

From a London Paper of May 11.

On the 26th inst. a petition was presented from Sir W. Bouverie, knight, and Robert A. Carr, Esquire, members of the county of Middlesex, entitled in protest, on account of improper conduct at the recent election in that county. It was moved and agreed that they should be brought to the bar, reprimanded, and adjourned. Yesterday they were brought to the bar accordingly, when Mr. Bouverie being covered, addressed them thus, as follows:

— Sir William Bouverie and Robert Arthur Carr, your conduct having undergone the severe but just punishment of the law, the conduct of a sentence of ignominious imprisonment is to be understood by you, and by all men, what that noble sentence is to be the measure of your offences, and in what grounds you are to be justly chastised. The form of your offence is that you being the sheriff and returning officers, did, as an election for the county of Middlesex, for the purpose of giving a colourable title to one of the candidates, in prejudice of another, with a view to your own, and the corruption, and to be put on the part of the voters with that view, and with that intention, that by your misconduct and contradictory practices, you afforded the greatest encouragement to perjury, and that you refused to examine the validity of votes, by referring to the laws of the country. Greater offences than these could not be laid to the charge of any man, in the high office which you were called by the election of your fellow citizens in the management of this empire, offences by which you have betrayed the most important duties, violated the sacred freedom of election, the privileges of the people, and the just constitution of parliament. Upon these charges, which, had by simple and conclusive evidence, you were committed to the custody of Newgate, the common reprobates of mankind, were to remain as prisoners among men over whom you had been governor, a signal proof of the power and justice of the laws, and an example to the world.

— The above account of the Breff fleet, which was published in your paper, and which you have since corrected, is in some degree, to be imputed to the ignorance or criminal advice under which you lay you unfortunately acted, and which is willing to believe your sincerity, and is at length satisfied. It is therefore, here confessed that you are now discharged, and you are discharged accordingly, paying your fees.

A Liverpool paper of the 18th of May, says—"Sir Francis Baring has retired from business, with a fortune, it is said, of upwards of 1,500,000, leaving in the firm he has just quitted, a vast capital stock for continuing the business."

We are informed that captain Tingey has received orders immediately to fit out the frigate Adams, now lying at the city of Washington, and to repair to Charleston for the purpose of protecting that harbour from the marauders which infest it.

Married, at New-Orleans, on the 4th of June, by the Rev. father Walsh, Edward Livingston, Esq; to Madame Marie-Louise-Magdelaine-Valentine-Dorcas-Castra Moreau, widow of the late Louis Moreau de Laflay.

Departed this life, at Alexandria, on Monday at 12 o'clock, Mrs. JANE FAIRFAX, relict of the late Bryan (Lord) Fairfax, after a short illness; greatly lamented by those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

BOSTON, June 28.

NELSON'S FLEET, &c.

Captain Hall, who arrived yesterday from the Mediterranean, came through the Straits of Gibraltar, on the 6th of May, with lord Nelson's Fleet, of 15 sail of the line, and parted off Cape St. Vincents, on the 9th of May.—It was reported at Malaga, by the captain of a Danish vessel, that off Sicily he had been boarded from two Tripoline corsairs; but it was not much credited; and no such news had reached Alicante or Gibraltar.

The above account of lord Nelson's fleet, (which may be depended on,) does not agree with the reports of its being spoken; but the intelligence of its arrival at Barbadoes, about the 1st of June may be correct.

July 2.

TOULON FLEET.

On Saturday last arrived at Providence, the ship Hazard, captain Rowan, from Canton.—On the 19th or 20th of June, 2 degrees to the southward of Bermuda, fell in with the Toulon fleet of 11 sail of the line, last from Guadaloupe, from whence they had sailed in company with the Cadiz fleet, which had parted and proceeded to the Havanna. The Toulon fleet was steering N. E.—Capt. Rowan was in company sometime.

The French fleet was more than 10 degrees to the northward of the northernmost West-India island, and steering from them towards Europe.

LATE AND IMPORTANT.

Our attentive correspondent at New-Bedford has transmitted the following highly interesting intelligence from Europe:

New-Bedford, June 28.

"Arrived here yesterday, ship Accushnet, in 35 days from Liverpool. She brings London papers to the 18th May; but they contain little, except conjectures respecting the Breff fleet.

