the King of Prussia. The whole plan shews that Bonaparte aims at universal monarchy.

Gæta still holds out.—The insurrections in the kingdom of Naples continue to a most alarming degree, and reinforcements of French troops are daily arriving there.

Baron Bieden, the Hanoverian Envoy, has left Ratisbon for London. Mr. Hill's secretary has also left that city.

The King of Prussia has made encroachments upon the territory of the Imperial City of Nuremberg, by seizing the suburb of Garthof, against which violation the senate of that city has most solemnly protested.

The negotiations between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Berlin are said to have been broken off because the Swedish Majesty will admit of no condition disho-

norable to his engagements, or repugnant to his feelings.

RATISBON, June 9.—The English Secretary, Mr. Rich, has lately left this city, it being understood, that Mr. Hill, the accredited Envoy, will not appear any more at the Diet.

We expect to learn, on the arrival of the Coadjutor, Cardinal Fesch, what will be the new Constitution of Germany. It is said that some of the great states of the Empire united to the petty territories of some neighbouring Princes, will form a federative state.

JUNE 16.—There is no truth in the statement in the Public Journals of a convention having been concluded at Paris on the 21st ult. relative to the affairs of Germany.

PARIS, June 10.—We understand that Lord Yarmouth arrived here the night before last from England.

LONDON, June 30.—The most important article in the Dutch papers is the speech of King Louis to their High-Mightinesses the States General. It is too vague and general to merit particular observation. In this famous address the annals of that once celebrated Republic are studiously retraced and examined, and for what? Why to sooth, for the purpose of declaring to the Batavians that all their former struggles for liberty produced them neither freedom nor tranquillity, and that the day upon which a Corsican upstart usurped the Sovereignty of Holland, was "the first day of the real independence of the United Provinces." The mind turns with disgust from such instances of unfeeling insult and irony.

The Dutch papers also contain several addresses from those pliant bodies, the corporations of the different towns thro' which his majesty passed on his way to his palace near the Hague. No doubt they were prepared by the committee of Dutch renegades and traitors who have arranged the plan of the new constitution. They are as nauseous examples of gross and disgusting flattery as any which have ever been offered by French or Italian servility to Bonaparte himself. But this is not the general feeling of the Batavians. By a gentleman arrived from Holland on Saturday, in the accuracy of whose intelligence we can place great reliance, we are informed, "that so averse are the people of that country to the kingly government, that they publicly execrate the name. Most of the officers are removed who were supposed to be partial to the former government. The sailors, who are most decided in their disapprobation of the new system do not hesitate to express it publicly. An additional quantity of liquor having been served out a few days ago, for the purpose of celebrating the accession of King Louis, they, to a man, refused to drink the health of the new Sovereign. With the exception of the French troops, by whom he is surrounded, and the few Dutch traitors whom he has gained over by caresses and promises, King Louis has not a single friend in the country."

A neutral captain who left the Texel a few days ago, was present when the new colours arrived on board the ships of war on Sunday se'night. The crews were ordered to man the yard, and give three cheers in honour of the new king. Of six ships of the line, three only would perform this duty, and the officers did not seem desirous to press it.

Gen. Sir Charles Green, is appointed governor of Surinam, and created a Baronet.

Lord Yarmouth, as we before stated, arrived in Paris on the 18th ult. and repaired immediately with his dispatches to the office of Minister of foreign affairs. The tenor of those dispatches was as little known in the French capital as it is here; yet such were the pacific hopes entertained in consequence of this arrival, that the French funds rose one per cent.

A messenger, Mr. Basilico, we understand, sailed for France on Friday. He arrived at Deal at two o'clock, in a chaise and four, and having ordered a boat, instantly proceeded to the Clyde frigate, which was lying in the Downs. Shortly after he got on board, the Clyde got under weigh, and sailed for the opposite coast with a brisk wind at N. E. As she afterwards came to her anchorage at Dungeness it is supposed that she put the messenger on board a sloop of war in the narrows, between Dover and Calais, from which he was landed at the latter place.

Omnium, in the course of this morning rose to 7 3/4 but soon afterwards fell to 6 1/2, the price at which it opened. The French General Boyer set off on Wednesday on his return to France. It is understood that he is to be exchanged for one of the gentlemen who have been detained since the beginning of the war.

More honours are in the contemplation of Napoleon for his relatives. His Mother, it is now said, to be appointed Queen of Rome, and her son, Lucien Bonaparte, to be nominated as her successor.

