

LONDON, June 7.

A report was circulated yesterday afternoon, that accounts had been received from France, stating that on the day of proclaiming Bonaparte emperor of the French, in the streets of Paris, a strong sentiment of public displeasure was manifested; and that at night, when an illumination was called for, it was visible only at the public buildings, and at the houses of a few of the creatures of the police. It is added that some tumults took place, which required the interference of the military to quell. Of the particulars however, it is not likely that we should at present be able to obtain any correct information. Report also says, that Moreau has been set at liberty; but this will appear not very probable, when it is recollected that the 25th day of May had been fixed on to bring him to trial.

From the account given in the Dutch papers, of the engagement between Sir Saucy Smith's squadron and their flotilla, it appears that they have suffered very considerably; for though they only acknowledge the loss of two vessels, yet they confess that the loss of men and the damage done to the shipping was very great. We have very strong reason to believe that the number of their men killed and wounded exceeded 300.

We are assured that the tribunate will receive a president for two years, and two questors, who will be appointed by the head of the government, from persons presented by the tribunes.

June 13.

A Russian gentleman arrived in town on Saturday from Petersburg, via France, and immediately waited on Count Woreno, the imperial Ambassador. He is reported to have been the bearer of important dispatches from the Emperor, his master, relative to the recent proceedings of the French government. Upon this subject, we understand the remonstrances of the Imperial Alexander to Bonaparte are of the most spirited description. Napoleon deems it insolent and presumptuous, and a private letter from Holland says, that Talleyrand's private secretary has written to a friend at Amsterdam, informing him "that a terrible answer is preparing to the haughty remonstrance of Russia." It was indeed reported here yesterday, that war against that power had been declared by France, but we are well assured, that no such intelligence has been received either by our government or the Russian Ambassador.

We learn, that the imprisonment of Moreau, and others, is no more than a banishment to their estates, of which they have the liberty. Moreau, it appeared, continued the idol of the people.

The appearance of a speedy General European War were not so great as at an earlier period. Certain movements in the north, were said to be merely parades of discipline and review; and though the Emperor of Russia had lamented the murder of the Duke d'Enghien; he did not appear desirous of making it the cause of a war with France.

PARIS, May 28.

Extract from the act of accusation against General Moreau.

General Moreau at the head of the army of the Rhine, could not be silent on the discovery of the proofs that Pichegru was the chief of a conspiracy, without rendering himself guilty of the crime of high treason. Nevertheless, four months and a half elapsed before he said any thing concerning this discovery, and he only spoke of it at the moment when he knew the directory had torn off the mask from that conspirator, and his transportation was decided on. If after the 11th Messidor, Moreau denounced Pichegru, it was only to turn aside suspicion that would have ruined himself without saving his friend.

In a proclamation of the 23d to the army of the Rhine and Moselle, he excuses himself in these words: "I is but too true that Pichegru has betrayed the confidence of all France. I informed one of the members of the directory, on the 17th instant, that a correspondence with Conde, and other agents of the pretender had fallen into my hands, which leaves no doubt of his treason."

In his letter to the directory, dated 27th Vendemiaire, year 7, when speaking of Pichegru, he says: "We were obliged as long as we defended the same cause; but we ceased to be so, when I had proofs that he was the enemy of the French republic."

He ought then only to have possessed sentiments of horror towards Pichegru, as Pichegru on his side should only have looked on him with hatred. From that moment an insurmountable barrier ought to have separated them for ever.

If it be proved, however in spite of these truths that their reconciliation was sealed; that these two men had certain go-betweens to communicate from London to Paris and from Paris to London; and that themselves held conferences together at Paris, we may assert without hesitation, that the extraordinary cause for this violation of the laws of honor, could only originate in a sacrilegious compact, formed between them in order that a conspiracy might succeed. Irresistible proofs exist of their reconciliation, correspondence and conferences.

