

Latest from Europe.

The brig Union, captain Thomas, arrived at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, bringing London dates to the 21st of June. It appears by a debate in the British house of commons on the 15th June, on "the additional force bill," that in the first division of the house, the Ayes, for reading the bill, were 63  
Noes, 69

Majority against Mr. Pitt, 6  
The debate being renewed, a motion was made by Mr. Grey,  
"That the amendments be read a second time this day three months."  
Mr. Ryder, in opposition to Mr. Grey's motion, moved, that instead of the words "this day three months" the words "Monday next" be substituted, which, on a division, was agreed to:  
Ayes, 214  
Noes, 186

Majority for Mr. Pitt, 28  
After the division, the house immediately adjourned.

"London, June 19.  
"After a debate, in which a considerable degree of party prejudice and personal allusion was evinced, the result gave to the ministers, this morning, at nearly 5 o'clock, a majority of 42. Both administration and opposition had an accession of several votes, and the greatest number of members that have decided upon any question since the union were present.

"For engrossing the bill, 265  
"Against it, 223

"Majority for the minister, 42  
"Another arduous struggle will take place to night, on the third reading of the bill. Mr. Pitt, during the division, following the example of Mr. Fox, addressed his friends in the lobby, requesting their full attendance, when he assured them that he should move as early as possible for the third reading of the bill. They would probably, in that case, be released from the fatigue of a very long attendance. He should, in fact, move for the third reading immediately, but that he felt it would trench, in some degree, on the forms of the house."

"Price of Stocks—London, June 19.  
Consols, shut—Reduced 5/4.  
Omnium 3, 1/2 to 4 premium."

LONDON, June 15.

Intelligence that a commercial treaty has been concluded between the French and Portuguese governments, has reached a respectable house in the city. Of the unbounded influence of the emperor Napoleon over the court of Lisbon, there cannot exist a doubt; but any change particularly of an immediate kind, with respect to its operation, in the trade between this country and Portugal, would not, we apprehend, suit the views of Bonaparte or the Princes Regent.

Private letters from Petersburg state, in positive terms, that the emperor Alexander has made preparations for a journey to Berlin, that he may have a personal conference with the king of Prussia. The motives of his journey are obvious. He, no doubt, entertains the hope of engaging his Prussian majesty to enter into his views with respect to the French: as he cannot hope to make the slightest impression on Bonaparte without the concurrence and cooperation of Prussia. We entertain no hopes that the emperor will succeed in the object of his journey.

The Charge d'Affairs, who was left in Paris after Count Marlow's recall from that embassy, is arrived in London; he is said to have brought advice that the principal part of the Russian army, consisting of 200,000 men, were in motion for the frontiers of Turkey, and that the emperor was augmenting his army with the utmost celerity.

There was a report in the French emigrant circles in town, on Wednesday, founded upon letters from Paris, that a general attack on the parade, fired at the new emperor, but missed his aim. The assertion was instantly recognized, tried, convicted & shot. We give this entirely as rumor.

Within six weeks four French generals have passed as coadjutors through Vienna for Constantinople.

June 18.

Yesterday arrived, the Hamburg mail of the 5th and 8th instant.  
Although it would be absurd to expect from the great continental powers, in the present state, any thing manifestly indicating a return to the desperate ambition of the new emperor of France; yet some military movements have recently occurred by the part of Austria, which show the determination to have a powerful army ready for action. Three large detachments are to be formed for the summer exercise at the three points of the Danube, the Rhine, and the Roon. Bonaparte is also on the march, he has ordered 100,000 troops to be assembled along the banks of the Rhine, while he is pouring more detachments into Italy. The

Archduke Charles seems to be impressed with the necessity of having a great and efficient military establishment, and has accordingly devoted himself entirely to the superintendance of that department. We have, in the arrest of M. Verneque, a French emigrant in the service of Russia, and in the manner in which he has been dragged from Italy a prisoner to Paris, a new proof of the perfidious cruelty of the Corsican, and of the little regard he entertains for the opinion and dignity of the emperor Alexander.

