FROM LONDON PAPERS,

To the 12th July, received by the ship Caledonia, Henderson, from Liverpool, arrived New-York.

LONDON, July 11.

Ten regiments of the line are to be immediately filled up with recruits, raised from the army of reserve, and ten battalions of these recruits are to be added to these regiments, so that the regulars will be augmented about twenty thousand men.

The plan to be brought forward by the secretary at war for improving the defence of the country is said to relate to the training to arms of the whole population of the state. All males from 15 to 45 are to be called out on set days to learn the use of the musquet and the outlines of military evolutions. If this can be done, as we apprehend it may, without materially interfering with the occupations of those who must gain their livelihood by their industry, it must in the highest degree contribute to our defence in case of invasion. The plan must go into considerable detail in respect to the deports of arms, the mode of disciplining persons who are to superintend it —the division into districts, &c. &c. points, perhaps, not yet fully matured, but we can see no objection to the principle. The time when it was quite sufficient for a nation to pay a certain number of their countrymen to defend the whole, is about to become antiquated, and the change of circumstances requires other maxims. A country must be defended by its population against a nation that brings into the field its population. Just as the standing army of one sovereign or state made it necessary for the neighboring powers to keep up a standing army. The system of making all men soldiers must be imitated by every nation that consults its own independence and security. This is one of the revolutions in human affairs that must be common, and must be attended with the most important consequences. Perhaps it may in the end contribute to relieve nations from the grievous burden of standing armies. Indeed, the necessity of a standing army arises from this, that the mass of the nation is unwarlike.

After having taken suitable measures to raise a regular army to oppose in the first instance to a regular army, the measure of training the mass of the country to arms will relieve us from every apprehension of the enemy's designs. When the nation has learnt to defend itself, every soldier is disposable for every purpose. By such instruction the country will acquire confidence in itself. To physical strength which must ever be superior to the physical strength of any invader, we shall add the spirit of a warlike nation. Then, indeed, it is impossible to doubt for an instant of our complete triumph, should the armies of France reach our shores.

On the 30th of May, the Santa Rusina frigate arrived at Cadiz from Lima, having on board four million two hundred and eighty-six thousand eight hundred and two dollars, of which two million twelve thousand seven hundred and sixty-five were for the king, and the residue for merchants. Two days previous to her departure from Lima, another vessel with a cargo equally valuable, sailed from Lima for Spain, and had not arrived at the date of the last accounts from Cadiz.

Between the 1st and 7th of June, nine vessels arrived at Cadiz, chiefly from Vera Cruz, having five millions and a half of registered dollars on board. Of these the ship of war El Mino brought two million five hundred and seventy-three thousand two hundred and sixty-four, and the ship of war Presentaticion, one million; of these sums, two million one hundred thousand belonged to the king, and the remainder, viz. three million two hundred and eighty thousand seven hundred and thirteen dollars, to different merchants. Several money ships are yet on their passage home.

Besides paying the claims of Americans on the French for illegal captures as an equivalent for Louisiana, the government of the United States is to give to the consular government three millions of dollars.

The progressive rise which has of late taken place in the French funds is less attributable to the confidence reposed by the people in their government, than to the probable circumstance of the check given to commercial enterprize by the war having left the merchants no other means of employing their capitals than that of embarking them in the public funds.

Shadwell.—On Saturday a number of impressed men were brought to the office, among whom was a woman in the disguise of a sailor, who answered all questions put to her in the true seafaring stile, and said she would reef and steer with any man. However she was discharged, and was advised to assume her proper dress; she, however, said she never would till she had given a drubbing to the French.

Fire at Westminster Abbey.