Lajoilais declared on the 25th Pluviose that he knew by means of a common friend (the Abbe David) that Pichegru and Moreau, for a short time divided, were at length reconciled. Moreau proved his sincerity in having nothing more to do with Pichegru, when before the 11th Messidor, year 10, in speaking of him, he said in a letter; Besides, citizen, his situation affects me very much, and I shall always seize with pleasure the occasion of being useful to him. He proved he would have nothing more to do with him when he added;—You have hinted to my secretary that I opposed his return into France, you may be certain that that is so much the more false, since if government were to cause me to be informed that I was the only obstacle to his return, I would hasten to cease to be so."

With regard to the correspondence between Moreau and Pichegru, from Paris to London and from London to Paris, by means of a third person, it was proved by the documents seized when David was arrested, and by those seized at the arrest of Moreau. It is clear from them that it was David who took upon himself the reconciliation which was brought about; who sent to Pichegru copies of the letters he received from Moreau, and without doubt of these which were intended for him, he even sent copies of his own letters, to Moreau, that he sent to Moreau copies of those letters which he received from Pichegru, and without doubt of those which were intended for him. A letter from Pichegru announced clearly that it was he who sent off David for London and who sent money for the journey. David was to have become in repatriation to London, the living correspondence, as Lajoilais was afterwards between Pichegru and Moreau. There is only the one more demonstration to make, it is the proofs that the conferences took place at Paris between Pichegru and Moreau.

Lajoilais confessed, in his examination on the 25th Pluviose that during last summer he had conferences at Paris with Moreau, relative to Pichegru; that Moreau testified to him his wish for having an interview with Pichegru, and he undertook to bring it about. That when he went to England Pichegru expressed to him the same desire. He says that he arrived at Paris with Pichegru on the 26th and went to general Moreau's house to inform him of it, he went to him another time, in the morning to request him to appoint a rendezvous; the latter agreed to meet him at the Boulevard de la Madeleine, Rue de Caumartin, to the church de la Madeleine at nine in the evening, telling he should be dressed in a blue coat and round hat, that he would strike the ground frequently with his cane, that he would come by the Boulevard, on the side of the rue Caumartin, and that he need only come on the opposite side; that consequently at nine o'clock exactly, he met him in the middle of this Boulevard; that he informed Pichegru of all the same evening at the Maison de Chaillot, No. 6, that Pichegru told him at that hour he would be in a hackney coach in the rue Blaise which is bordered by the Boulevard, that a second before meeting Moreau, some one who collected him or led out: The general is arrived, he is in that hackney coach, pointing with his finger to the carriage; that he then met Moreau, to whom he said, the general is arrived; Moreau then pointing out to him the alley on the side of the rue des Capucines, where the moon shone less, telling him to take general Pichegru thither; that he went to the door of the coach; that Pichegru was precisely on the same day side by which he came; that it appeared to him he was not alone; that Pichegru immediately opened the coach door and followed him to the side of the Boulevard, &c."

Couchery, (Victor) stated in his declaration that he knew of this interview. He added that having been to seek Pichegru with Lajoilais, to conduct him to another conference, Georges said to him: Moreau will not complain to day, for I shall not be there.

General Moreau has acknowledged that proposals had been made to his secretary, who gave him an account of them. These propositions were made by Joyant, otherwise Villeneuve, accused of being concerned in the plot of the 2d Nivose.

Rolland declared that Lajoilais told him that Pichegru, whose arrival he informed him of, had requested him to prevail on Rolland to procure Pichegru a lodging for some days, and to manage affairs between Moreau and himself with regard to what they wished to communicate to each other; that he had been at the house of general Moreau; who told him he would very willingly lodge Pichegru, were he under no apprehensions, from a number of domestics who might recognise him, &c.

On being confronted with Rolland, the

9th of last Germinal, Moreau could not deny but that Pichegru was at his house on the evening appointed. He pretended however, that instead of having sent Fresnieres to him, it was only in order to know what he wanted.