An alliance is talked of between England, the Porte and a third power, we suppose Russia; one of the terms of which is to consign the occupation of Egypt to us, during the war. A negotiation is stated, to be carrying on at Rome in order to induce the Pope to invest Cardinal Fesch, Bonaparte's uncle, with full powers to crown him: Can his holiness reject the demand? Is a negotiation necessary to wring him his complete assent; or dare the Serenus Serenorum refuse to be the slave of the modern Solomon?

Accounts from Leghorn state, that more English prisoners are expected at that place from Rome & Civita Vecchia. It appears that Bonaparte is determined not to leave a single Englishman at large in any part of Italy where his power can command; or his influence extends.

To our private correspondence we are indebted for the following particulars. Some of them will be found interesting.

HAMBURG, June 5.

"A formal notification has been made to the senate of this little commonwealth of the elevation of Bonaparte to the Imperial dignity.

"According to report, the king of Prussia has, by his minister Lucchesini, signified to the First Consul, now so-distant emperor of the French, that the demands lately urged by Russia are so very just and agreeable to the law of nations, that he feels himself induced to second and support the same with all his interest and power. If a private letter from Petersburg, received by an eminent mercantile house in this city, may be credited, the emperor Alexander has ordered Hedonville, the French agent in his capital, to stay there until he has received an assurance that his Charge d'Affairs is perfectly safe, and permitted to take his departure.

"The armaments in the western parts of Russia continue with unceasing activity.  
"Last night general Bernadotte arrived here, and took up his quarters at the Hotel de Petersburg, a very unpopular quarter for his majesty.

"The letters from Vienna, of the 5th ult. confirm the report, that the emperor of Germany will acknowledge the new emperor Napoleon; and that he had appointed prince Esterhazy as a ambassador extraordinary for that purpose. Prince Esterhazy, however, has positively refused to accept of this appointment; and the emperor has not yet fixed his choice upon any other nobleman."

An Overland dispatch has been received at the India House, with important intelligence of the farther operations against the Lajah Berar. The division of the army under General Stephenson in December last, besieged and took the Fort of Gyalgur. The loss on our side was considerable.

The numbers were;  
European & Subsidiaries killed—50  
wounded.  
Native 8 ditto—51 ditto.

TOTAL 13 101  
Lieutenant George Young, 2d Bat. 7th Reg. Native Infantry—died of his wounds.

Wounded—Lieutenant Col. Keanny, 1st Bat. 11th Reg. Native Infantry; Lieutenant Pateley, 3d Bat. 7th Reg. Native Infantry.

The number of guns taken amount to 52.

Accounts have likewise been received, stating that peace was signed on the 30th December, on very advantageous terms. Among other acquisitions, the company are to retain Baroach, in the maritime Province of the Guzerat.

Mr. Drake and family have arrived at Harwich in the Packet that brought over the last Hamburg Mail.

June 20.—A French squadron was said to be at the Brazils, supposed to consist of those ships that slipped out of Rochefort.

Another Russian officer arrived in town on Monday. He came through France and Holland, and met Mr. Livingston, at Rotterdam, on his return to Paris on Friday last. The vessel in which he came, brought some private letters, one of which contains the following extracts of a communication received by a gentleman at Antwerp from his brother at Boulogne, who is employed in the armament destined for the invasion of this country:—"All the horses, forage, and heavy artillery, are embarked. We wait only the arrival of the Generals. I shall not therefore, write to you again from hence; and probably I may never behold you more." We see no reason to doubt the facts here stated, nor are they in any respect calculated to excite alarm in our mind. The day on which the enemy ventures to approach our shore, will, we are

confident, prove a day of glory to Britain.

