Philadelphia, Aug 16.

Yesterday arrived ship Betsey Captain Logan, from Liverpool, by whom we have received London papers to the 24th, and Liverpool to the 26th of June, from which we have the following.—

VIENNA, June 2.

We now know for certain, that 2000 of our troops have entered Cattaro, which had been previously evacuated by the Russians. The place was afterwards surrendered to the French, agreeable to the treaty of Petersburg. Every thing that has been said in the Foreign Journals of new engagements forming by Austria, is entirely destitute of foundation. All the measures and dispositions of our court tend to peace. The only difficulty which remained is now removed by the evacuation of Cattaro.

FROM THE MAIN, JUNE 10.

According to letters from the coast of Italy, the French are extremely active at Toulon and Genoa in fitting out a Flotilla for the purpose of covering the army in its passage from Naples to Sicily. Most of the English in this island are encamped in the neighbourhood of Messina; and an English squadron, consisting of several frigates and gun-boats, continues cruising off the coast of Naples.——Since Marshal Massena has been before Gaeta in person the besieging army has been considerably increased.

AUGSBURGH, June 5.

If we may judge from the exchange of Couriers, some Negotiations of importance are carrying on between Austria & France.

BERLIN, June 7.

Meanwhile communications between Prussia and England continue to exist. M. De Jacobi is still at London. Prussia does not wish war—and England wishes it; a situation extraordinary enough. The Baltic still remains free. Prussia has not shut her ports there against the English, and the latter commit no hostilities in that sea.—

Moniteur, June. 19.

HAMBURGH, June 13.

The Prussian Court continues its negotiations with Sweden and England; but without affording either more or less hope of the restoration of Peace between any of the Powers at War. The last news we received from Bavaria leaves us still in uncertainty with respect to the evacuation of Germany by the French Troops.

LONDON, June 17—21.

A mail from Hamburg arrived on Thursday. It is evident that the emperor of Russia is exerting all his influence to effect a reconciliation between the courts of Stockholm and Berlin; and there is every probability that his great influence will not be ineffectually interposed. Certain it is that the dispute between those powers has hitherto been productive of no other hostile operation than the blockade of the Prussian ports in the Baltic; and his Prussian majesty has, on a variety of occasions, manifested a disposition to compromise the quarrel. It is reported in the German journals that the Prussian troops are about to evacuate Hanover, which territory is to be re-occupied by the French. It seems by no means improbable that his Prussian majesty may wish to retire for a time to the electorate, to obtain the suspension of those energetic measures adopted by our government against the commerce of his country; but it must be evident even to the most superficial observer, that so far from this temporary evacuation by Prussia being likely to restore the independence of the electorate to its legal sovereign, the moment the Prussians retire, the whole of that country will be again inundated by French troops and in his opinion we conceive ourselves perfectly warranted from the circumstance of the corps of Angereau and Bernadotte having received orders to break up and proceed thither. Rumors of a fresh alliance against France have lately prevailed at Vienna; but these are stated in an article from that city to be unworthy of credit; and we have reason to believe they originated in an ineffectual effort made by our government to induce the Austrian cabinet to enter once more the hostile field against the common enemy. A letter from Ratisbon says, that a communication is shortly expected to be made to the diet, on the subject of the projected changes in the constitution of the German empire. It is reported at Hamburg that prince Joachim Murat will cede his new dominions to the now King of Holland, and is to be crowned king of Switzerland!

The Paris papers to the 15th and Dutch to the 16th inst. contain no intelligence of any importance, except a confirmation of the capture, by the British, of the island of Capri, a spot which Augustus occasionally made his residence for recreation and health, and which Tiberius disgraced by the most infamous debaucheries. The accounts from Naples swell the force to which the garrison capitulated to 4 sail of the line and 1500 men. We have no doubt that the number is exaggerated—Capri is a good station for watching all operations in the gulf of Naples.