Bouvet spoke of a second conference, in which Moreau hinted, that in order to succeed it was necessary to appoint him dictator.

Lastly it has been attested by Lajoilais, that he went to Chaillot to seek Pichegru about half past seven, for another conference; that it was a day on which Moreau was to have an assembly; that this rendezvous had been appointed by Moreau himself, in his house; that it appeared no person was yet arrived; that they went together into the saloon of Moreau, where he and Lajoilais had remained through discretion; that Pichegru and Moreau retired to the library, when the conference lasted for half an hour; that Pichegru then took a hackney coach, probably to return to Chaillot.

June 1.

The Emperor's civil list will be augmented to twenty five millions of livres; each of the French Princes is to have three millions, and each of the six superior officers of state to have one million yearly. The admiral who succeeds in making a landing in England will be made a grand admiral.

The English captain Wright, who brought Georges to France, is in the Temple.

Among persons destined to occupy the principal places in the Imperial Court, Duroc is to be grand marshal of the court; and Caulincourt the grand master, of the horse. The ancient families of Luyves, Tremoville, Vauguyon, Lave, Montmorency, &c. are all to be offered great offices in the Imperial Court.

BELFAST, June 15.

French and Dutch papers of the 31st of May, have been received. The Monteur of the 29th, and its supplement contain the whole of the Senatus Consultum which confirms the Imperial Dignity in the family of Bonaparte, and of which we have already given an abstract. The most prominent articles in the Paris papers, relate to the trial of the persons implicated in the late conspiracy, that commenced on the 29th of May, at nine o'clock in the morning, at the Palais de Justice.

One of the papers contains an official account of the trial and condemnation of a person said to be guilty of conspiring against the new French Government.—He was immediately shot? This is one way of silencing popular clamour!

It does not appear that the Sovereign People of France have been treated with much respect on this occasion; for it certainly was not very civil in Bonaparte to proclaim himself Emperor first, and to ask their opinion upon that subject afterwards.

HAGUE, May 26.

Field Marshal Berradette's, according to report, to take the command of the army in Hanover. Should any unexpected occurrence take place, this army will be doubled. The same augmentation, in the number of troops will take place in Holland.

BERLIN, May 26.

The day before yesterday a French Courier passed through this city on his way to St. Petersburg. The arrival of the Russian's counsellor Von Baykoff, at Paris, and the note he has given in, has occasioned the mission of this courier. He carries letters of recall to the French Envoy at the court St. Petersburg, General Hedouville, who is immediately to return to France."

FRANKFORT, May 26.

According to accounts from Paris, the Russian charge d'affaires has frequent conferences with the Minister Talleyrand which have a reference to the late incidents on the Rhine, &c. It is said that an explicit memoir of this subject has been sent to St. Petersburg, and that the French cabinet is employed in drawing up a declaration to be sent to Ratisbon, and laid before the Diet. In this declaration, proofs, it is said, will be adduced that it was indispensably necessary for the French government to put an end to the plots of a number of conspirators in English pay who were assembled on the extreme confines of France, by the arrest of the principal persons among them. To this declaration are added, extracts from the papers found among them.

VIENNA, May 16.

A letter from Constantinople of the 2d inst. explains the particulars concerning the destruction of the Mamelukes, and evinces the activity of the secret French police in all parts of the world. Elfi Bey left Egypt for England, with the consent of all the other Beys of the Mamelukes; but no sooner was his arrival in England known, than the French secret police at Cairo spread the rumour, first, that he had demanded for himself the exclusive sovereignty of Egypt; and afterwards, that the king of England had guaranteed this sovereignty. His letters proving the contrary, were, by the imbecility of Korkon Pachas, and the intrigues of French emissaries, intercepted, so that his countrymen heard the first news from him when he landed from an English frigate at Alexandria. No sooner was his arrival known, than the same French agents propagated a