We have been favored with the Hamburg Correspondent of the 9th instant, a date one day later than that of the papers received by the last mail. One of its articles, dated "The Hague, June 5," is somewhat curious; it states that a Minister has been received there from the Prince of Orange, & that this Minister the Baron D'Yoo, was present at a grand dinner given by the Prussian Ambassador to the Diplomatic Corps, at which dinner Se-nonville, the French Minister, did not appear.

We have authority to contradict the report of Mr. LIVINGSTON having, during his residence in London, uttered sentiments disrespectful towards this country.

Extract of a letter received in Greenock dated on board the Argo, at Siphacal, June 17.

"I have now the satisfaction to acquaint you of our arrival here, after a round turn of six months, 13s from Cadix, with a freight of 500,000 dollars, on account of merchants in London. You will no doubt be surprised to hear of Elisi Bey's fate, after all the expense and attention cast upon him at home. Having landed himself and suite, on the 14th February, at Rosetta, mouth of the Nile, to proceed up to Cairo, and in daily expectation of hearing of his arrival there, as also, the receipt of the presents to be sent home, we were astonished to hear of his being pursued going up the Nile, by some of the other Beys, (and Albanian soldiers lately revolted from the Pacha of Alexandria) and very nearly losing his head, but effected his escape to an shrub encampment, by scattering some loose jewels that he had about his person among the soldiers, which took up the Barbarians' attention long enough to serve his purpose." The last intelligence we heard of him, after he left Alexandria, was that five or six Beys were in pursuit of him in the Desert, and little hopes entertained of his being able long to conceal himself from their search. This circumstance is less to be regretted, as he was very much in the French interest, which his people has declared upon oath, since made prisoners; whose lives have been spared, at the particular request of Major Miffet, our Consul at Cairo, by Osman Bey, the present Chief of the Mameukes, a man very much in the British interest."

LEGHORN, May 19.

We expect here the arrival of several Englishmen and British subjects, arrested at Rome, Civita, Vecchia, Ancona, and other parts in the territory of the Pope, where France has demanded the arrest of them.

They write from Rome, that the Pope has given Cardinal Fesch full power to crown, in his Holiness's name, his nephew, Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of the French.

WESSEL, May 30.

Letters from Cologne say, that a cordon of 100,000 French troops are to occupy the left bank of the Rhine from Strassburgh to the frontiers of Holland.

VENICE, May 30.

Besides the three ships of the line already built for French account at Genoa, eight more are ordered to be finished with all possible speed.

VIENNA, May 30.

We know from good authority, that his royal highness the Archduke Charles intends to resign his rank as grand master of the Teutonic Order, to his brother and coadjutor the Archduke Anthony, as he wishes to occupy himself for the future entirely with the affairs of the war department, and as President of the high imperial council of war.

AMSTERDAM, June 2.

Accounts from Paris say, 25000 more French troops will march into the territory of Hanover; the army in Italy will be considerably reinforced, and a strong cordon will be drawn on the Rhine. What truth there is in these reports time will shew.

WETZLAR, June 2.

The Imperial city of Nuremberg has already sent new credentials to its Resident at Paris.

PARIS, June 7.

The invasion of England is to be attempted before the 14th July.

It is reported that TALLEYRAND is to be appointed Arch Chancellor of state. Copy of a letter from General Moreau to the Grand Judge, Minister of Justice, enclosing his letter to the First Consul.

"Citizen Minister,

"I send you herewith annexed a letter for the First Consul. I beg you, when you transmit it to him, to engage him to read it with the greatest attention. I make no doubt but he will appreciate the situation in which I am placed, and hasten to pronounce on my fate.

"I beg you, Citizen Minister, to accept the assurance of the most distinguished consideration, with which I am,  
(Signed)  
"The General, MOREAU.

The Grand Judge's Reply.

"This evening at 11 o'clock, Citizen General Moreau, I laid your letter of this day before the First Consul. His heart was affected in a lively manner by the rigorous measures which the safety

of the state have prescribed him.