Count Keller, whose dispositions appeared so favourable to the maintenance of a good understanding between Great Britain and Prussia had length formally resigned his seat in the cabinet of Berlin, and retired to his estates. Prussia, of course, submits entirely the humble instrument of Napoleon every thing he may command.

Parliament is expected to be prorogued about the 27th of next month. A dissolution, for which all ministers are rumoured to be actively preparing, is expected to take place in September.

July 1.

The unsettled state of the German empire gives rise to numerous reports of projected changes in that part of the Continent. The elector of Baden is, it is said, to resign his authority into the hands of his son, who it may be recollected, was lately married to the niece of Madame Bonaparte. The reports respecting these changes receive something like official contradiction in an article dated from Lisbon. To this, however, little attention is to be paid, as we learn, by letters from Hamburg, that it has been asserted in the Correspondent, by command of the French Minister at Hamburg.

It was yesterday said in the city, that general Miranda had drawn Bills to a considerable amount on the treasury, which had been presented for acceptance.

Letters from Plymouth state that Admiral Stirling, who, with six sail of the line, had been sent in quest of Jerome Bonaparte, has returned, under an opinion that he must be on his way back, as from certain advices from the Isles of France and Bourbon, it was evident that he could not procure supplies there. Admiral Stirling was off B. Heisle, on the 20th ult.

Mr. Fox had a good night on Sunday, and was yesterday much better.

June 24.

The Hamburg Mail due on Wednesday arrived yesterday, with letters and papers to the 14th. We have also received Dutch papers to the 21st. It appears that the surrender of Cattaro, in due manner and form, will not satisfy Bonaparte. Upon taking possession of Ragula, General Lauriston published a proclamation, in which Bonaparte declares his intention to acknowledge the independence and neutrality of that state, as soon as the Russians shall have evacuated Albania, the island of Corfu, and the other Venetian islands, and that the Russian squadron shall have quitted the coast of Dalmatia.

Lord Henry Petty last night stated the plan of auditing the Public Accounts. He said, that 534 millions still remained unaudited.

A letter from Naples confirms the account of the capture of the island of Capri by the British.

The kingdom of Naples is stated to be in the most disturbed situation. Insurrections take place daily, and the people are so disaffected to the new King, that a reinforcement of French troops has been deemed necessary.

The Gazette of Saturday night contained an Order in Council for liberating all Papenburgh vessels detained previous to the 14th of May.

Extract of a private letter from Hamburg, June 20.

"Yesterday evening it was reported here, that the fate of Germany was decided. There is no longer an Emperor of Germany, but instead, three great Powers, Austria, Prussia and Bavaria. The remainder of Germany, Saxony, Hesse, the Hanseatic towns, &c. will form a confederate state under the protection of the Emperor of the Romans, which title Bonaparte will assume. He will be represented in Germany by the Arch-Cardinal Fesch. I cannot touch with absolute certainty for the truth of this arrangement, though I believe it cannot be doubted that it will take place."

Extract of a letter from an officer at St. Helena, dated May 3.

"We are just arrived here, from the Cape of Good Hope, with a large fleet of men of war and transports. Our destination is for the Rio de la Plata, where our first object of attack will be Monte Video, and then Buenos-Ayres, which places we expect will make but little resistance."

Mysterious and Extraordinary Affair.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The aspersion on the conduct of an illustrious Personage still engages the public attention to a degree corresponding with the important and unparalleled nature of the case. The acts charged would, if proved, amount to no less than High Treason; if not proved, the infamous calumny will amount to the same high crime in those by whom the information was given, with the most positive assurances of substantiating it by proof. The parties have long been honoured with the particular intimacy of the illustrious Personage. The nature of the accusation, amounting to what might eventually affect the succession of the Crown; and the great stake the accusers put to hazard, all these circumstances demanded a serious attention to what has been preferred by the accusers; and it was on these grounds alone that the information attended to. Though the report may not be made for some days, we understand, from the most respectable quarter, that the opinions of the Commissioners are decidedly against the charge, for which, on the strictest investigation, the slightest foundation cannot be discovered.

JUNE 28. THE DELICATE ENQUIRY has not yet been brought to a termination; and nothing official has yet been permitted to transpire.