report, that an English fleet was expected at Alexandria with 7000 men from Europe, and another with 5000 from the East Indies, at Suez, and that these united forces intended to proclaim him the Sultan of Egypt, under the protection of England. Ibrahim Bey, hitherto the most powerful, though not the richest of the Mameluke chiefs, then became jealous, and assisted by the other Beys, attacked Elfi Bey's lieutenant, his faithful confidant, who, with all his adherents were killed; and the treasures of his master, amounting to two millions of sequins, which he had guarded with such fidelity, were made a prey to the faithless assailants. Among the Arnauts, hitherto the allies of the Beys, are two French officers of artillery and one of the engineers, who, according to their instructions from General Brune, then held out this treasure to the Arnauts, both as a mean to enrich themselves, and to make their peace with the Porte. Confiding in the treacherous advice of the French officers, they suddenly, on the 13th of last March, attacked the Mamelukes, and after a combat of thirty-six hours, at last, on the 14th in the evening, became victorious, after having killed Ibrahim Bey, and all the other Beys superiors to Elfi Bey, with most of the Mamelukes, encamped at or near Cairo, and possessed themselves of treasures in gold, in diamonds, and silver, valued at five millions of sequins. These unfortunate occurrences took place when Elfi Bey yet resided at Alexandria; but no sooner was he informed of it, than he set out for Cairo.—It was however hoped, that on farther consideration he would take the road for Upper Egypt, as the only means to prevent the total annihilation of the Mameluke power in that country.

NEW-YORK, August 6.

Captain Darrell, who arrived here on Saturday from Barbadoes, informs, that some time before he sailed, the British sloop of war Hippomenes, capt. McKinziey, decoyed, and fell in with the French privateer brig Bonaparte, off Barbadoes. Having grappled the privateer, captain McKinziey, the first lieutenant, purser, and 6 or 7 seamen boarded the privateer, on which the Frenchmen all ran below; but shortly after, finding but few of their enemies on board, they returned on deck, and massacred all the Englishmen, except captain McKinziey, who was badly wounded in making his escape; but fortunately got on board his own vessel. Thus, by the cowardly conduct of most of the Hippomenes's crew (who were to have followed their intrepid commander) not only the lives of several brave fellows were lost, but the privateer made her escape, which no doubt would have been taken, had the crew of the sloop of war been faithful to their flag.

Captain Sumpter of the ship Hartland of Dublin, informed captain Tomba, (arrived here,) that the French had taken and sent into the Canaries, 12 or 14 sail of American vessels, and it was supposed at Madeira, that the French had declared war against the United States.

The ship Eugenia, from Bordeaux for this port, was on Saturday morning captured off Sandy Hook, by the British ship of war Leander, & sent to Halifax. The Eugenia is owned by Mr. John Patrick of this city, and has a cargo of wine, brandy and dry goods. Of the passengers, Mr. Laboyteaux, wife, and two children, were sent to Halifax; and Messrs Geneser, La Rousellere, and Muller, detained on board the Leander.

Lieut. James T. Leonard, of the American navy, with despatches for government from Mr. Livingston our minister at Paris, was a passenger in the Eugenia, and was put on board of the scho'r Mars which arrived yesterday.

The grounds of capture of the Eugenia was a suspicion of French property.

To Lease, for a term of years SEVERAL valuable LOTS of GROUND, situated on Bond, Wilkes, Bank and Gough streets and Apple Alley, Fell's Point. Apply to HOLLINS & McBLAIR. d6t e69t

A Gardner, WHO can bring satisfactory recommendations, may obtain an eligible situation if speedily applied for. Enquire of the printers. July 26 e68t

Geo. C. Muller HAS removed to Mr. Donnell's Warehouse, two doors below the custom-house, where he offers for sale, Holland gin, 4th proof Hollow glass assorted, in small boxes White lead in oil 150 pieces Hessians, Imported in the Aurora, from Amsterdam. On hand of former importations, Bed ticks, table linen, white lead, quills, &c. July 19 d6t e69t

