

Her Majesty, the Empress of all the Russias, in consequence of the lively interest she was always used to take in the prosperity of the German Empire and of all its states in general, has with great attention observed the course of the war in which it is at present involved. Her Majesty could as little refuse her approbation to the solicitude and zeal which she remarked in several of the states, who, partly, even at the price of very extraordinary sacrifices, joined closely with the chief of the Empire in defence of the common cause; as, on the other hand she had been forced to remark with regret, that all have not acted with the same accord, and observed the duties of states of the Empire. The closest friendship and the new Treaties entered into by her Imperial Majesty of Russia with his Majesty the Roman Emperor commanded her to make it a particular object of her solicitude for procuring an honourable peace, to exhort pressing the members and states of the empire to fulfil faithfully their sacred duties towards his Imperial Majesty and the Empire.

B E R L I N, June 25.

We hear that our Court has given up all hopes of restoring, by its mediation, peace to the German Empire, and it is believed that the negotiation with the French Republic, which has been carried on without interruption, has, for its object, far more important arrangements than the mere fixing of a line of neutrality.

The Ambassadors from all the north of Germany have already repaired to Hildheim where the Congress of the German states who wish to procure peace by the mediation of the King of Prussia, will be held.

P A R I S JULY 9.

We must add to the conditions of the armistice granted to the Pope, the following articles.

1st. The Plenipotentiary sent to Paris by his holiness, shall offer the necessary apologies for the insults and outrages committed on the republicans in his dominions; especially for the murder of Bassville, minister from France at Rome, and the indemnification owed to his family.

2d. The individuals detained in the states of the Pope on account of their political opinions shall be immediately liberated, and shall take possession of their property.

3d. The French army shall remain in possession of legations of Bologna, Ferrara, of the citadel of Ancona, and shall occupy the legation of Faenza.

4th. The 21 millions promised by the Pope to the Republic shall be paid in three terms, the first within a fortnight, the next in the following month, and the third in three months.

5th. These 21 millions are independent of the contributions which they shall levy at Bologna, Ferrara, and Faenza.

6th. The French troops shall pass unmolested through all the territories of the Pope.

July 14.

There remain in Dusseldorf and on the left side of the Rhine, troops actually necessary for the public safety, those who occupied the entrenchments before Dusseldorf, march the 28th of June to join the army.

They write from Vienna that there is much conversation of a proposition of the Empress of Russia, to the unfortunate Kuscuisko. This Princess, it is said, has invited the ex-General of the ex-Republic of Poland, to go and settle in the United States of America, where she will allow him a pension of 5000 roubles.

There appear to be considerable movements at Ratisbon among the powers who are obstinately bent on a continuance of the war.—The 16th of June the Abby Sabbathier who was said to be dead upwards of two year past, arrived from Vienna, charged with an important mission from the Pope. The next day M. M. Penard, Menin, and six priests, departed for the army of Conde, charged as the German papers say, with important dispatches for the King at Verona.

The diet of Ratisbon does not deliberate at a great distance from the cannon of the French there is at this moment at Basse, the deputies of several German Princes, who come to negotiate a separate peace.—The assembly of the circle of Lower Saxony is convened, and has received the deputies of Westphalia: all the circles are desirous of peace. The Emperor is alone for war, he has dismissed from his Council all those Members who recommend conciliatory measures. He has given a carte blanche to the Count of Noraiz, who has promised it is said to change the fortune of war—we expect that Jourdan will not be tardy in convincing him of his mistake, and moreover to inspire his Imperial Majesty with a desire of peace, from the impossibility to continue the war.

Sallicetti has shut up the clubs at Milan. By this measure, prudent in itself, he has convinced the world that he does not belong to the Jacobin party. Facts are better than the pretensions in the world.

There was held at Vienna on the 20th of June, a grand cabinet council, in which it was decided to continue the war with vigour. M. de Norlitz the president of the war department has given orders for all the troops coming from Hungary, to defile for Tyrol, and to reach the place of destination by forced marches, and in order to accelerate their march, they are not to be incumbered with their arms, but they will receive them when they join the army.—The Emperor in place of putting himself at the head of his troops is disposed to try the benefit of the waters of Baden.

L I V E R P O O L, July 6.

The ship Edgar, Ricagawn, master, from hence for Africa, was captured on the 22d May, in lat. 44. 40. long. 14. 30. W. by the National French frigate, Le Vengeance, Simeons, commander, of 46 guns, and about 600 men. She was one of a Squadron of six ships (the least of which mounted 24 guns) all full of troops, 4 days from Brest, for the West-Indies, being the third division that had very lately left Brest for that place, and all with troops.—The commandant said they were bound for St. Domingo, but Guadaloupe is supposed to be their destination.