"At your first interrogatory, when the conspiracy and your being implicated therein were not yet denounced to the first Authorities and to all France, he had charged me, if you had shewn a wish to that effect to bring you before him that very moment, you might have contributed to draw the state out of the danger in which it still continued.

"Before I let justice take its course, I would, by a second interrogatory, assure myself if there were no possibility to separate your name from this odious affair. You have not given me any opportunity to do so.

"Now that the juridical proceedings are begun, the law requires that no paper, whether for or against you should be withdrawn from the Judges, and the government has ordered me to annex your letter to the proceedings.

(Signed) "REGNIER."

BOSTON, August 4.

Yesterday, the selectmen, agreeably to annual usage, visited the Deer island, in the outer harbor.—Besides the principal municipal officers, amongst the guests were M Jerome Bonaparte (brother to the emperor of the French) Mr. King, the lieutenant Governor, the Attorney General, Judge Benson, Mr. Gore, and many distinguished federal and state officers. The day was very fine, and the guests were highly gratified with the attention paid them, and the entertainment provided.

NEW-YORK, August 8.

The ship Eugenia, captain Mansfield, from Bordeaux, arrived here yesterday through the sound. It will be recollected, that we stated in a former number of this Gazette, that the ship Eugenia was captured on Saturday last off Sandy Hook by the British ship Leander, commanded by Captain Skene, and ordered for Halifax, on suspicion of having French property on board; which property however, we are assured by the owner, was regularly neutral. On the 7th inst. being off Montog Point, the Eugenia bore away for New London, and came to anchor within the lighthouse of that port, in distress. Captain Mansfield, commander of the Eugenia, and his mate went on shore to report the vessel. During his absence, the British prize master cut the ship's cable, and proceeded to sea, intending to carry her into Halifax; on which, Captain Mansfield, the mate, Messrs. Walker Grace, Ebenezer Goddard, inspector of the customs, and 18 others, volunteered their services, armed themselves, got on board a fishing smack, and proceeded after the ship. Having overhauled her before sunset, prepared to take possession of her, if necessary, by force of arms: But, though the British seamen were ready to meet them, and threatened to oppose their designs, yet they got possession of the Eugenia without the shedding of blood. Having regained the ship, the British Lieutenant, midshipmen, and the 12 seamen, were put on board the fishing smack, and returned to New London, where, no doubt, they were landed. The British officers behaved politely on board the Eugenia, and did every thing in their power to keep possession of their prize.—Captain Mansfield desires the editors of this Gazette to express his thanks to the gentlemen who volunteered, and assisted him in retaking his ship.

A letter from Greenock, dated the 15th of June, received by the George, says, "An expedition is fitting out for Hanover, to consist of seventy-thousand men."

Price of Stocks, London, June 20.

3 per cent. Red. An. 55 1-4 1-3 1-4.  
4 per cent. 72 7-8 1-2 6-8.  
5 per cent. 1797, 95 1-2 3-4 3-8.  
Omnium, 3 3-4 premium.  
Cons. for acc't 56 3-4 5-8 2-4.

NORFOLK, August 4.

We feel satisfaction in announcing the appointment of Capt. CORDIS to the command of the gun-boats, fitting out by order of Government. One of which arrived on Thursday from the City of Washington; she is flat bottomed, sloop rigged, and carries a 32 pounder.

The schooner Mary, Captain Turner, belonging to this port, from St. Martin's, with a cargo of sugar went on shore to the southward of Cape Henry light-house, on Wednesday night.—It is expected most of the cargo will be saved.

Married, on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. James Whitehead, Mr. N. SMITH, who was lately tried at the Borough Court on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Lewis' *l'Orion*, to the widow of said *l'Orion*!!

What one has lost another gains,  
Though schemes sometimes miscarry,  
Few people will forbid the banes  
When widows wish to marry.  
Why will some make such great ado!  
And woe so long the willow,  
Or for whole years with tears bedew  
Both handkerchief and pillow.  
Hence with this mourning out years and  
days,  
I am fond of no such bother,  
To woe respect, I'm sure the way  
Is haste to wed another.

