NEW-YORK, JULY 1.

From Paris papers to May 13th inclusive.

GHENT, *May* 8.—General Friemont has given up the command of the Austrian army to General Bianchi, having himself gone to take the command of the army of Piedmont, in order to march through that country into the south of France.

According to the last news from Italy, General Bianchi entered Florence on the 20th and General Nugent was in the vicinity of Arezzo. On the 18th the Neapolitan divisions under Gen. Ambrosie were yet at Ravenna, and appeared destined to cover the retreat of King Murat. Field Marshal Count Niepperg advanced on the 19th with his vanguard by Fosli to the Ronco. In the night of the 19th General Ambrossie's division retired from Ravenna, and its rear was pursued to near Cesenatico. On the 17th Murat was still at Faenza and left it on the 18th. He has thrown up works near Cesena and brought thither a great quantity of artillery.

Murat is attended by the Duke de Gallo, his Minister for foreign affairs, by count Mosburg (a Frenchman) formerly a Minister of finance to the king of Naples (Ferdinand) and M. Zurlo, Minister of the interior. Gen. Millet de Villeneuve, also a Frenchman, is at the head of his staff. The army under the command of king Murat, composed of three divisions, was 32 to 36,000 men strong, when he began the campaign; it has been reduced more than one third in killed, wounded and deserters.

Paris, May 15.—A telegraphic dispatch from Marshal Grouchy to the minister of war, dated Lyons, 11th inst. says, "all is quiet on the frontiers of Switzerland and Piedmont, and the Austrian troops, which were announced to be ready to march to Piedmont, have not appeared. *Private letters confirm the news of a great success obtained by the king of Naples.*"

Among the representatives elected by the electoral college of the department of Seine and Oise, sitting at Versailles, are General LA FAYETTE and M. Lebrun, (son-in-law to Count Barbe Marbois.) By the department of Seine and Gise, M. Felix La Pallatier de St. Fargeau, (a devoted republican member of the convention.) By the department of Oise, M. de Liancourt, (son to the Duke of that name.)

Federations are multiplying. The federation of Brittany has given the signal. We have seen afterwards the federation of Burgundy; we see now that of Lyons and that of the suburbs St. Antoine and St. Marcean at Paris.

We have already expressed our fears on the subject of those large bodies of men.—The purity of their motives is not sufficient to quiet the fears respecting the consequences which those associations may produce. We think there ought to be but one association for all France, and it already exists in the great body of the national guards.—Where shall we find more devotion, more zeal for the public order, for the independence and integrity of our country, than in the individuals who compose it? What need of dividing it into as many separate bodies as there are provinces? Who will answer that those bodies, now animated by the same spirit, may now be hereafter moved by discordant passions, and be led to endanger the general good for the sake of their particular opinions? Why do they not enter themselves on the muster rolls of the national guards, and why should we be exposed to the dangers of a civil war, by adopting an injudicious means of repelling foreign invasion? We are also displeased with some revolutionary-phrases which they make use of in the instruments of their associations, such as this, for instance, "We will also by our attitude, strike with terror those traitors who might again wish the debasement of our country." The words *terror* and *traitors*, are dreadful, they have been the pretence and the signal for many a crime. Citizens have not a right to strike terror into their fellow-citizens; to the law alone it belongs to intimidate and punish the guilty.

Stockholm, April 18.—Dr. Lindblom, archbishop of Upsala, has lately received the profession of faith of the Duke of Sudermania, son to the Prince Royal (Prince Oscar, son to Bernadotte.) He was instructed by Dr. Wallin in the principles of the christian religion, and was examined in the presence of several members of the Diet. His highness received the sacrament yesterday.

Warsaw, April 25.—Since the beginning of the month, the Russians keep saying every day that they are going to march, and as yet we have not seen a single regiment in motion. This day the departure of the army is announced to take place on the 1st of May, but it has been announced so often that we begin to believe, that they will not march this time any more than they have done before.

From the LONDON PACKET.

DESPATCH FROM THE DUKE OF OTRANTO TO PRINCE METTERNICH.

"*MY PRINCE*—Every event has confirmed what I predicted to you six months ago. You were too pre-occupied to hear me; hearken to me now with attention and confidence; we may, in the peculiar circumstances, and the imminent situations in which we are placed, influence in a powerful manner, the approaching and perhaps eternal destinies of France, of Austria, and of Europe.—You are deceived respecting what is going on, and what is preparing in the midst of us. You will judge of the reports of a people rash and blind by the misfortunes which strike without the power to enlighten them. You are given to understand at Vienna that Napoleon has been brought back to the throne by the army alone; that there are none on his side but a soldiery drunk with war. But forthwith you will know that our army has not been recruited in public houses. Generals, Captains, soldiers, all are drawn entirely from the bosom of the nation; and for 25 years our army has executed almost always their wishes and the laws, by the most brilliant victories.

