NEW YORK. August 4.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the brig Statira, Capt. Geer, in 40 days from London, which place she left on the 21st of June. From capt. G. and his passengers, the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received a regular file of London papers, to the 20th of June, inclusive, and Lloyd's List to the 16th.

By the Statira, we learn, that the British Minister [Mr. Jackson,] had not sailed for America: but that he was about sailing in a sloop of war for America.

The Phœnix frigate was ordered for some other service.

Our commercial friends will find, by referring to our extracts from Lloyd's Lists, that a great number of American vessels had arrived in British ports —The Statira is the bearer of dispatches from the American Minister in London to the government of the U. States.

LONDON, June 19.

This morning arrived a Mail from Heligoland, by which we have received the following:

"BANK, of the ELBE June 2.

"The Austrian head quarters are, according to private accounts received this morning, at Lintz.

"The Emperor Francis, previous to the battle of Aspern, received proposals from Napoleon, to conclude a truce on certain conditions which overture he instantly forwarded to the Archduke Charles, who returned it with the following note:

"Brother, take my Marshal's staff from me, and let me rather know the Austrian name no more, nor yours, but let me retire with my brothers to Hungary."

"The duke of Valmy (Kellerman) has, it is said, received orders to occupy Prussia.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 13.

TREATY WITH AMERICA.

Lord H. PETTY rose, pursuant to his notice, to move for certain papers relating to the attack on the Chesapeake, in addition to those already on their table. The instructions given to Mr. Erskine on that subject he thought ought to be produced, as well as the communication he must necessarily have made to Government, explaining the motives for his recent conduct, for without them, no judgment could be formed of the degree in which he had violated his instructions, or indeed of the general conduct of the American government. It was necessary that the House should be informed of the instructions given to Mr. Erskine on the subject of the attack on the Chesapeake, he would therefore make that the subject of a motion. If the right hon. gentleman opposite, from information which he might possess, but which he (Lord H. Petty) had not, should state to the house, that the instructions given to that gentleman could not be made public without detriment to the public service; he would not press his motion, for the present, but the communication from Mr. Erskine, in which he assigned his motives for making those arrangements with America, which had excited so much attention, he thought of such importance, that it ought to be immediately laid on their table. The noble lord concluded by moving, "that there be laid before the house a copy of the instruction given to Mr. Erskine on the subject of the attack on the Chesapeake, also any communication that his Majesty's Ministers might be possessed of from Mr. Erskine, explaining his motives for making the late arrangements with America."

Mr. Canning thought the reasons he should give for not concurring with the motion, would be satisfactory to the noble lord. It had been rumoured abroad that Mr. Erskine had not departed from his instruction, he thought it was proper to prove to this country, to America and to the world, that such a report was not founded in fact. The fact, whether the arrangements he had made, were or were not in conformity to the instruction he had received, was not the point in question. How far those arrangements might be improved might be hereafter the subject of consideration. The papers already produced were he thought sufficient to substantiate the fact of Mr. Erskine's having gone beyond his instructions.—The propriety of giving those instructions might become a political question; but by the arrangements he had made were unauthorised by the instructions he had received, the documents already before them, he thought completely established. When the intelligence of the arrangements entered into with America first came over, not transmitted by the minister to government, but through the medium of the American papers, and by them immediately laid before the public, it only remained for ministers to acknowledge a treaty, the conclusion of which the instructions given by them did not authorise, or disavow it altogether. It had accordingly been stated by them, that it was not sanctioned by the instructions they had issued; but nothing had been said with respect to the conduct of Mr. Erskine that could be avoided while they did justice to themselves. It had been said, that probably Mr. Erskine had received some verbal assurances from the American government which, in his own opinion, might justify him in concluding such a treaty. He did not know what verbal assurances he might have received—but that verbal assurances should be taken in a case of such importance, he thought, was more than any government could expect, or than any ministers would consent to. Of the three points laid down as the price of the repeal of our orders in council not one had been obtained by the treaty concluded by Mr. Erskine. Even the *sine que non* of our propositions had not been gained. With respect to England's being left at liberty to capture American vessels trading to the ports of our enemies, the accepting that as a concession was merely courtesy on our part. Whatever might be the laws of America with respect to the belligerent powers, Great Britain could enfore her right of capturing neutral vessels trading with her enemies when in a state of blockade, and capture them she would.

