From the Boston Daily Advertiser of

By the arrival at this port of the British cartel schooner Thistle, in 7 days from Halifax, we have been furnished with another mass of European intelligence. Messrs. Newton and Parkman, who left Falmouth May 18th, have politely furnished us with London papers to the 14th; from which we have made copious

April 23 .- A general convention between the allied powers was signed at Paris, settling some of the bases of the intended pacification.,

On the first of May, a treaty of alliance between each of the four " Admiralty Office, April 30, 1814 principal allied powers, viz. England, Austria, Russia and Prussia, was signed at Chaumont. It is to remain in force 20 years. Euch party engages to keep in the field 150,000 men until the object of the war is efficed, and in case either shall be invaded by France, they all engage to contribute their aid to expel the invader.

Buonaparte arrived at Frejus April 27, and on the next day embarked on board the Undaunted, an English frigate, for Elba. Lord Wm. Bentinck, with a Bri-

tish and Italian force attacked Genoa April 16, and it capitulated the

The time for convening the senate and legislative body of France has been altered from June 10, to May

A London paragraph states that 12,000 Spanish troops were about to

Louis XVIII, left London April 23, embarked at Dover the next day, and arrived at Parls May 3, accompanied by the Duchess of Angouleme, and many other members of the royal family. He was received there and at every other place which he passed with every demonstration of jov.

May 3 .- It was officially announced the prince regent had granted the dignities of Duke and Marquis of the United Kingdom of Great-Bris tain and Ireland, to Field Marshal Arthur the Marquis of Wellington, &c. and his heirs, male, by the title of Marquis Douro and Duke of

He has likewise granted the dignity of Baron of the United King. dom of Great-Britain and Ireland to Lt. Gen. the Hon. Sir John Hope,

by the title of Baron Hill, of Almarcz and of Hawkestone.

gentleman in London of May 14, states, that it is generally believed though not officially stated, that I that in a few months, the situation Admiral Gambier, Dr. Adam and Mr. Hamilton, are appointed to all men of a certain period of sermeet our commissioners or Gotten. burg, and that Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin were about to proceed on their mission.

HALIFAR, JUNE 11. By accounts brought by the packct. Mr. Madison may soon expect a British land force, not less than 15 thousand on some part of his coast, commanded by Sir Thomas Picton, whilst the army in Canada will be reinforced by a greater numberwhether any foreign troops will be employed on this occasion is uncertain, as we do not see the necessity. The amount of the British army in December last, was 239,431 regulars, of which 31,082 were cavalry-12,000 Spaniards will appear at nearly the same time in Florida, & if this does not sicken Madison and his accomplices, we shall have a better opinion of yankee prowess than any of their former acts would jus-

We understand Sir Thomas Picton, K. B. comes out as a comman der'of the troops destined for the

American coast. Com. Decatur, we understand, has assured his friends, that as he has now an opportunity of getting to sea in the President, he will have another British frigate before the an indemnification.

more brave than discreet. The Leander is not one of those

much dreaded rizees, but a regular! buile frigate; and her force and dimensions are precisely as follows:-

Main deck, 30—24 b. long guns,
4—do. do.
Spar-deck 24—42 b. carronades.

58, besides 2 or 3 small launch carronades. Complement of men and boys-480 Feet. Inches.

Length of gun deck, 171 Extreme breadth, 45
Burthen in tons-1571. [Acadian Recorder.]

RELATING TO AMERICA. "The lords commissioners of the admiralty cannot announce to the fleet the termination of hostilities with France, without expressing to the petty officers, seamen and royal marines of his majestys ships the high sense which their lordships entertain of their gallant and glorious services during the late war. The patience, perseverance, and discip-

line; the skill, courage and devotion, with which the seamen and marines have upheld the best interests, and achieved the noblest triumphs of the country, entitle them to the gratitude, not only of their native land, which they have preserved inviolate, but of the other nations of Europe of whose ultimate deliverance their successes maintained the hope, and accelerated the accomplishment. Their lordships regret that the unjust and unprovoked aggression of