— From the latest date, (the 18th May,) the following articles are extracted; which I however think will be interesting to your readers:

— London, May 18.

— Dispatches were last evening brought to Plymouth, from the blockading squadron off Breff, by a gun-brig. Two transports have also arrived at Falmouth, which left the fleet on the 14th, at 7 o'clock, P. M. at which time the French fleet of 15 sail of the line were standing out of Breff and lord Gardner was 17 sail of the line, and made the signal for forming a line of battle. The transports were sent away to make the 18th part they could.

— It being made known, it is our duty to observe, that our correspondents at Plymouth and Falmouth do not agree in their intelligence on this subject. The former remarks that the dispatches brought by the gun-brig, state that when admiral Gardner returned his station off Breff, on the 10th, after having been driven off, the water road was clear of ships; and that it was conjectured they had either gone to the westward, or taken the advantage of his temporary absence, and got to sea.

— Another letter from Plymouth mentions that the Breff fleet had actually got to sea.

In confirmation of the above, we observe the following article in the same paper from which the preceding accounts are extracted: "All officers are ordered on board their respective ships, without loss of time. Seven sail of the line, which lay at Cawford Bay, and destined for the West-Indies, were on the point of sailing; but the orders were countermanded, and the ships directed to join the Channel fleet immediately."

Lord Nelson is busily employed on an inquiry into the present state of the Highlands of Scotland, and the probable consequences of emigrations from thence, with a view of laying them before the public.

— In Boston sometimes since.

THE ASSAULT ON AN EMERALD BETWEEN THE BREFF AND CANTON FLEETS.

The account of an engagement between the Breff and Canton fleets is very curious, and is worth recording. On the 10th of May, at 7 o'clock, P. M. the Breff fleet, consisting of twenty-five sail of the line, and frigates were all about weight, and standing out to sea. Lord Gardner had formed his fleet, and consisting of seventeen of the line and several frigates, in the line of battle, in two divisions. The Canton gun-brig arrived at Plymouth on Thursday, with an account of the movement of the Breff fleet, in consequence of which, the fifteen sail of the line in the Sound and Cawford Bay, were expected to fall in the evening to join lord Gardner.

Letters have been received from on board the Victory, 100 guns, lord Nelson's flag ship, which state, that when the account of the Breff sailing of the Toulon fleet was received, his lordship went up as high as Aboukir; he then returned through the Faro de Medina. When the boats landed at Aboukir, the English found the town deserted, the inhabitants supposing the fleet to be a French fleet. The fortifications, erected only three years ago, have been suffered to crumble to pieces.

SALEM, June 29.

LORD NELSON.

Yesterday captain Le Breton, arrived at Boston in 49 days from Malaga. He informs, that four days after he failed he fell in with lord Nelson's fleet, 15 sail of the line, passed through the Gut with them, and left them steering to the westward, lord Nelson himself being then in the fleet.

If we have the length of capt. L's passage correct, the fleet given an account of by the Spy frigate, as left in a certain latitude on the 8th May, was probably from the English Channel, as lord Nelson had not at that time got into the Atlantic.

NEW-YORK, June 29.

Yesterday afternoon, the ship Mississippi, captain Skidmore, arrived here through the Sound, in 30 days from Nantes, having on board Mr. Livingston (and suite,) late American minister plenipotentiary at France when a republic, lately at the court of his imperial majesty the emperor of France, and king of Italy.

By this arrival, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received Paris papers to the 21st of May, from which they have given a few translations. The Breff fleet had not failed; and it was not known in France, except to his imperial majesty, where the Toulon fleet had gone.

Mr. Livingston is the bearer of bills drawn by the American minister at Paris on the treasury of the United States, under the treaty of Louisiana; and 150,000 francs are also received in this ship from the emperor of France, for the relief of the distressed French subjects in America. This sum is in bills on the French treasury.

We are verbally informed, that Madame Jerome Buonaparte had arrived at Amsterdam from Lisbon some days previous to the sailing of the Mississippi; but no communication was suffered between her and the shore, and, the ship being ordered away, was obliged to fail; but for what port was unknown. Jerome Buonaparte was then at Amsterdam.

We are further informed, that, in all probability, the creditors under the treaty of Louisiana, will receive their bills in the course of the present summer.