The instructions given to Mr. Erskine, with respect to the "Non-Intercourse and Non-Importation acts," had two distinct branches.—It was not enough that those acts ceased to remain in force against England, but it was further to be stipulated that they should remain in force against France, and those powers who were under her influence. It might be said that Great Britain was put out from the number of those to whom those acts were to extend, while France remained one of them. But it should be remembered, the "Non-Intercourse and Non-Importation acts," were but a temporary measure. They were to expire on the 20th of May. Through the treaty, therefore, concluded by Mr. Erskine, we might be made to pay for the repeal of it, by recalling our orders in council, while France would enjoy the advantages resulting from it for nothing at all. It was therefore necessary that some pledge should be given that those acts would be renewed, and continued in force against France, otherwise, while we paid all the expence, our enemies might reap half the benefits. For America, by the treaty concluded, was not bound to continue those acts against France, and perhaps at the present time her ports were as open to the French as to the English. Was it to be supposed his majesty's ministers could agree to withdraw those retaliatory measures which they had been compelled to adopt against France with respect to America, leaving her ports alike open to both the belligerent powers?—When our often repeated offer of reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake was first made, Mr. Rose was only instructed to procure the recall of the proclamation interdicting our ships from their waters. Every power when aggrieved had a right to revenge the injuries it might have received, or to expect an atonement from the offending party; but it could not possess a right to both. If an atonement were expected, revenge was not to be attempted, and if revenge were attempted, atonement could not be expected.

America thought proper to revenge herself. Our ships were interdicted from her waters while those of France were allowed an asylum in her harbours. This resolution on the part of America made a great difference between the belligerent powers, as it gave France a great advantage which Great Britain was denied. When the interdiction was extended to both, had a disposition to cavil existed on our side, we might have found even then cause for complaint, as while they interdicted our enemies, they excluded us also. But this the English government was far from doing; our offer of reparation was then again renewed. That proclamation had never been properly recalled; it had only been emerged in the "Non-Intercourse and Non-Importation acts," and thus put the two belligerents, England & France, on a footing of equality. The Non-Intercourse and Non-Importation acts being, as he before stated, but a temporary measure, and expiring on the 20th of May, agreeing to the treaty made by Mr. Erskine, we should have paid the price of our orders in council for having about six weeks the advantage of France, in being admitted to enter the harbors of America exclusively, at the expiration of that time we might have been excluded, and France permitted to have the advantage over us in her time. Could it be thought that government ought to have confirmed such a treaty as this?—Could they have been justified, had they been content to have waited six weeks to learn the effect? Surely it could not be thought of.

Had Mr. Erskine transmitted to ministers the treaty before he concluded it, their disapprobation of such an arrangement would have been immediately expressed, and there never would have been a question of such a nature before the house. Mr. Erskine would have set it right, as he was sure no disposition existed on the part of Government to take it out of his hands. But the treaty being concluded as it was, they had only to adopt it or not to adopt it, and not adopting it, they were bound to prove, that it had been concluded contrary to the instructions they had given. Thus situated, they were compelled to make the disclosures which had been made, but to go further, to communicate every circumstance at present might tend to embarrass and mar the negociations still pending between the two countries, which he still cherished a hope would be finally terminated to the satisfaction of both parties. Mr. Erskine was instructed to obtain a continuance of the interdiction of commerce not only to France, but to every power dependent on her: whoever imagined that any one would have been extravagant enough to view Holland as not under the influence of France? Holland, only be considered as an exemption from two opposite admissions; as if dependent on France, she must share the fate of France and if independent, she was the more offensive to England, as voluntarily esponsing the cause of her enemy. Mr. Erskine, on signing, might have been led into an error by verbal assurances as France, but not so with respect to Holland, as she must have known that she had been exempted from the "non-intercourse act." It might be said, that he expected Holland would be placed on the same footing as France. But this, if true, would be strange indeed, when the neutrality of Holland had been distinctly recognised, while that of Italy, whose crown was on the head of Bonaparte was only doubted.

Mr. Erskine was instructed to require, not only that the non-intercourse act should be repealed but that England should have the benefit of a partial repeal. If such were the instructions given, he would ask the Noble Lord if they had been fulfilled, when though he had gone to the full extent of the concessions he was authorized to make, he had not gained even one of the conditions he was instructed to obtain, would appear on a perusal of the papers before the House. If those did not carry conviction of the fact, nothing he could bring forward would. For reasons already stated, he should decline entering at present further into the subject. Before he resumed his seat he must state, that he did not personally know Mr. Erskine, he never entertained prejudice against him, but with respect to his conduct on receiving a note from the American Secretary of State, he thought him censurable. He ought to have returned it unanswered, and put an end at once to the correspondence on receiving such an extraordinary communication.

Mr. NORRIS would not have risen, had not the Right Hon. Gentleman stated that it had been rumoured out of doors that Mr. Erskine had not exceeded his instructions. He did not think such rumours could originate with the relations of that Gentleman, nor did he believe that Mr. Erskine had written a line to them on the subject. He would not then enter into a defence of his relation as he was certain that he would rather suffer any thing, than have one word uttered in his behalf that might be detrimental to the public service.