still necessary to keep in commissi-

on, for a continuance of that spirit

of discipline and gallantry, which has raised the British navy to its

present pre-emmence. In reducing

the flect to the establishment neces-

sary for the American war, the sea-

men and marines will find their

lordships attentive to the claims of

their respective services. The re-

duction will be first made in the

crews of those ships which it may

be found expedient to pay off, and

from them the petty officers and

seamen will be successively dis-

charged according to the length of

their services; beginning in the first instance with all those who were in

his majesty's service previous to the

7th of March 1803, and have since

continued in it. When the reducti-

on shall have been thus made, as to

the ships paid off, their lordships

will direct their attention to those

which it may be found necessary to

keep in commission, and as soon as

the circumstances of the war will

admit, will bring home and discharge

all persons having the same standing and periods of service as those dis-

charged from the ships paid off; so

of individuals will be equalized;

vice will be at liberty to return

the American GOVERNMENT, in embark at Cadiz for Louisiana. declaring war upon this country, after all the causes of its crizinal complaint had been removed, does not permit them to reduce the fleet at once to a peace establishment; but as the question now at issue in this war is the maintenance of those maritime rights, which are the sure foundation or our naval glory, their lordships look with confidence to that part of the fleet which it may be

Wellington.

by the title of Baron Niddry.

To Lt. Gen. Sir Thomas Graham, by the title of Baron Lyndoch. To Leutenant Gen. Sir Staple. ton Cotton, by the title of Baron Combermere.

To Lt. Gen. Sir Rowland Hill.

And to Lt. Gen. Sir Wm. Carr Beresford, by the title of Baron Beresford of Albuera.

The white flag has been hoisted at Homburg, and Davoust had agreed to surrender' to the general of the

A letter from a very respectable

home to their families; and the number which may still be necessary to retain, will be composed of those who have been the shortest time in the service. An arrangement in itself so just, cannot in their lordships opinion, fail to give universal satisfaction; and they are induced to make this communication to the fleet, because they think that the exemplary good conduct of all the petty officers, seamen and marines, entitle them to every confidence, and to this full and candid explanation of their lordships intentions. Their lordships cannot conclude without expressing their hope, that the valour of his majesty's flects and armies, will speedily bring the American contest to a conclusion honourable to the British name, safe for British interests, and conducive to the last repose of the civilized world.

"By command of their lordships, " J. W. CROKER."

LONDON, MAY 3. The detachments proceeding to North America-have been ordered an extra supply of accourrements, for which the colonels are to receive

war ends. A very fine one will be . It, is said, that all the powers ready for him, as equal, as well as have pledged themselves not to incan be, to the ship he commands, of terlere in the dispute between this a name to Leander; enough of country and America. France is to Dutch Paper adds, the Netherlands subscribe to the same pledge. Adieu are to be divided between France 中,也是是"self"的一个

Madison and Co, that they should induce some of the European powers to take up their principle of freebottoms, and their new fangled notions of citizenship, &c,-[Courier.] It is understood that the island

of Martinique will be restored to France, and that Tobago and Saint-Lucie will be ceded to Great-Britain. Sweden will, it is said, relinquish Guadaloupe, on receiving some equivalent.

The arrangement with the allied powers, under which there is to be no interference by the sovereigns of the continent in the pending war between Great-Britain and America, has, in the political circles, attracted much notice, and some are disposed to attach much importance to it, as implying an intention or determination of ministers resolutely to persevere in the contest. It is, we believe, completely ascertained that the British government will not treat with the American plenipotentiaries until the hostages in the United States are set at liberty, and this is the cause assigned that no nomination has yet been made of public agents to meet Mr. Bayard & his colleague at Gottenburg. Lord Gambier and Mr. Hamilton

have, it is said, been appointed commissioners to meet the American commissioners, and they are invested with full powers to negotiate a treaty with the U. States. It is believed, however, that they have instructions, with the settlement of the line of boundary between the United States and Canada-which may make it necessary for the American commissioners to refer to their government for fresh instructions.