If the rise in the price of the funds afforded any sure criterion by which we might judge of the proceedings of government, we should suppose that some progress has already been made in a negociation for peace. Among the buyers at the Stock Exchange, were some of the known or reputed agents for the French houses. From this it may be inferred that they at least are persuaded some overture has been made by the French government for pacification.—The thing is not impossible; for Napoleon has obtained the complete sovereignty of the continent, and before he can execute any of his foreign projects, the interdict imposed upon him by our navy must be removed by some treaty, which may lull this country into a state of false security. Whether overtures have actually been made to our government we cannot take upon us to state, but we have every reason to hope they will not be listened to, if of such a nature as to involve the honor or the safety of the country.

We understand that during lord Yarmouth's short stay in town, he had frequent interviews with Mr. Fox, at his office in Downing st. a circumstance which, in the opinion of many, gives some countenance to the reports in circulation.

In the city the opinion gains ground that a pacification is at no great distance. The funds still keep improving.

June 23.

By accounts from Paris received thro' a respectable channel, we learn that the government of France has caused an idea generally to prevail in that country that England has refused to negociate on any terms, unless an order for the immediate evacuation of Hanover by the Prussian troops, and a guarantee of the possession of Malta by the English, and of the sovereignty of the Seven Islands by Russia, were made the preliminaries.

On Saturday morning last Mr. Wilbraham, an English gentleman, who we believe has been detained in France since the commencement of the war, arrived at Dover. He sailed from Boulogne on Friday evening in a flag of truce and was picked up by the Vestal frigate which was cruizing at some distance from that port. He was conveyed to Dover in the galley belonging to the Vestal, and arrived in London on Saturday afternoon about 6 o'clock. It is said that he was the bearer of some dispatches from M. Talleyrand to Mr. Fox.

The rumors of peace begin to wear a more decisive aspect, and though we shall not pretend to have much information on the subject, and never shall sport with the feelings and expectations of the public, we confess we are strongly inclined to look forward to such an event with more confidence than we have hitherto entertained. We lay no stress upon the reports grounded upon the return of lord Yarmouth; but the late unexpected arrival of another English nobleman, who has been in a diplomatic situation, and whose abilities as well as experience render him a proper medium for negociation, leads us to think that the French government are more anxious on the subject than we supposed. If this be the case, it is probable that France may be disposed to make greater concessions than might be expected after her late extraordinary successes. It must be remembered that Prussia, although she in the first instance took possession of Hanover, and proclaimed her right to it unconditionally, has since publicly announced that her occupation of that Electorate was only provisional. It will also be recollected, that the late accounts from Germany state, that Angereau's division of the French army had received orders to march towards Hanover, for the purpose of re-occupying that electorate. Our opinion on this important subject is, in some degree, strengthened by the arrival of the above mentioned gentleman. He reached Dover, we understand, within 48 hours from his departure from Paris, and such expedition can hardly be supposed to relate merely to an exchange of prisoners.

MR. PINCKNEY, who has been selected by the President of the United States to enter into a discussion with the British government respecting the mutual causes of complaint subsisting between the two countries, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday. We have no doubt that there is every disposition on the part of his majesty's ministers to redress any real grievances of which the American government may have to complain; but they will not, on the other hand, we are convinced, compromise the dignity or sacrifice the interests of this country, to the clamor of a party in America, whose object evidently is to obtain from this country the most degrading concessions, or to provoke a war.

JUNE 24.

We last night received Dutch papers to the 22d inst. and this morning the Hamburg mail due on Wednesday arrived. The former are filled with accounts of the arrival of their majesties the new king and queen of Holland at the Hague. They arrived there on the evening of the 17th, and took up their residence at the house in the Wood; they were attended by a large body of Cavalry, and the road through which they passed was lined with troops, all French.

Gen. Lauriston, on taking possession of Ragusa, has published a proclamation, in which he states, that the enemies of France had too much influence in the Ragusan republic, and that Bonaparte, feeling his dignity thereby hurt, had ordered him to take possession of it; and adds, that he will keep possession of it until the Russians shall have evacuated not only Catara, but Corfu, and the whole republic of the Seven Islands, and until the Russian squadron shall have entirely quitted the Adriatic. The intelligence brought by the mail is more than usually uninteresting. No part of the French troops have yet evacuated Germany, nor do they shew any disposition to give up Braunau to the Austrians. A letter has been circulated on the continent, said to have been written by Bonaparte to the king of Bavaria, requesting him to abdicate his throne in favor of his son. We are, of course, unable to vouch for the authenticity of this letter; but if it be not genuine, the style of Bonaparte is very well imitated.