James Biscoe, no. 21, CALVERT-STREET, HAS received by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, and Bristol, the whole of his SPRING ASSORTMENT of Hardware, Cutlery, BRASS & JAPANNED WARES, Amongst which are, Waldron's prime grass, cradling and bramble SCYTHES Sickles Broad and narrow Hoes Spades, Shovels, and Frying pans Saws and sewing Twine London and Bristol Pewter Smith's Anvils, Vices and Hammers Which he will sell low for cash or to punctual customers on the usual credit. may 19 d

A letter from St. Louis, dated the 23d June, says, "The last accounts from Captain Lewis, inform us, that he had progressed on his route through the Indian Nations, 275 miles from this place, and that they were all well."

The Huntingdon, (Penn.) Gazette, of July 30, says.—"A very mortal Fever, we understand, prevails at the present period, in the vicinity of Millintown, in Millin County. Among the late victims of this disease we are sorry to mention the name of Mr. James Rodman, senior, a very respectable inhabitant of that place; also that of Mr. William Lyon, son-in-law to Mr. John McClelland."

Extract of a letter from the Isle of France, dated May 6.

"All the privateers except two have been taken, and those two have taken nothing of consequence, but there are still two frigates cruising, and those in harbour are fitting out with all expedition." "Coffee 17 to 17 1/2."

At an ordinary meeting of the Medical Society of Baltimore, on Monday evening, the following officers were elected for one year:

- Dr. DUNKLE, President. Dr. RAWFORD, vice-president. Dr. D'AVILLE, Secretary. Drs. SMITH, ANNIZIE, POTTER, CHATLARD, AL SANDER, } Committee By order of the Society. J. B. DAVIDGE, Sec'y. August 7, 1864.

Baltimore, August 3, 1864.

At a meeting of eleven of the trustees of Baltimore college,

Resolved, That the following notice, subscribed by the chairman and secretary, be published three times in the several newspapers of the city. Since the 19th March last, no meeting of a majority of the trustees of Baltimore college has taken place, notwithstanding repeated efforts to procure one. There has been little difference, whether the meeting has been called in the morning or the evening. The business of the institution having been greatly hindered by this neglect, it is seriously submitted to the consideration of those trustees who are conscientious, that they have generally absented themselves on days appointed for meetings, whether it is not their indispensable duty to resign their seats at the board.

Another effort will be made to obtain a meeting. Those trustees who purpose to continue such, are particularly requested to attend at the college, on Friday, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock. A. M. & those who are unable or unwilling to remain members of the board, are exhorted not to embarrass the affairs of the institution, by holding an office, to the duties of which they do not attend.

By order of the board, JOSEPH G. J. BEND, Chairman, JOHN CAMPBELL WHITE, Sec'y.

The Boston Palladium of the 31st ultimo, says that the report of the defeat of the Hypan army before St. Domingo, by the French and Spaniards, is unfounded; that the whites, however, were so strong as to be under no apprehensions; that they were daily expecting reinforcements from Cuba, which an English fleet was waiting to intercept.

The Salem Gazette contains the following article: "Captain Ford informs us, that the 5th or 6th of June was celebrated at Bordeaux as the day of Bonaparte's coronation at Paris, on which occasion a grand procession and the usual splendid exhibitions on great public rejoicings, were made. The joy of the people, however, was not equal, on this occasion, to that of the public officers, and those whose immediate interest would be promoted by this imperial exaltation, was sincere; but a great portion of the common people were evidently not hearty in the celebration."

A CURIOUS FRAUD.

On Monday morning last, a good looking man came into a very respectable tavern in this city—he said he was travelling to the northward and was lately from New Orleans. After regaling himself sumptuously, and enjoying a comfortable bed, he departed next morning, telling the boy in the bar to take care of his bundle—he, not returning, the bundle was opened, when, wrapped up in a very old dirty shirt, tied in a silk handkerchief full of holes, was found a large heap of leaves, two or three small stones, a split herring and one biscuit, with a note, stat-