At the beginning of the last month the messenger, bearing dispatches to the American minister, Mr. J. Q. Adams, arrived at Petersburg, and that gentleman was preparing to go to Gottenburg, to undertake his new function as plenipotentiary for the restoration of peace with Great-

As to the state of opinions in A merica, it appears, that having heard of the low state of Napoleon's affairs, the people there were count. ing with confidence on an immediate peace. They had not then heard of the actual dethronement of Napoleon; and of the consequent language of our public prints, accompanied with statements relative to troops immediately to be sent off to America. What effect these will produce in the minds of the people and of the government there I know not; but so slowly do they generally move, it is not probable that the troops will meet with any thing like an army to oppose them. The Americans have no experienced officers. They have no discipline. They will, too, I dare say, think that because they beat England in the last war, they can do it again, and much easier, having now five times as numerous a population. But, in the first place, they will not have to contend against such generals as they had to contend against before, nor such officers and soldiers They will, if our troops really should land in their country, have to contend with those who have defeated French armies; with skill of all sorts; experience in the men as well as the officers: with courage, discipline, and the habit of victory. All these will require something more than the Americans have yet thought of. Then, in the last war, America had three great maritime powers on her side, and one power to send her aid in officers and men. Do they now look for assistance from Ferdinand, or of Louis, or of the sovereign prince of the united Netherlands? Which of the three do they intend to apply to? Or, do they expect that the Emperor of Russia, who is shortly to come on a visit to England, will, in order to preserve their liberties, send an army of Cossacks to their assistance, by the way of Kamschatka? Verily, Jonathan, if you repose in such vain hopes, you are upon your last legs, if the project of our public writers be adopted by our government. [Cobbett's Weekly Register.]

MAY 10. A Dutch Mail arrived last night. The Rotterdam Paper of the 5th informs us that the Peace is likely to be settled upon a basis which zshall give Poland to Russia; great part of Saxony to Prússia; Illyria, Venice, and Milanese to Austria; Tuscany to its former Grand Duke; and Wurtzburgh to Eugene Beauharnois: Modena to the Archduke Francis of Este; Riedmont and Savoy to the King of Sardinia. The

least we are sure that it would be impolitic to give France one mile of territory in Europe beyond what she possessed before the revolution.

The mother of Buonaparte is to reside at Rome, upon a pension of 20,000! a year; Joseph, Louis and Jerome to have each the same sum. Buonaparte himself about 80,0001. a year in the Isle of Elba.

The forts of the Helder, and the fleet were surrendered to the Dutch Government on the 6th.

One of the Paris Papers quotes an article from a Swiss paper stating, that a Prince (the Crown Prince) has made known to the Allied sovereigns his intention to renounce the succession to the Crown of Sweden in favour of the Son of the late Monarch, Gustavus the IVth.

The change in the decoration of the Legion of Honor has already been settled: The Portrait of Henry IV. is to replace that of Buonaparte-the eagle is to give way' to the lily, but the inscription, Honeur et Patrie, is to remain.

The Emperor of Russia will reside at Buckingham during his residence in this capital. The Emperor of Austria at St. James's. We have not heard where the King of Prussia is to reside. The illustrious strangers will arrive before the end of this month.

GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE. Declaration of the King. "Louis by the Grace of God

King of France and Navarre. " Recalled by the love of our people to the throne of our fathers, enlightened by the misfortunes of the nation which we are destined to govern, our first thought is to invoke that mutual confidence so necessary to our repose and their happiness.

" After having read with attenti on the plan of the Constitution proposed by the Senate, in the sitting of the 6th of April last, we have recognized that the bases were good but that a great number of atticles bearing the marks of the precipitation with which they have been drawn up, cannot in the present form, become fundamental laws of the State.

"Resolved to adopt a liberal Constitution, we wish that it should be wisely combined, and not being able to accept one which it is indispensably necessary to correct, we convoke for the 10th of June of the present year the Senate and Legislative Body, engaging to lay before them the result of our labours, with a Commission chosen from those two Bodies, and to give that Constitution the following guarantees:

"The Representative Government shall be maintained such as it exists at present, divided into two corps, viz:

The senate and a House composed of Deputies of Departments. "The taxes shall be freely impo-

"Public and private liberty en-

"The liberty of the press respected, with the precautions necessary to the public tranquility.,

"The freedom of worship guaranteed.