L O N D O N, July 16.

Letter from an officer on board the Resolution, of 74 guns, commanded by Admiral Murray, dated Bermuda, May 3.

"In our cruise we met with a very strange occurrence. I boarded a vessel in which I found a Frenchman in rags, but who had the air of a gentleman.—The vessel was from an enemy's port, and I suspected this man; I had hardly time to turn the subject in my mind, when he addressed me in the following manner:

"I am Sir, the Count de Rouverie, eldest son to the Marquis de Rouverie, who was obliged to fly to America. I was appointed by the British government Col. of a regiment of horse in the island of St. Domingo; and being charged with dispatches of consequence to the commander of Martinico, the vessel in which I was passenger was taken and carried into the French island of St. Martins.

"Among my papers were found some with the signature of Rouverie. Upon this presumption I was ordered to prepare for the guillotine. Being able to speak English very well I persisted being an American, and that those papers belonged to a gentleman who had been dead some time. All this was in vain. I was ordered for execution, and the dreadful instrument of death was hanging over me, when this humane man (pointing to the Captain of the ship) saved me from instant destruction, by stepping forward and swearing that he knew my birth and parentage, and accusing them of being about to take the life of an American."

"We supplied the Count with every thing he wanted, and departed."

PATENTS.—Among all the patents in this country, nothing has more curiosity than a sign board, in the neighbourhood of Hackney, on which a gentleman proclaims that he deals in PATENT VEGETABLES!

A ridiculous circumstance lately happened

in St. James's street. As Mrs. Burton was crossing, she stopped under the head of a coach horse, the hungry animal seized her straw bonnet, which he eat, before it could be rescued from his jaws.

B O S T O N, September 6.

From CAPE FRANCOIS.

We learn by Capt. Nicholson, the French continue to treat neutral vessels extremely ill; take cargoes and no proportional compensation can be procured. Even when specie has been advanced it has not obtained a prompt payment in produce or other ways.—The American vessels there will probably be obliged to return in ballast.

Of the Naval Engagement—further

We conceive it extremely probable, from the following paragraphs, that the British frigate La Raifon was engaged with Le Vengeance, French ship. The first article shews she was near the place of engagement, the day before it happened (Aug. 24) and the other evidences the French having a ship of that name—her being at sea—and bound for the West-Indies.

S A L E M, SEPT. 9.

The following is a letter sent by an American Captain, confined on board his Britannic Majesty's ship Monitor, addressed to the American masters at St. Pierre, Martinique.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I am sorry to inform you that it is out of my power to come on shore to see you, as I am confined on board the British ship Monitor, a 74, which arrived here yesterday from Port Royal where they left my ship, though I have been captured for 3 months, and was first carried to Barbadoes, where they took me on board this ship, and I have been confined ever since, and all communication denied me. They threaten to carry me to England I was from Nantz, bound to Guadaloupe, with 73 French passengers, men, women, children,—most of them inhabitants of that island. They tell me my ship is condemned, but I have not yet seen any official information on the subject, or any account of her trial—and it certainly is quite an unprecedented piece of business for a man to have his property taken from him, and condemned, without knowing for what, or being asked a single question about the business—I am kept confined and debarred from seeing any one. My motive in writing this, gentlemen, is to beseech you to use your interest to get me extricated, by petitioning the consul, or some other means. I had hoped after the ratification of the celebrated Treaty, that we should been treated with less severity, but alas! we have nothing to hope from their civility. My ship's name is the American Congress, of Alexandria. Whether her name excited the cruelties and indignities I have suffered, I am at a loss to determine—but heaven grant the time may come, when we shall put our shoulders to the wheels. Your obedient Servant.

JESSE HONEYWELL.

Capt. Ropes, the bearer of the above, with a Portland master, went on board the Monitor, and supplied Capt. Honeywell with every necessary he was in want of.

The other American Captains did not go, it being hinted that it was probable they also might be detained by the commander of the Monitor.

N E W - Y O R K, Sept. 13.

We are authorised to inform the public, that the two commissioners for settling the true St. Croix river, as the boundary line between the United States and the British territories, have chosen Egbert Benson, Esq. one of the judges of the supreme court in this state, to be the third commissioner, and have dispatched a vessel to this port to conduct him to St. Andrews, where they are to convene for the accomplishment of the business.

From Capt. Tallman, of the brig Commerce, arrived this morning from Cadiz, which place he left the 29th July, we learn, that a few days before he sailed, a French cutter arrived there with a Portuguese prize,