Saturday, between one and two o'clock, a most alarming fire broke out on the roof of the tower on the centre of Westminster Abbey. The accident, we understand, arose from the scandalous negligence of the journeymen plumbers employed at present on the necessary repairs of the roof who left their melting-pot in an improper state. The catastrophe likely to be the result of such a conflagration occasioned a sensation in the public mind which every one may readily conceive. The Abbey is the depositary of the remains of many of our sovereigns, and of many of our most illustrious and celebrated countrymen and country-women; as well as of the *chef d'œuvres* of our national skill in the art of sculpture; endeared to the public mind by so many valuable and exalted considerations, it became the object of universal anxiety. As in too many other cases, so here, water could not be had for nearly two hours after the fire commenced, in any quantity sufficient for the working of the engines. But when it was procured in abundance, after the utter exhaustion of all the water-tubs and cisterns in the neighborhood, it was used with great effect, and before six o'clock all danger entirely disappeared. We were extremely happy, on inspecting the state of the Cathedral carefully, after the flames were extinguished to find so little injury sustained. What damage was done in the interior, was occasioned by the burning of the roof of the tower (which communicates to the grand arches of wood work which appear to support it from the inside) the fall of which, by its violence, and by the communication of the flames, destroyed a considerable portion of the seats and ornaments of the choir. It has been generally supposed that the whole roofing of the arches of the church was of masonry; but our readers will recollect that the church was greatly repaired about a century ago, under the direction of the great Sir C. Wren, when a considerable part of the roof was replaced in carpentry, to save the expences. This tower was then intended as the basement of a magnificent spire, with which that architect had designed to decorate this noble and august temple of British valor and wisdom. The exertions of every description of persons emphatically demand the unqualified praise of a British Journalist. Every one seemed to feel the fire in Westminster Abbey as a common, a public concern. The soldiers in the neighborhood, the Westminster scholars, the clergy, the volunteers, the lowest classes, vied together in the earnestness of their efforts to stop the progress of devastation. The corps of St. Margaret and St. John maintained the most perfect order and regularity, both within and without the abbey, during the whole of this most serious affair. We were extremely happy to see some of the most distinguished members of parliament taking the lead and sharing all the dangers and difficulties of the firemen in their endeavors; among them Mr. Windham was peculiarly conspicuous. Nothing escaped him; and his activity was such, that one could hardly distinguish his clothes from those of a common laborer after the bustle was over, in consequence of his exertions. Lord Westmoreland, the lord chancellor, and the dukes of Gloucester and Norfolk, likewise attended.

We must conclude this account by congratulating the public on the speedy termination of a calamity, which, had it happened at night, would not only have consumed the choir and organ, but likewise all the valuable antiquities of a combustible nature in the abbey; and have defaced the fairest productions of our science and skill, as well as have inflicted the keenest wounds on the feelings of the relations of all the brave and great who are there commemorated. The damage sustained, may, perhaps, be estimated at four or five thousand pounds.

July 12.

When the first consul entered Dunkirk on the 4th July, citizen Emery, the mayor, at the head of all the constituted authorities, assembled under a tent elegantly ornamented, waited for him at the first exterior barrier, and addressed him in the following terms:

"What happiness, citizen first consul, to possess you in this part of the country. The public joy is complete—I come to offer you, citizen first consul, the keys of the town. I offer them with pride, for I refused these keys when mayor of Dunkirk, in 1793, to the duke of York, when he came to besiege us with 40,000 men, and to expose before our feeble ramparts his military career. The inhabitants of Dunkirk, by their courage, concurred to expel the English from these shores. The inhabitants of Dunkirk have not degenerated: a brave people are the more worthy of receiving a hero. Our country and Napoleon Bonaparte are our shouts of rallying. Receive, citizen first consul, the homage of our love and our respect."

The first consul replied, that the keys of the town of Dunkirk could not be in better hands than in those of the distinguished mayor who presented them: that the attachment of the inhabitants was already known to him, and that he congratulated himself on being among them.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 5.

Although a war between England and France has been long expected, still we flattered ourselves that the other powers would find some way of settling the differences between them. But now, since we find that hostilities are actually begun, our government is busily employed to prevent the flames of war from extending to our possessions. Several counsels of state have been held within a short time of each other, and couriers, in consequence, dispatched to Egypt, the Morea, and the Archipelago: and the captain Pacha, with his fleet, is even directing his course for Alexandria, to prevent, it is thought, either of the billigerent powers from taking possession of that city, and consequently of Egypt.

Respecting the new and serious disturbances which have broken out in Romelia, to the great detriment of commerce and security, the ambassador of a certain great power has made pressing remonstrances to our court, adding, that if a speedy end be not put to those disturbances, his court would be under the necessity of adopting the necessary measures, with regard to the frontiers.

So greatly are we interested in the tranquility of our neighbors, that the news of the settlement of the dispute between Russia and Sweden has afforded the utmost satisfaction here.

June 6.