The celebration of Buonaparte's coronation as king of Italy, took place at Nantes the 27th of May. Buonaparte arrived at Milan on the 8th May, to be crowned king of Italy; and would return through Brussels.

July 2.

A gentleman in this city has received a letter from his correspondent at Nantes, dated the 22d May, which contains the following particulars:

— I open my letter to inform you of the safe return to Rochefort of the squadron which sailed from thence some time ago for the westward Africa. It has on board the commander's vessel upon the high seas. This has occasioned no little jubilation here."

We understand that another letter has been received in town which states that the above squadron had sailed again from Rochefort on a secret expedition.

Capt. Moreau, in 21 days from Bourdeaux, arrived at the 26th May, an officer from the guard-ship in that port, told him the Breff fleet sailed for Jamaica on the 27th of that month.

July 4.

The following is an extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated May 28, and received this forenoon:

"I cannot close my letter without giving you a little hint of the great movements going on in my neighbourhood. We had a vessel here the other day from Vera Cruz, which brings the following news:

— We are here in the utmost perplexity, the governor and treasury have quarrelled, and the latter with the commerce of this place, who have sent home a deputy to plead their cause, and explain their conduct to the council of the Indies. In the meantime the alarm is sounded, and his excellency has collected an army of near 30,000 strong, and is actually encamped therewith on one of the castles of Monte Onseva, and has called on the public and private treasure of Mexico to be transported to the centre of the camp. This alarm was raised by some news they had got either from the plate or some part of the union, that the whole American army was under orders for the western line and this place, and that the president was to take the command in person, in case of urgent need. They further say, that a detachment of 1000 men, and 1000 horses, were sent to the westward of the westward. They were to take possession of the property in his power, &c."

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.

Captain Trasker, in the ship Four Friends, 55 days from Lisbon, informs us, that the expedition under general Craig, which put into Lisbon, is in its way to the Mediterranean, sailed from that port the day capt. T. left it; it consisted of five transports under convey of a 99 and a 74 gun ship, and two or three frigates, and was said to be going with troops for Gibraltar and Malta.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

July 6.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated July 4.

"This morning arrived here, the ship Cass. Snow, in 35 days from Liverpool.—We have papers from London as late as the 25th of May; but they contain no news of moment. There is another talk of a peace. The Breff fleet had not failed. The embargo was still continued in England, and the bounties never known—even mechanics were taken up, and put on board ship. A revolt is said to have taken place in Sweden, under the influence of France—the person of the king had been put under confinement! Admiral Collingwood had failed with 10 sail of the line to join lord Nelson. Negotiations are said to be going on between France and Russia for the restoration of general tranquillity. Buonaparte is willing to enter into negotiations on the following basis:

- 1st. The full recognition of his titles of Emperor of the French and King of Italy.
2d. The solemn guarantee of Great-Britain and Russia to maintain himself and his family in the hereditary possession of his dignities and dominions.
3d. The resignation of Bourbon of all rights and claims to the Sovereignty of France.
4th. He engages in return to leave Malta in the possession of England, and to cede to the Emperor Alexander, the Republic of the Seven Islands.

"The ship Erin, of Baltimore, arrived at Dover the 19th of May. Madame Buonaparte was on board, last from Amsterdam."

BALTIMORE, July 2.

A few parcels of new wheat have been brought to market from the eastern shore. We have the happiness to say, the grain, so far as our observation has extended, is full and perfect; and the additional satisfaction to learn, that the harvest in that part of the state is in every point of view the best that has been reaped these 50 years.

July 5.

Arrived, schooner Fanny, Penice, 22 days from Martinique.

On the morning of the 14th, passed the west end of Antigua, and saw a fleet apparently merchantmen, under convoy of a large ship of war standing for Guadaloupe or Martinique, supposed they were vessels taken out of St. John's (Antigua,) as he was informed the day before he failed, by a French officer, that the fleet had taken possession of that island.—June 16, lat. 21, long. 64, spoke brig Rambler, from Tobago for Boston, and learnt that lord Nelson touched at Tobago the 5th June, with 14 sail of the line, and failed for Trinidad, where he expected to fall in with the French fleet.

Last St. David's day, during divine service at St. James's, Liverpool, a sailor boy, going into the church, put a half-guinea into the plate; as it was supposed to be a mistake, he was desired by one of the trustees