MILAN, JUNE 7.

The following proclamation, published at Ragusa, by Gen. Lauriston, explains the causes and conditions of his military operations:

"*Napoleon I. Emperor of the French & King of Italy, &c.*

"The many concessions made to the enemies of France, had placed the Republic of Ragusa in a state of hostility, so much the more dangerous as it was carried on under the appearance of friendship and neutrality. The entrance of the French troops into Dalmatia, far from preventing such conduct gave further occasion to our enemies to exercise their influence in the state of Ragusa; and whatever were the motives of the condescension of the magistrate of this state, the emperor was acquainted with the circumstance. His dignity became concerned in putting an end to practices so contrary to the laws of neutrality.

"In consequence, in the name, and by the order, of the Emperor of the French and king of Italy, I take possession of the city and territory of Ragusa.

"Notwithstanding I declare, that it is the intention of his majesty the Emperor and king to acknowledge the independence and neutrality of this state, as soon as the Russians shall have evacuated Albani the island of Corfu, and the other Venetian islands, and that the Russian squadron shall have quitted the coast of Dalmatia.

"I promise assistance and protection to all the Ragusians; I shall cause the laws, existing usages, and property, to be respected. In short, accordingly to the line of conduct which shall be observed by the inhabitants, I will take care that they shall have no reason to complain of the presence of the French army.

"The present government shall continue; it shall exercise the same functions, and retain the same titles. Its relations, as well with neutral states as with those in alliance with France, shall remain as they were before.

"The commissary for commercial affairs to the Senate shall exercise the functions of imperial Commissary.

(Signed,) "LAURISTON."

"Given at Ragusa, May 27, 1806.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 25.

POLITICAL RETROSPECT.

Notwithstanding the secrecy observed by his majesty's ministers in their diplomatic proceedings, a secrecy which must be applauded even by their most strenuous opponents, the sound of peace has been more loud and grateful to the public ear during the last week, than at any period for the two preceding years. That negociations of some kind are carrying on is, we think, undeniable. The idea is warranted by the interchange of communications between the two governments, as well as by the rapid and almost uninterrupted rise of the funds, originating in the purchase of considerable quantities by houses of the first respectability, and particularly by the agents and brokers of persons generally understood to be in possession of the best and earliest intelligence. Yet, when we consider the wise and rigid precautions adopted by administration, and the arts and trickery of the ally, we confess ourselves at a loss to discover any real and solid grounds for forming an opinion, not that negociations are carrying on, but that they are likely to lead to a secure and honorable peace.

Before we enter into any reasoning on this subject, it may not be unnecessary to remark that the report of lord Yarmouth having had a share in the communications which may have taken place between France and G. Britain appears altogether unfounded. Neither by his habits of life, nor by his acquisitions and talents is he qualified to be the medium of such interchanges of sentiment. The noble lord's abilities are not allowed, to tower beyond mediocrity, his character and capacity must have been known to M. Talleyrand, and we cannot bring ourselves to believe that either that subtle minister or Mr. Fox would be gratified with the services of such an agent. On the other hand, we can scarcely think his lordship would have condescended to sink himself to the level of a common messenger, a mere state post boy or letter-carrier. With respect to Mr. Adair's mission, we are confident it must be of the highest importance; but from the shortness of the time since his departure, and the absolute necessity of co-operating with Russia in the adjustment of preliminaries, nothing can have reached government on the part of that gentleman to justify the prevalent opinion in favor of peace.