"Property shall be sacred and inviolable. The sale of national domains shall remain irrevocable. "The Ministers, responsible, may be prosecuted by one of the Legislative Houses, and tried by the o-

"The Judges are irremoveable, and the Judicial Power independents."

Debt shall be gua-" The Public Debt shall be guaranteed .- Pensions, Ranks, Military Honors, preserved, as well as the ancient and new Nobility.

"The Legion of Honor, the decoration of which we will determine, shall be maintained. "Every Frenchman shall be ad-

mitted to Civil and Military employments. "In fine, no individual shall be

disturbed for his opinions and votes. (Signed)

"LOUIS." Done at St. Ouen, May 2, 1814.

BUONAPARTE.

FREJUS, April 29. It appears that Buonaparte has been greatly alarmed at the different scenes which the just indignation of the inhabitants of the South has caused him to experience in several places.

On quitting Orgon, there he considered himself as lost, he took the resolution of changing his carriage, his name and his dress, in order to escape the danger which became momently more menacing; he hastily gained our port and has 'arrived' in the dress of an Austrian officer, enveloped in a Russian Pelisse, and on his head a Prussian cap, ornamented, beck.

miricans, and make them for once, therefore to the hopes of Messrs and Holland. This we doubt fat | with a large white cockade. In this strange accourrement it was impossible to discover him. Besides this, he had a long white beard, his eyes sunk, and disturbed air, he was himself anxious to depart; he wished to make but one leap from the carriage to the frigate which was to transport him to the isle of Elba. He finally embarked at Saint Rapheau; but it is feared that the inhabitants of the isle of Elba are not very anxious to receive him. It is said that a considerable fermentation prevails in the island upon the subjed. The inhabitants still recollect that they were the first islanders on the coast of Italy invaded by Bonaparte, and are unconscious of having given a reason for the unjust aggression.

> Pants, May 5. Buonaparte is now no longer on French ground; he embarked on the 28th ult. not at St. Tropes, but at St. Rapheau, near Frejus. The evening before he had an interview with Princess Borghese, who not withstanding his warm entreaties, refus-ed to follow him. The bad state of the roads not permitting them to proceed from Luc to St. Tropez, the English Col. Campbell caused an English frigate to approach St. Rapheau, on board of which Buonaparte embarked. Those who are fond of Contrast will recollect with some interest that it was at St. Rapheau that Buonaparte landed on his

return from Egypt.

Last night we had here a most splendid ball at sir Charles Stewart's, at which there were more than four hundred persons; the chief attraction there however, was Lord Wellington, who had unexpectedly arrived that morning. The moment he entered the room, the whole company crowded round him, struggling to get a sight of the man whom they universally acknowledge to be the first captain of the age. I was standing close to Lord W. when Blucher was presented to him; they bowed, and looked at one another for five minutes before they spoke one word; at last however, a conversation commenced which lasted for about ten minutes. Old Platoff by this time had worked his way up to Lord Wellington, and was presented to him. He was followed by a number of other officers, all anxious to get a look at the hero. The Emperor of Russia, who was there, hardly had a circle round him, all having crowded round Lord Wellington. In short, for some time a complete stop was put to dancing by their anxiety to see him. He was dressed in a British Field Marshal's uniform, with the Crders of the Golden Fleece Garter, Great Gross of Maria Teresa, Tower and Sword, Swedish Order of the Sword, and another Star which I could not quite distinguish.

The following is a list of the company as far as I can recollect them:

Emperor of Russia. Princess Royal of Prussia, Bavaia, and Wirtemburgh, Grand Duke Constantine, Princess Augustus, William Louis, and Henry, of Prussia, Charles of Bavaria, Charles of Mecklenburgh, and John of Olden-

Princes Metternich, Paul Esterhazy, Icherbatow, and Ogerowsky. Marshals Wellington, Schwartstenberg, Blucher, Wrede, Barclay de Tolly, Ney, Sir. W. Beresford.
Generals Olwarof, Platoff, Wo-

ronzow, Chernichew, Donberg, Sachen, Dorsay.