LIVERPOOL, June 26. A rumour of an supposed deviation from conjugal duty in a Fair Personage of high and distinguished rank in the state has for some days past prevailed. We are now informed, on an inquiry instituted by au-

thority, and conducted by individuals among the most respectable in character and the highest station, there has not been found any ground for the slightest imputation on the character of the beautiful and distinguished Personage thus cruelly aspersed. Any legal proceedings that may have been designed in consequence, must of course be abandoned, & at least for a time, the object of such proceedings. We have not heard whether the respectable and honourable persons who conducted the enquiry have tra-

ced the infamous falsehood to its original source; though we should imagine that from the channel through which the information came to them, they could not be at a loss for means to do so. It is we think an indispensable duty in them, as it must be the only complete satisfaction to the high character, whose happiness and with it that of the State, was supposed to have been wounded, to pursue the chain from person to person, till the original author of the mischief is brought to light and to punishment. We are rejoiced to learn, that the fair exalted personage, who has been so conspicuously and so eminently pure, with so much provocation to be otherwise, not satisfied with the determination of the investigators of her conduct, "that there was not the slightest ground to impeach it," has come to a resolution to demand and insist upon a more regular and more satisfactory investigation. We rejoice in a determination so worthy of the high virtues and high station of the illustrious person so wrongfully and so wickedly accused. If Caesar would not have had his wife suspected it becomes a wife worthy of Caesar not to suffer herself to be so. We are certain the result will be to her honour, and to the confusion of her calumniators.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 25.—The Count Italski, envoy of Russia, has announced to the Porte, that his Court had resolved to send two ships of war, with fresh troops, from Sebastopol to Corfu, and that these ships would arrive within a few days, at the entrance of the canal at Constantinople. The Reis Effendi replied, that the Porte, under the present circumstances, could not grant a Passad for these troops without drawing upon itself the reproaches of another great power.

ROTTERDAM, JUNE 20. On Wednesday last, his Majesty Louis Napoleon, King of Holland, his royal consort, children, & retinue, arrived from Breda, at the ferry Catendrecht, opposite Rotterdam, where they were received and presented refreshments by his Excellency Vice-miral Verheul, minister of the marine, conducted by a deputation from the council by the Mayor and Schepers that city. On the signal being given the catches of the marine stationed at the guns on the bulwark where first the public buildings, on the mill, by all the vessels in the several havens. On approaching the shore, they were saluted by the repeated acclamations of the spectators.—About nine o'clock the same evening, the royal party arrived at the Hague, where their Majesties were received by a deputation of the Magistrates of that place.

HAGUE, June 20.

Speech to the King.

At the audience given yesterday to their High-Mightinesses by his Majesty, every solemnity of ceremonial was observed. The speech delivered by Mr. DE VOS VAN STEENWYK TOT DER HOOGENHOOP on the occasion was of the following purport:

"SIRE.—The Assembly of their High Mightinesses in whose name I have at present the honor to speak, is come in a body to offer their obedience to your Majesty, and to felicitate you upon your accession to the Throne of Holland. In acquitting themselves of so solemn a duty, they intreat you, Sire, to receive favorably the sentiments of a deserving and every way respectable nation.

"The concurrence of events and circumstances which have overthrown the political system of Europe, has at length involved our country. After sustaining a multitude of shocks, the Nation looks for a term to its long agitations, and ventures to hope, that the ceptre confided to your majesty's foresight and wisdom, will restore its happiness and quiet.

"Peace, Sire, is the greatest of Europe's wants; it is especially so of Holland. May the powerful genius of NAPOLEON the GREAT give to us, one day, this invaluable blessing!

"Sire, a nation celebrated for its temperance, delights to contemplate in you the model of all the virtues, and gives itself up to the consoling hope, that the paternal care of your Majesty for its true interest will, under the sacred guidance of Providence, invigorate its industry and its commerce, and renovate its ancient glory and splendor. Thus will the present generation and their posterity hail your Majesty as the regenerator of the public prosperity."

Speech to the Queen.

After the audience of his Majesty, their high mightinesses were presented to her Majesty the Queen. The President addressed her Majesty as follows:

"MADAM.—With the confidence inspired by the graces and abilities of your Majesty, the Assembly of their High Mightinesses eagerly entreat to present to you their homage and respect."

"Permit us, Madam, to join your Majesty in the vows and congratulations we have just borne to his Majesty the King.

"May the general welfare, which will be the constant object of the cares of his Majesty,