Mr. *Canning* did not make the assertion from his own knowledge. An Hon. Gentleman had stated, when making a motion on the subject, that such rumours had gone abroad.

Mr. *Morris* said, he was not in the House when that motion was made.

Mr. *Marryatt* defended Ministers and objected to the production of the communication from Mr. Erskine at present: as if the pleadings were heard on one side, they ought also to be heard on the other, to enable them to judge of the case from the facts that came out.

Mr. *Baring*, in a speech of some length, defended the conduct of the American government, and spoke in favour of Mr. Erskine.

Mr. *Stevens* replied to the arguments of the last Speaker, and defended Ministers. The hon. member did not think that discussions on this subject in this House were likely to promote conciliation on the part of the country in question. He should therefore oppose the motion of the noble lord altogether.

Lord H. Petty stated in reply: that all he desired on this subject was, that disclosure which to the justification of the parties, was absolutely necessary.—The question, as offering a decree of that country, rendered the papers he moved for of necessity in the elucidation of matters connected with it. But from the speech of the right hon. gentleman he felt subject of congratulation, in learning that a negociation was now pending; and as it was not his intention or his wish to throw any impediments in its way; he hoped the House would agree with him in delaying the production of those papers, the necessity of which it was his object to convince the hon. gentleman of—The Noble Lord consequently withdrew his motion.

LONDON, June 20.

Some vessels which recently arrived in Holland, with tobacco, oil, &c. upon the faith of the late Dutch decrees, we understand have been seizd, and their cargoes landed into the Government warehouses. It is apprehended they will be condemned. *(Bost. Pap.)*

POSTSCRIPT.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

[*Arrival of the Mentor, Capt. Ward.*]

Yesterday afternoon arrived at this port, the dispatch ship Mentor, captain Ward, in the remarkably short passage of 24 days from L'Orient, which place she left on the 9th of July.

Mr. Maliby Gelston is the bearer of Dispatches for Government, and proceeds to Washington this morning.

Captain Ward has obligingly favored the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of Paris papers to the 4th of July. The dates from the French Army in Germany are to the 24th of June, and comprise the 22d bulletin, at which time the Emperor Napoleon had his head quarters at Vienna. The town of Raab capitulated on the 23d of June to General Lauriston, and the terms of the capitulation occupy nearly the whole of the last bulletin.

We learn verbally that no battle had taken place between the French and Austrian Grand Armies, since the 21st and 22d of May; but that both the emperor of France and the Archduke Charles were re-inforcing and concentrating their armies; and that a great battle was shortly expected to take place.

We further learn that the emperor of Russia had sent three large armies to assist the emperor Napoleon, one of which was commanded by the Prince Suwarroff, (probably a relation of the late General Suwarroff of infamous memory) and that they were marching thro' Gallicia on their way to the French army. Prussia had not declared against France.

Mr. Washington Morton had arrived in Paris with dispatches from our minister at the court of St. James' for General Armstrong.

We are further informed, that two or three American vessels had recently arrived at Amsterdam; but we are ignorant whether any change has taken place in the decrees of France, favorable to the interests of the United States.

Col. BURR had arrived at Stockholm, from England.

Captain Ward has requested us to state, that from the time of his arriva in L'Orient, until his departure for New-York, he has received the most polite and friendly treatment and attention, from all the officers of government there, as well civil as military, and he wishes to avail himself of the first opportunity to make his grateful acknowledgments therefor.

The Paris papers we received do not contain any intelligence worth translating, except the French bulletins, which we shall commence the publication of tomorrow. They reach to Number 22, and the last is dated Vienna, the 24th of June.

FOR THE

EASTERN SHORE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF MARYLAND.

THE division of a party is a sure and speedy road to its total overthrow. Beware then, democrats, of this at the ensuing election, for the State Legislature. It is said that an opposition is to be made among the democrats; that is, one district of a county is to run four democratic candidates, against four others of another district. You could not, my fellow-citizens, do any thing more congenial to the wishes of your opponents; it is what they have long hoped for, and wishfully anticipated; they have tried opposition both open and hidden, but have found it ineffectual in many parts of the United States. Knowing this, will the citizens of Maryland, so renowned for democracy, suffer themselves to be so deluded by federal artifices as to divide? Or are they willing again to succumb to men, who opposed with their utmost exertions the passage of the universal suffrage bill—and who have recently violated most shamefully their constitution, in consequence of which Maryland has been deprived of one of her Senators in Congress, at the most alarming crisis of our affairs?—Forbid it Genius of REPUBLICANISM!