We are so accustomed to rebellions, that each new relation of this kind is not received with that dismay and astonishment which such events may be expected to produce. The 26th ult. the Porte received, from the commander in chief in Egypt, an extraordinary courier, with the unexpected and at the same time disagreeable intelligence, that the Turks in Egypt, have been deprived of Alexandria. This important city is now in the hands of a corps of rebellious Albanians or Arnauts. These troops, the most valiant and intrepid in the Turkish army, lay in garrison, with others in that city. As a poor reward, however, for their courage and their services, no pay had been given them for some months past, notwithstanding their solicitations and their murmurs. The pacha, commanding in Alexandria, often regaled them, it is true, with promises, but as often forgot to realise them. The Arnauts at length grew impatient, and compelled their officers to conduct them in the presence of the pacha, who, terrified at their menacing aspect, immediately issued an order to the Testerdar, or general pay-master, to pay them their arrears. With this order they proceeded to the Testerdar, who resided at some small distance from Alexandria—Either ignorant or fearless of the consequences, this man in office arrogantly refused to comply with the pacha's order; excusing himself by saying, that there was no money in the chest. This was more than the disappointed heroes could bear; they began to mutiny against the Testerdar; roughly handled him, as well as those who were with him; and concluded their insults by carrying him, in irons, towards Alexandria.

The Pacha, who was perhaps not ignorant that his order on the Testerdar would be dishonored, made preparations against the expected return of the Arnauts. Accordingly, on their approach, he commanded the remaining part of the garrison to shut the gates and to point the cannon against them: on which, the rebels swore, in a fury not to be described, that they would either conquer or die; and, without suffering their rage to cool, they instantly procured some ladders, and other instruments, with the assistance of which they climbed up the fortifications of the city, spread terror and dismay, and in a few hours made themselves masters of Alexandria; a city which had been strengthened by both the French and the English, but which was now defended by Turks! The pacha, as cowardly as mean, made his escape, with some of his adherents, out of a gate at the other end of the city; and the military chest fell into the hands of the Arnauts. Several persons however, were slaughtered before their fury subsided.

The capture of Alexandria, in this accidental manner, through the bad conduct of the pacha and the pay-master, may, in this moment, produce the most important consequences, with regard to Egypt. The Porte, aware of this, have hastened the departure of the captain Pacha with his fleet. In short, they are determined to leave no means untried to regain possession of this ill-fated city.

ROTTERDAM, July 5.

On change to-day, intelligence was imparted, which came from London on the 30th ult. that the English had declared Hamburg, Bremen, and Embden, in a state of blockade; a circumstance which will doubtless have a great influence on colonial products. The importation of all these articles, the products of the British colonies, as well as all English manufactures, is to be prohibited in this country; as well it is said, as the exportation of provisions to England; all which is intended to be rigidly carried into effect. The funds are again dull. Batavian rescriptions were noted from 45 a 45 1-2 per cent.

July 8.

Coffee, on change to day, was somewhat brisker; the price of sugar as before. Gin is dull, without alteration of price. It was also extremely dull in the funds; the rescriptions were noted from 44 1-4 a 3-4 per cent.

Several merchant ships have been examined at the mouth of the Maese, by a French division.

The royal Prussian East-Friesland administration of war and domains at Aurich, made known, on the 20th June last, that, according to official intelligence from England, the Prussian ships, being neutral, had liberty to navigate to the French ports, under the restrictions adopted in England.

The St. Jago, laden with coffee, from Batavia to Amsterdam, is carried into Plymouth. At the latter place 11,300 dollars for the house of Cugo & Son, have been brought on shore, by order of the admiralty, out of the Twee Zusters, from Surinam, and, with 3500 others, taken out the day before, have been sent to the English house in London, to which it was consigned; which house reclaims the greatest part of the lading, which is lodged in warehouses.

ZOLLENSPIEKER, ON THE ELBE, NINE MILES FROM HAMBURG, June 30.

Every thing indicates that the Hanoverians will oppose the passage of the Elbe, and that, so in the most determined manner. Behind Geesthacke, in the country of Launenburg, they have a battery, which commands the Elbe and the surrounding places. They will be in no want of ammunition and cannon: but, perhaps, of provisions and forage.

MILAN, June 20.

It is now certain that the French army, under the orders of general St. Cyr, has begun his march for the kingdom of Naples, from Ancona, and the other parts of the ecclesiastical states. They will beset the several ports of that kingdom and the head-quarters will be fixed at Tarente.

NEWBURYPORT, August 21.

Arrived, brig Sukey, Higgins, 51 days from Cadiz. Left, brig Respect, March, of Newburyport, to sail in 4 days for Russia; ship Dart, Peck, of Norfolk; and a brig, captain Carpenter, of do. to sail in 3 days; brig ——, Smith, of Boston; sch'r Mary, Lambert, of do. just arrived.