Counts Lazuenhelm, Stadion, Papgenheim, Tolstoy, Norviziljow, Na-Marquis de Marialva.

Barons Wettersted, Bulow. .Duke of Leinster.

Lords Sligo, Percy, Aberdeen, Castlereagh, Cathcart, Lovaine, Binning, Bradford, Gower, Valletort, Burghersh. Sirs Charles Stewaft and Thomas

Tyrwhitt.

Messrs. A'Court, Canning, Sydenham, Kinnaird, Planta, Ward, Montague, J. Ward, Nernon, two Percy's, Cooke, Addington, Thornton, Bidwell, Harris, Wood, Stewart, Wellesly, Pole, Aubin, Nepean, Keppel, Craven, Dawson, two Morier's, two Gordon's, Foster, Habhouse, Roberts, with many others, French and Allies, whose names, one could not collect.

ELBERFELDT, April 24. We have received here the news of the surrender of Wesel. The communication between Juliers and the neighboring country is re-established.

The Swedish troops are already beginning their retreat. They march directly from the Rhine to Lu-

Brussets, April 25 Baton St. Vincent, general of tillery in the Austrian service, assumed the military government Belgium.

MILAN, April 10. Madame Letitia, mother of Braparte, is arrived with some of h family at Marseilles.

April 22 The news of the great events Paris, caused in this city a st den revolution, which had most tal consequences. It broke out the 20th. The populace proceeds to the house of the Minister France-M. de Prena, a Piedmo tese by birth, was dragged into t public square, and to mented in t most cruel manner before he w put to death. They sacked the S nate House, insulted the Senator and demanded the heads of the m nisters. They call out particular for the minister of the Conscript on, Mr. Amori; who, being inform med of it, made his escape.

HAGUE, April 28. Mæstritcht, Venlo, and all th places in Flanders that belonged t Holland in 1785, are to be delive ed up by the 3d May to the Duto troops.

MADRID, April 8. On the 5th Gen. Palafox, left, Sc ragossa at the head of a deputatio to receive his majesty, who was tarrive on the 6th. Sixty Arrage nese ladies, dressed in white an crowned with laurels, were to go t meet his majesty, and draw hi coach to the entrance of the city Great preparations were making fo Saturday and Easter Sunday, his ma jesty being to depart on Monday, i company with the Infant Don Car los for Valencia, the Infant Do Antonia going directly from Catalonia to Valencia.

An express has just brought th news of the entrance of his majest into Saragossa.

The transports of the inhabitant and the effusions of love and gratitude coming from his majesty are

not to be described. April 10. Don Antonio entered Valencia in the coach of the President of the Regency. His majesty would not permit the Arragonese Ladies to

draw the coach. The King is to enter Valencia or

MARYLAND GAZETTE. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY JUNE 80, 1814.

FLOTILLA.

On Sunday last, the British blo ading Barney's squadron in St. Leonard's Creek, were attacked by a detachment under the command of Col. Waderorth, (who had previously the vn up a battery and fortified it with two eighteen pounders) with hot shot, and the flotilla under Barney, and driven from their moorings-Barney succeeded in getting out of the creek, and went up the Patuzent, with the loss of three killed and eight wounded-among the former a midshipman. By gentleman, who landed at this place on Monday, and who was on board the frigate during the engagement, we learn, that the only loss sustained by the enemy was one man wounded. Several shot from the flotilla halled her. The engagement continued one hour.

On Sunday night a British barge, with four men, supposed to belong to the Jasseur brig, lying at Plumb-Point, about thirty miles below this place, captured several craft near Poplar Island, among them, we learn, one of the regular packets between this city and Haddaway's Ferry. It is apprehended more mischief may have been done than we have yet heard, as there is no doubt there were other barges in the neighbour-hood of the Island.

The last accounts from Europe are very far from offering any hope of a speedy adjustment of our differences with England. The British prints, and British people; all concur in urging the minis-