How dare you tell us that it is the army alone which votes for Napoleon? Our legions do not range themselves more promptly under their colors than the nation itself around his person and his throne. Almost every where on his route, the popular insurrections in his favor preceded the presence of Napoleon. The Bourbons, reduced to seek in every place a Vendee, have not found it even in La Vendee itself. Of so many armies of volunteers which they said they had in the South, not one is formed;—and though some little bands trembled while they had at their head the Duke of Angouleme, they are become intrepid by passing under the tri-colored flag. The power of the nation consists in its talents as much as in its armed force. They think now, or they express themselves with respect to Napoleon, in the same manner in the towns, in the academies, and in the camps.—Without doubt, liberty has been much restricted, but it has never been destroyed. Glory, at least, was a compensation for France; she desired no aggrandisements, of which we abjure the abuse; but she was not able to support the abasement when she had thrown off the government of the Bourbons. The French people feel the extreme want of peace—they wish it as they wish for happiness; but if they be forced into a war, they believe that, under Napoleon, they will not suffer disgrace. We do not wish, say the powers assembled in congress, to oblige France to take the Bourbons again; but Napoleon will not be recognized by us. France must choose another Chief; for, to restrict her, they add, we shall have, if necessary, 900,000 men.

I shall not stop to discuss here the principles of the rights of nations; it is too evident that they are all violated by a similar pretension. The Emperor Napoleon may demand from the Emperor of Russia, from the Emperor of Austria, from the King of Prussia, in what manner has he merited from them, a hatred so violent, as to cause them to believe that they owe nothing to the justice which is due to all other men, and that in consideration of their personal hatred to Napoleon, they are authorised to rob the French of their sacred right, of their independence absolute and without limit, in the choice of the Empire. Victory has several times placed the political existence of the Powers of the North at the mercy of the Emperor Napoleon, and he has not wished to erase any of them from the list of nations. Is it the wish of Alexander, whose name it revered among us, to dispense with our rendering to his virtues the homage which they merit? Does the Emperor of Austria, in dethroning, contrary to his interests and those of his monarchy, his son-in-law, and his grandson, wish to prove to the world, by the most astonishing and authentic of all examples, that among the most hideous of all the sentiments of human nature, hatred is that which has the greatest sway over Kings? The people are not disposed to believe it; and in this age of revolutions, it might be better to take care and dissuade them from it. In short, my Prince, when it shall be beyond doubt that France is resolved to display all her forces, to expose all her destinies, to support on his throne the man who is the object of her pride, who alone seems to her capable of guaranteeing all the existencies, and all the relations, proceeding from the Revolution; will the Princes at the Congress make the attempt, perhaps a vain one, to tear him from his throne, at the price of all the torrents of blood which this new war will cause to be spilled? What pretexts will cover so many outrages on reason, on justice, and on humanity? They pretend that Napoleon cannot offer any guarantee with respect to the durability of the peace of Europe; but what a strange mode of seeking this guarantee, to commence their research by replunging Europe in all the fury and horrors of war! On the contrary, every thing announces, every thing establishes, that any Prince in Europe, at the present time, cannot give this guarantee of peace in the same degree as Napoleon. No one has experienced so many dangers and vicissitudes of war, so many and unexpected and terrible reverses, as Napoleon. It is, in fact, a new life, as well as a new reign, which the Emperor Napoleon commences, after having understood, during a year, in the Island of Elba, as in a tomb, every thing which truth, as well as hatred, has told in Europe, respecting his first reign and his first life. In fine, my Prince, France has given herself a new Constitution, which will not be a vain charter. It is no longer possible to use subtility and deceit. The force of things will necessarily bring order and justice into social life. Our Constitution constitutes two Chambers. The sittings in both will be public. Thus France and Europe will understand every thing that will be said on peace and war; and every war, which shall not be one of justice and evident necessity shall paralyse with terror the man who would kindle it in Europe, already bleeding from so many wars.

The coalesced Powers plume themselves on the immense number of men they can collect. But, perhaps, they may have calculated erroneously—they may be deceived. If it were true, as they give out, that they have 900,000 men fit for action, France who has already 500,000, will soon have a million. I seek not to exaggerate the exultation which, in a similar war, will fix all the senses, and the enthusiasm with which their souls will be transported. Every man in France will become a soldier: every article of iron will be manufactured into a sabre, a bayonet, or a musket; every where, as in 1793, will be established manufactories of salpetre, of powder, and of cannon. From the Rhine to the Pyrennees, from the Mediterranean to the Ocean, the diversions of the peasants on Sundays and holidays, will be military exercise; every commune, every village, will be transformed into barracks; and the entire population of the Empire, arrayed as the National Guards, will be prepared to live in tents. Already does France resound with the war-song, in which the acquirers of national domains, who harbour fears for their property; the friends of reason, who have been threatened with the return of superstition; the military, whose glory they have wished to tarnish; in short, all classes of citizens repeat with enthusiasm their ardent expressions of passions the most dear and the most terrible. In this war, which will be, in fact, a crusade against the independence of a nation, the contagion of the principles of the French Revolution, may pass with people too ignorant and too barbarous even to understand their own interests. On the approach of the Emperor Napoleon, and his armies, marching with animation to songs of liberty, Kings may be abandoned by their subjects, as the Bourbons have been by the soldiers on whom they depend with such confidence. Every throne will be overthrown before nations will learn how to govern them; and how many evils will be the work of princes, capable by their virtues of rendering happy the greatest part of the world! How much will those monarchs and humanity be indebted to you, my Prince, if, by the wisdom of your counsels, you can dissuade them from the determination, in which they oppose interest, and passions over which they ought to have no controul. I have only to renew, with the most lively expression, to your highness, the assurances of the highest consideration.