Spoke, July 9, lat. 35, 9, long. 15, 50, a coppered brig, 4 days from Gibraltar for Baltimore. July 11, passed the wreck of a brig, main-mast and bowsprit standing, fore-mast gone, hatches ript up, full of water, had high deck, yellow mouldings, quarter-deck painted stone color, one quarter-rail black, the other white, judged her to have been wrecked four or five months, had barnacles on her, and appeared to be an eastern built vessel. July 17, lat. 36, 10, long. 27, brig Charlotte, Davidson, from Lisbon for Baltimore, 12 days out. 21st, lat. 35, saw a schooner bound to the eastward, avoided being spoke. August 9, lat. 42, 2, long. 55, 49, a ship 3 days from Bordeaux for Baltimore, with passengers. 16th, lat. 42, 35, long. 63, 59, sch'r Sea Polly, Seaward, of Ipswich, 3 days out, on a fishing voyage.

SALEM, August 23.

Arrived, brig Francis, Rust, 55 days from Copenhagen. July 20th, lat. 51, long. 37, spoke ship James Chandler, of Baltimore, from New-Orleans, out 34 days. August 14, lat. 42, 30, long. 66, spoke brig Swift, of New-York, 32 days from Bordeaux, bound to Philadelphia.

Schooner Hazard, Norris, from Lisbon. Left at Lisbon, June 30, ship Delaware, Smith, for Philadelphia, in 8 days. Sailed in company with the sloop Wells, Smith, for Russia; brig ——, Spooner, of Providence, for Boston. Fifteen leagues to the eastward of the Grand Bank, was boarded by an English privateer, from Halifax, 15 sixes, 90 men, had taken a few days before, upon the Bank, two French brigs, with 90,000 fish, and sent them into Halifax. On the western part of the Grand Bank, in lat. 44, spoke ship Diligence, Tucker, from Norfolk, for Falmouth.

NEW-LONDON, August 24.

Sailed, schooner Sally, Chapman, W. Indies; brigs Sampson, Benton, do. Fanny, Peck, do. Industry, Holmes, do.

Arrived, schooner Antelope, Cook, West-Indies; brig Neptune, Clapp, do. Buck, Buck, in 22 days from Montserat, and 17 days from St. Kitts. Left at Grenada, July 10, brig Polly, Frost, Portland, to sail in 10 days; brig Sally, Todd, Baltimore, to sail in 14 days; schooner Sally, Wheaton, Rhode-Island, to sail in 3 days; schooner Heroine, Pardee, New-Haven, to sail in 3 days for St. Croix. Left at St. Kitts, August 1, ship Brothers, Wicks, Philadelphia, to sail in 10 days; brig Benjamin, Little, New-Haven, to sail in 4 days; brig ——, Clark, Milford, cargo not sold; schr. Richmond, Pridle, stock not sold. In lat. 32, 38, long. 70, 28, was boarded by the English frigate Andromache, captain Hawrick, under American colors, and treated with politeness. The brig Minerva, Paine, sailed 3 days before the Buck; William Leeds, passenger. The brig Washington, Mather, was at Antigua, 29th July, all well.

Schr. Flower, Mitchell, (arrived last week,) spoke schooner Maria, Coffin, from Philadelphia, bound to St. Thomas, out 19 days.

NEW-YORK, August 27.

A list of persons who have died of the prevailing malignant fever, from the 29th July to the 24th instant, taken from the books of the health committee:

July 29, John Ryan, lower end of Pine-street
30, Hannah Graham, 97, Water-street
31, Joseph King, seaman of the ship Gipsy, at the coffee-house slip
Aug. 1, John Donald, 78, Wall-street
Daniel M'Lachlin, 6, Eden's-alley
John Lawrence, 112, Water-street
2, John Wilkins, 60, Chapple-street
John Watson, 110, Front-street
Seth Smith, 178, Bowery-lane
Edward Meeks, 73, Wall-street
Peter M'Laren, 45, Old slip
5, Mary Friel, Leonard-street
6, Elizabeth Winings, 6, Garden-street
7, A negro lad of R. I. Tucker's, 101, Greenwich-street, lately from 97, Water-street
8, John Bard, 41, Vesey-street, (his store 37, South-street)
James Garraghan, 1, Skinner-street
9, Laughlin Peterkin, 35, Wall-street
William Aspin, 107, Front-street
Thomas Strong, 80, Wall-street
Mrs. Webb, 22, Maiden-lane
10, Cornelius Retan, Cross-street
11, Richard Wrangam, 118, Liberty-street
John Finch, Magazine-street
—— Dornell, Orange-street, mate of the ship Gipsy
12, Lancaster Lupton, 305, Greenwich-street
John Van Diren, 48, Chatham-street
James Upjohn, Water-street
13, Mrs. L'Hommedieu, Corlear's hook
Thomas Owen, 276, Greenwich-street
Wm. Smith, at Mr. Day's, near Manhattan well
Jane Pettit, 20, Division-street
14, Agnes M'Phelley, Belevue
15, Levi Davis, Neilson's alley, a negro seaman, but for some time worked along shore, particularly on board a vessel at or near the Coffee house slip
Robert Rogers, Lumber-street, stone-cutter
John Bell, Washington-street, do.
Wm Betts, corner of Reid and Greenwich
Peter Johnson, 247, Greenwich-street, stone-cutter.
16, Matthew Jarvis, 76, Wall-street
George Scott, Greenwich-street
John Hunter, 88, Frankfort-street
Ann Baker, corner of Oliver and Rutgers-street
Sally Price, 304, Water-street
Robert Cochran, Bellevue
Thomas Rieard, Greenwich road
17, James Doyle, Bellevue, taken from Dr. Bridgen's, out of town
Kitty Murray, Bellevue, from 30, Frankfort-street
Elizabeth Lamprey, Suffolk-str't, removed two days from Old-slip
Mrs. Vandewater, Cherry-street
Elizabeth Riley, No. 16, Stone-street
Joseph Levett, No. 57, Division-street
18, Bridget M'Ewen, Bedlow-street
James Lowery, 154, Front-street
A son of Daniel O'Leary, 158, Front-street
John Williams, Bellevue, from Fly-market
John Cummings, do. 122, Front-street
William Scott, do. Bedlow-street
Peter Vermylie, 50, Chamber-st.
Charles Haight, 445, Greenwich-street
Edward Clingham, 88, Harman-street
19, Mathew Dooley, 229, Greenwich-street
John Sebring, found dead on a stall in the Fly-market, lately from New-Orleans, and belonging to Fredericksburg, Virg.
Mrs. Mathew, at the 2 mile stone, the wife of Patrick Mathew
Samuel Nixon, 12, Liberty-street
Mrs. Anderson, 14, Barclay-street
John Lang, Bellevue, taken from Washington-street
Mary Smith, Bellevue, taken from them alms-house, or rather from Front-street, having come from thence to the alms-house
John M'Lean, Bellevue, taken from 222, Front-street
20, John Perry, Bellevue, from Cherry-street
Robert Pendergrass, ditto, from Brooklyn
Sally Havens, 83, Bedlow-street, at the house of Daniel Smith, lately removed from Thornton's, Fly-market
Thomas Low, 46, Cherry-street
Mrs. Bennet, 4, Beach-street
Mrs. Miller, Budd-street, removed from 72 Front-street
Peter Van Houton, Moore-street
Mary M'Maness, Bellevue, from Albany bason
21, John M'Millan, Pingress-alley, an emigrant, but 14 days in the country
Gilbert Rosseter, lower end of Pine-street
John Meir, 29, Pearl-street, had the care of Amasa Jackson's house
Francis Everett, Harrison-street
John Jacob's Coachman, Bellevue, from 64, Greenwich-street, or rather a stable back in Lumber-street
Hannah Lyle, corner of Front and Pine-street.
Polly Howe, 413, Greenwich-street
Robert Brown, corner of Fletcher and French streets
22, Anthony Schuyler, Hudson near More-street
Leonard Chester, 261, Water-street, of Wethersfield, Con.
Jane Provost, 41, Catherine-street
Captain Hall, Washington, street
Sarah Gordon, 40, William-street
Alexander S. Gordon, do.
David Freeman, 3 First-street
23, Jeremiah M'Con, 20 Catherine-street
Mrs. Kelly, 118, Front-street
Mrs. Schmidt, Dey-street
Andrew Brown, Bellevue, from 132, Front-street
Ann Manahan, do. from Eden's alley
A son of Mrs. Butler, 1, Chesnut-street
24, Thomas Whenden, 157, Water-street
John Stagg, 191, Greenwich-street
Sally M'Cready, 60, Dey-street
Henry Skinner, 308, Greenwich-street
Elizabeth Jennings, 77, Warren-street.
Alexander Stewart, Bellevue, seaman, from 247, Water street

Naval Stores.

John Stickney & Co.

Have for Sale at their Naval Store Manufactory, in Water-street,

Spirits of Turpentine
Black Varnish
Bright do.
Black and bright rosin
Pitch, &c.

Which articles being manufactured in a particular manner, they can warrant to be of the best quality, and will sell them on very low terms, particularly to their wholsale customers.

They also manufacture,

The oil of tar, and oil of turpentine, the latter is one of the most sovereign balsams for healing wounds, curing rheumatic pains, &c.

They have likewise for sale,

TAR and TURPENTINE.

August 8. d3t-taw3t