It must be evident to every one, that if this division should take place in the democratic counties, that the federalists, who are now ashamed to start a candidate in opposition, would join the weaker part, and so inflame it against the other, by their slanderous falsehoods, as to render it aristocratic. Then would they triumph in hopes of getting the entire sway.—Democrats of Maryland! for God's sake, for your Country's sake, and for Liberty's sake, disappoint them. Let it never be said that Maryland has fallen a victim to local prejudices.

I conjure you, fellow citizens, to reflect seriously before you enter into a contention so subversive of democracy: Think how your rivals are laughing in their sleeves at your folly; and joyfully looking forward for success.

Have you any proofs, if those men should regain their lost power, that they will not practice their former oppressions? Have you any grounds to hope even, they have altered? I confidently assert you have not; but have every reason to believe that they would increase their violations of liberty in a ten-fold proportion. View their conduct in relation to our differences with a foreign power; their slanders against the wise and patriotic Jefferson, and their infamous remarks against two revolutionary officers, Gen. Smith and our late Governor. Many other things could be adduced to prove the baseness of this party; but my soul revolts with horror at the black catalogue of their crimes;—crimes of the deepest dye! I shall therefore beg leave to drop this part of my subject. I charge you, people of Maryland, to be up and a doing —exert every nerve in vindication of your liberty. Be assured if you let the federalists again get in power that your constitution, the palladium of your liberty, will be violated; your suffrages abridged and your liberty fall a prostrate sacrifice to British gold. Horrific thought! Americans arouse from your slumbers! Be no longer inactive! The election is fast approaching; your enemies are on the alert.

Republicans of Queen-Ann's, do not think even you are safe, because you have so overwhelming a majority; you, even you may fall by local feuds. It is said that this is one of the counties where the division is to be made among the democrats. I trust not, while reason holds her flourishing empire in your breasts; or while your hearts glow with the love of freedom. Shameful would it be, were the aristocrats ever to be victorious in the most democratic county in the State. I use the term aristocrats, because I know of but two species of republican government, viz. Aristocracy and Democracy: the latter they say they are enemies to, and of course they must be friends to the former, for they call themselves republicans. I hope they will hereafter term themselves federal aristocratic-republicans, and no longer deceive their fellow citizen with the bare name of "federal republican;" leaving them in doubt, which form of republican government they are attached to. Aristocracy must meet with the detestation of every true American; but more especially the poor.

I hope I shall be pardoned for introducing this short address to the citizens of my native county.

All the above observations are submitted to the democratic party of this State, with a due deference to their superior judgments; trusting that some abler commentator will take this important subject in hand. I shall feel myself amply rewarded for my pains, if this piece should be of any advantage to the glorious cause of democracy.

MUTIUS.

Q. A. C. August 10, 1809.

FOR THE STAR.

DUELLING.

MR. SMITH,

That inhuman, and hateful practice of duelling seems to be gaining ground fast in this State. As your useful paper has lately had some of its pages filled with a relation of cases of this nature, so we hope it will disseminate an antidote, or at least, a public disapprobation of this demoralizing and wicked practice. It is carried to such a summit of boldness, as to bid defiance to all law, natural, moral, or civil; challenges are given, and duels fought within the limits of the State, with all that ceremony and deliberation, which are usually bestowed on subjects of the greatest justice or magnitude—A minute detail of time, place, and circumstances, is communicated to the public, as though it were a meritorious and lawful action; when, on the contrary, it is in direct contradiction to the law of this State. "O, curia, inversique mores." Freemen of Maryland, will you suffer your laws to be trampled upon with impunity? Will you not, in your next session, adopt some decisive measure, against this unnatural practice? The object is practicable. Rigor and energy will stop it. Adopt the plan of Frederick, King of Prussia—erect the gallows, hang, or shoot the survivor on the spot—that will stop it.—Mildness will be of no avail; argument and reason will have no effect; examples to the contrary, of the bravest men that ever walked the earth, will not be influential. The great Augustus refused to fight Anthony, saying, "if Anthony wished to die, there were ways enough, besides single combat." Col. Gardner, whose bravery, and honor, are indisputable, refused to fight a duel, saying, "he feared God, but not man." But now God is defied; his law contemned, which says, "no murderer hath eternal life." Our civil law trampled upon; our sensibilities shocked at such barbarous inhumanity, and degradation of human nature! the morals of our youth corrupted, by having incentives held out to their pride and ambition with impunity! How long shall it thus be? Let public opinion speak out. Let it express its disapprobation in nervous language—let our legislators bear in mind this disapprobation, and unite their wisdom to the public satisfaction in putting a stop to this most infamous practice—deliberate murder.

PHILANTHROPOS.

August 11, 1809.