Looking, however, at the reciprocal state of the two principal belligerent powers, what we peculiarly contend for is that, whether, negociations have, or have not been hitherto carried on with a favorable appearance, they can hold out no satisfactory promise and earnest of terminating in a peace such as his majesty's ministers could make, or the country at large would be gratified with. For this sentiment we have only to refer our readers to the actual situation, to the undisguised conduct, to the avowed opinions of the emperor of the French. Of Bonaparte's anxious wish to obtain peace, none can entertain a doubt. By that, and that alone, he can have ships, colonies and commerce. But who is there so weak, so ignorant of human nature, and above all, so little acquainted with the mind and propensities of this extraordinary man, as to believe that even the treaty of Amiens, explained and acted upon in his own sense and meaning, will satisfy him? The system which he chalked out for himself, and has since steadily pursued from his elevation to the consulate, is now too clearly understood to be mistaken. He is determined to extend his conquests, to enlarge his power, to establish his controul over the continent, as we encrease our colonial possessions and consolidate our empire on the ocean. What is his new kingdom of Naples but a set off against our victory off Trafalgar, and the sovereignty of Holland in the person of his brother Louis, but a counterbalance to the conquest of the Cape of Good Hope?—He knows we have other acquisitions to make, and other triumphs to expect by sea—but he has also more monarchies to erect as vassalages and dependencies on his empire of the West, and the capture of his brother Jerome, or some new victory gained by our fleets, will probably be followed by investing Prince Murat with the sovereignty of Switzerland, under the title of King of Helvetia, as the fief of France. He has still more revolutions to make, but he reserves them for the exigency of the case. The fate of Portugal is in his hands, and the new Germanic constitution may give rise to partitions and arrangements, at present little thought of. It consequently follows, that if he consents to peace, he will only consent to one worse than that of Amiens. He will not, while he has any prospect of adding to our weight of taxation, relinquish a particle of his power on the continent, nor allow us to retain what we have conquered from himself, or what is the same thing, from his allies and dependents. Bonaparte's recent reconciliation with the Ottoman Porte, and the intrigues he is now known to be carrying on in the court of St. Petersburgh, are, unquestionably, little calculated to lower the arrogance of his pretensions, and to soften him into a compliance with such terms as we might safely offer.

A Liverpool paper of the 26th June contains the subsequent article.

"On Thursday last, arrived at this port in the ship Diana from Baltimore, Mr. Pinckney, one of the Gentlemen appointed by the American government, in conjunction with Mr. Monroe to discuss the differences now subsisting between that country and Great Britain; and on Saturday set out from Lillyman's Hotel, for London.

MR. JACKSON, a young man lately from England will preach at the *Baptist Meeting House* on Thursday evening next at early candle-light.

August 19, 1806.

Citizens Attend.

The CITIZENS of the 1st and 2d WARDS are requested to meet this *evening* at 5 o'clock at *Mr. Tharp's Tavern* to take into consideration measures in which they are particularly interested.

August 20th,

A Gentleman of respectable literary acquirements, whose political principles are DEMOCRATIC, would receive the most liberal terms in conducting the editorial department of the Boston Courier and Democrat.

B. PARKE.

No. 16, Anne street.

☞ Republican editors will confer a particular favor by giving this notice a few insertions in their respective papers.

August 20—

Partnership Dissolved.

THE Partnership of Rufus Elliott & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.... All persons indebted unto said firm are requested to call and settle the same with Rufus Elliott.

RUFUS ELLIOTT,
JOHN GREGORY.

August 20—3t

Sale of Valuable Property

AT MY HOUSE.

THE Land which I have heretofore advertised and fully described I now again offer on the same terms to the highest bidder on Monday the 22nd of next month, together with a valuable woman qualified for either house or field work, a well grown boy and a lusty girl, both of whom are able to do good work, and three young girls. The woman to serve 10 years, the boy until he is 35, and the girls to 30 years of age. These negroes will be sold for cash or negotiable notes at 60 days. Also a variety of household and kitchen furniture, plantation implements of husbandry, horned cattle, horses, sheep and hogs. For all sums of 30 dollars or under the cash must be paid. Above 30 dollars and not exceeding 50 dollars, a credit of 3 months will be given from 50 to 80 six months, from 80 to 100, nine months, and for all above 100 dollars 12 months, all on security with interest from the date. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock and continue from day to day till compleated.

GEO: LEE.