Charles Williams, a very industrious ship carpenter, was lately killed in the navy yard, Washington City, by a pair of shears falling on him.—He

has left a wife and two children in

Portsmouth to bewail their loss.  
August 7.  
Captain Peck, from Cadix informs, that news was received there on the 10th of June from the most respectable houses at Gibraltar, stating that admiral Nelson had sent into Toulon Roads three sail of British ships of the line, who fired upon the town and shipping. The French sent out eight sail to give them chase; when Admiral Nelson with four additional ships, which were in the offing gave chase to them and cut them off the land. The French commenced a running fight and bore away for Corsica—Nelson pursuing them. An American vessel arrived at Gibraltar for Marseilles passed them when in chase.  
Departed this life suddenly, on Sunday night last, Doctor ASHLY ADAMS, for many years a respectable inhabitant of Petersburg; Dr. A. had not enjoyed perfect health for some time past, but was well enough to move about and attend to his business; he retired to rest as usual, on Sunday night, and Monday morning was found dead.

American.

BALTIMORE  
MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1844.

On Friday morning at 11 o'clock; was found at Dickinson's Point, the body of the Rev. Dr. Ratoon's servant, lately lost in Jon's Falls.

The following paragraph from a N. York paper of Friday last, will give some idea of the attention paid to our *Western Brethren*.

"The Osage Indians yesterday paid a visit to Governor's Island, on which occasion the Fort fired a salute. To-morrow they are to be gratified with a view of our citizen soldiers under arms: the uniform companies parade on the Battery at 9 o'clock."

The Osage chiefs are to honor the New York Tammany society with their presence at the *wigwam* to "smoke the Calumet of Peace and drink the waters of the Great Spring."

Extract of a letter dated London, June 17.

"Europe at this moment appears to be in a deplorable situation. A certain powerful man may thank this country for his exaltation, on the theatre of the world.—Mr. Pitt made him First Consul.—Mr. Addington has made him an Emperor—and, if we do not relinquish our political system, it is probable the new Emperor and the King of Prussia will divide the German Empire.

"*Stir if they dare*—I see nothing to hinder the division.—Nothing but the establishment of Peace, and that with an endeavour on all sides to make it a permanent Peace, can give repose to suffering Europe."

The following extract of a letter from our London correspondent, we believe is the very latest received by the Union. It is dated

"June 20, evening.

"Since I put up my papers for you this morning, a report is in very active circulation, which is said to have been very generally welcomed all over France, and which reached this country late last night; viz. that PEACE is expected to take place very shortly. Although the public know of no negotiation on the part of our government, and are aware of the ingenuity of Stock Brokers in crisis like the present, this report has gained currency in the best informed and most elevated circles."

[Phil. Gaz.

Extract of a letter dated London, June 21.

"West India produce continues greatly in demand we have no doubt but the expected cargoes will do well. Piece goods, however have not done well on the continent, except nankeens, but coffee, sugars, &c. will certainly answer through the whole of the summer.

The letter, from which the above extract is taken, makes no mention of negotiation for peace.

We are still without authentic intelligence of the issue of Moreau's trial, although private accounts from Paris of the 14th instant state that the execution of the pretended conspirators would take place in the same clandestine manner as the murders of Pichegru and of the duke d'Enghien. Rumors were even circulated on that day, that some of them had been found dead in their dungeons, and were said to have committed suicides. These accounts add, that immediately after the closing speech of the imperial attorney general, Bonaparte convened a council of state, at which all the great officers of the empire, and all the ministers were present. He desired their opinion, whether, according to his own inclination, it would be political to pardon most of the pretended conspirators, or let the law take its course. His brothers voted for leniency; but the plurality of the members tho't it dangerous to pardon men