"The Duke of OTRANTO.

"*Paris, April* 28, 1815."

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The Ship Alexander Paulowitch, arrived at Philadelphia, left La Rochelle on the 18th May, and brings Paris papers to the 18th. In a proof-sheet of the Democratic Press, received at this office, and which we suppose compromises the substance of these papers, we are informed, that a negociation was pending between the Emperor of France and Austria; and that a large army was assembled at Chamberry, to invade the kingdom of Italy; and to co-operate with Murat, should the negotiation fail.

One of the Paris papers observes, that the credit of government of the United States stands higher than that of any other power in the world; and quotes as an instance of the fact, the Louisiana 6 per cents, which were then at 95.

Gen. Marmont has taken the command of the Spanish troops on the French frontier, and has issued a proclamation to the people of France, in which he declares that he is going to enter that country to deliver the brave Bordelois, and head the partizans of the house of Bourbon.

Gen. Frimont has given up the command of the Austeian army to General Bianchi. The former commands the army of Piedmont, which was about to enter the South of France.

Private letters received at Paris confirm the report of a great success having been obtained by the King of Naples.

Amongst the representatives from the Electoral Colleges, are General Lafayette, M. Le Brun, M. Felix Le Pelletier de St. Fargeau, and M. de Liancourt, son to the celebrated Duke of that name.

No military movements of consequence on the part of Austria and Russia.

The Emperor was at Paris on the 11th May.

The French funds are risen 5 per cent.

The British Packet Ranger, was seized yesterday by the revenue officers of this port, for smuggling merchandize.

Latest from Sweden.

By the arrival yesterday morning, of the ship Mercator, Capt. Churchill in 65 days from Gottenburgh, we learn that the people of Sweden were in a state of great inquietude, and that a general insurrection was seriously apprehended. The nobility were particularly hostile to the Crown Prince. Several attempts had been made to take away his life. One of the Senators secretly deposited poison in a cup of tea, but which was accidentally drank by another person of the company, who was immediately taken sick, and soon expired. Another attempt was made by one of their Military Officers. This Officer employed a soldier for a liberal reward, to shoot the Prince while reviewing the troops. But the soldier, in a moment of compunction, shot, instead of the Prince, the horse on which he rode; and on being detected, he exposed the officer, who was instantly arrested; exhibited in disgrace for several days in the streets of Gottenburgh; then confined in chains; and it was supposed, he would soon be executed.

FROM BELL'S MESSENGER,
MAY 1.

If there wanted any further proof of the extreme difficulty, not to say the absolute impossibility of making any permanent and effectual negotiation with Bonaparte, this proof was afforded on Friday night in a circumstance mentioned by Lord Castlereagh, and which occurred in the last Negotiations at Chaumont and Chatillon.

When the Allied Powers demanded the cession of Mentz, and some other towns in France and the Netherlands as their security for a peace with Napoleon, Caulincourt, the French Minister, sent to his Emperor to require instructions, upon which Bonaparte commanded him to conclude a treaty upon the terms agreed upon, but TO WORD IT IN SUCH A MANNER, AS TO LEAVE IT OPEN TO BE EXECUTED OR NOT, ACCORDING TO HIS CONVENIENCE.

Lord Castlereagh very justly observed, that modern diplomacy did not afford an instance of greater duplicity, and that every one might thus judge from his own conclusions, whether any confidence could be put in any Treaty concluded with a man of this double expediency. Perhaps his Lordship is erroneous in the statement that modern diplomacy does not present a parallel, or what approaches to a parallel; for in our paper last week, our readers may remember an Article, in which Talleyrand, a worthy Minister of such a Master, proposes a similar FINESSE with respect to the engagements of the Allied Powers to Naples:—"Grant," says his Highness, "that we have agreed not to attack Murat by land,—which are the words of the Treaty; does not your Lordship perceive then an opening is here afforded to attack him—BY SEA!" We trust, however, that England, and English Ministers, will always leave these and similar tricks and perfidies to Napoleon and his Ministers, and that Lord Castlereagh, in particular, will never be induced to imitate what he so forcibly execrates.

But though no Treaty can safely be made with Bonaparte himself, it will remain a question, whether such a Treaty might not be rendered secure in one of these two ways,—either by its internal nature precluding the possibility of breaking it; or by guarantees. To say the truth, however, we see no guarantee to which we could securely trust the slippery faith of France; for if the whole Senate and Legislative Body, as in the old Roman times, were to swear to observe the Treaty, who could trust a nation so entirely devoid of all moral sense?

In fact, as the measures of Bonaparte become daily more developed, and more particularly, as he has formed a union with the Jacobins and revolutionary party, it has become the opinion of the greater part of the people of this country, that Peace is impos-