Charles County, Aug. 20—tdsf

SALE AT AUCTION.

ON Saturday the 23d inst. at 12 o'clock A. M. will be exposed to public sale at the Union Tavern in Georgetown, the HOUSE and LOT near the mouth of Rock Creek, lately occupied by Henry Schnively, sold by virtue of a deed of trust given by said Schnively to Messrs. Ott, Shaw and Birth, to satisfy the sum of six hundred dollars with costs and expences. Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

JOHN TRAVERS, auct.

Georgetown, Aug 20—2t

FOR SALE,

That valuable tract of Land belonging to the estate of the late Richard Henderson, laying in Prince George's county on the Eastern Branch of Potomac and nearly adjoining the town of Bladensburg containing about 500 acres—this land is well watered, lays level and is productive, from 15 to 20 acres is now in good timothy meadow, and a much larger quantity of rich marsh may be brought into this state, the wood land is thriving and abundant for the support of the farm. Its vicinity to the city of Washington & Georgetown and laying on tide water, makes it a desirable estate. One fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand, the payment of the balance will be made easy.

Mr. Joseph Wilson who lives on the land will shew it to any person who may wish to view the same.

JAMES LINGAN, } Executors of
JOHN HENDERSON, } R. Henderson.

August 20—tawtf

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING

A

Geographical Description

OF ALL THE

STATES & TERRITORIES

IN THE UNION,

In separate volumes; with a particular and correct description of the several counties and towns, in each state. Illustrated with Maps,

By JOSEPH SCOTT,
Author of the United States' Gazetteer, the Modern Geographical Dictionary in 4 vol. oct. a Geographical Dictionary of the United States of North America, &c. &c.

THE geographical description of each of the larger states, with the counties, towns, &c. will form a neat little volume of about 150 pages. Two of the smaller states may form a volume, or one of them may be comprised in the same volume, with a larger adjoining state, as Maryland and Delaware.

Each volume will be complete in itself; so that subscribers may take one, two, &c. or the whole number. The paper, type, and size of the page, will exactly correspond with the description of Pennsylvania, now published; so that subscribers for the whole may have two or more bound together to suit their own taste.

They will be published neatly done up in boards.

The description of each state will be embellished with a handsome map.

It is supposed that the whole will amount to about FOURTEEN LITTLE VOLUMES. A general description of the United States will be given in the last, which will render the whole the fullest and most correct geographical description of the United States, that has hitherto been published.

The plan, which the author has adopted, is the most comprehensive that could be suggested, as it will comprise, under proper and distinct heads, every thing worthy of notice.

No money will be required till on the delivery of the work.

The Price of each Volume will be Fifty Cents.

The next volume will contain,

A Geographical description of MARYLAND and DELAWARE, illustrated with a Map of each state.

The work is nearly ready for the press, and will soon be published.

☞ The Editors of newspapers, in Maryland, are requested to insert the above proposals twice. They will be paid on the publication of the work.

August 10—

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen about the 8th of July, Two BAY HORSES, one near fifteen hands high, shod all round, six or seven years old, his tail bobbed, and I believe a small star, used to the draft—the other a bay with his hind feet and legs white, about fifteen hands high, 10 or 12 years old, short switch tail, his shoes had been taken off, being somewhat lame, has a white spot on one of his buttocks. The above reward will be given on their delivery to me.

DANL. CARROLL of Dud'n.

Washington, August 20—w4w

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber living near Bryantown, Charles county, Maryland, a likely yellowish complexioned negro lad named RAFE about 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, he has a scar under one of his eyes and a long under lip, also a large cut on the top of one of his feet. Rafe is not very stout made. He had on and took with him a black broad cloth coat, country cotton over jacket striped with yellow and blue, striped swansdown under jacket, a pair of blue striped country cotton pantaloons, and yellow striped country cotton trowsers yellow and blue, two silk handkerchiefs, one Irish linen shirt, country cotton shirt and trowsers and a white country cloth over jacket double wove, and a black wool hat. It is supposed that he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. Whoever secures the said negro in any jail so that I get him again will be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home, by

BENEDICT BOARMAN.

June 21—w2m