

NEW-YORK, August 3.

Arrived.

The ship Pallas, Everit, from Amsterdam, and 23 days from Liverpool. The ship Commerce, Schofield, for New-York, sailed 4 days before; and the ship Romulus in co. with the Pallas. The ships Cincinnati and Robert Burns had just arrived from New-York. The Caladonia, Henderson, was to sail in 6 days for Charleston. July 3, off the West End of Ireland, for Liverpool. August 7, lat. 40° 15' long. 67, spoke schr. Sally, 18 days Boston, returning leaky, with both pumps going—had lost overboard Richard Spear, owner.

The brig Maria, Randlett, 32 days from Trinidad, Cuba. To the westward of the Cocks Combs, spoke the United States kech Altra, Bainbride, from New-Orleans for Washington. Saw a brig on shore on the Jandinas, with her foremast standing, said to be the brig Summer, of Norfolk. Was boarded by the British schr. Gipsy, and treated politely. Off C. Florida, spoke the ship Flora from New-Orleans for Liverpool. Lat. 40, on Soundings, spoke the ship, Isabella, 5 days from Boston for Norfolk.

The brig Ceres, Dayton, 27 days from St. Jago de-Cuba.

The sch. oners Polly and Dorcas, Woodhouse; Tilmont, Midget; Polly Mackie Toler; Russel Woodhouse; Sally, Etheridge, all from North-Carolina.

Dolphin, Baum, Sally, Baum, and sloop Union Waterbury.

The sloop Prosperity, Pintard, from Duck Creek.

Below, last night, a British ship from Boston. The brig Black Walnut, May, from Havana; brig Thomas, 47 days from Amsterdam.

Cleared, schr. Sperry Baker, Dodge, Martiniq; brig Polly, Boardman, Madeira.

The ship Kingston, from Liverpool for New-York sailed about the 15th June.

Arrived this day, brig Thomas, from Amsterdam. Left, a brig of and for New-York, uncertain when to sail, had the greatest part of her cargo on board. The ship Haleyon sailed 8 days before for New-York. Ship Amsterdam packet had sailed for Nantz in ballast, but was sent back by the British, who would not let her proceed. June 14, spoke ship Hannah, Smith, of Newburyport in the North Sea, Fair Island bore W. by N. distant 13 leagues. July 3, lat. 48, 20, N. long. 33, W. spoke ship Adolina, Trott, of Boston 18 days from Liverpool, for Charleston. July 10, lat. 45, 20, long. 43, 30, spoke schr. John, Gibson, 13 days from Wiscasset for Liverpool. July 28th, lat. 42, 26, long. 64, 20, spoke ship Charles, Foster, of New Bedford, 28 days from Milford, bound to New-Bedford.

The ship Factor, Riddle, has arrived at Greenock from this port in the short passage of 17 days only.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

By the arrival of the ship Pallas, captain Everit, in 42 days from Liverpool, we have received our regular files of London papers and Lloyd's Lists to the evening of the 23d of June, inclusive—nineteen days later than before received. The most interesting articles have been selected for the Commercial Advertiser of this evening.

It is stated, that a misunderstanding having occurred between the emperor Napoleon and his brother, the king of Holland, the latter has abdicated his throne and gone to Italy.

The new parliament of Great Britain was opened on Monday, the 29d of June; and the right hon. Charles Abbott unanimously chosen speaker of the house of commons. It was expected, that a motion would be offered on the succeeding Friday, calculated to try the strength of parties.

We find nothing in the papers relating to affairs with this country.

Price of Stocks on the 23d per cent. cons. for money—do. for opening 64 1/8—3 per cent. red. 62 7/8 63—Omnium 3 1/4 1 prem.

LONDON, June 14.

Destruction of the Dutch shipping at Batavia.

From the private journal of captain Vicary, from Batavia, it appears that the Batavian frigate Maria Reygersburg, of 44 guns, was taken by sir Edward Pellew's squadron. The extent of the destruction of the shipping may be judged of from the following extract.

The following vessels were burnt near the batteries, viz.

Frigate Phoenix, 32 guns; brig Adventure, 20 ditto; Zeeploeg (Seaflower) 14 ditto; states vessels.

Frigate Amsteyn, force unknown; ship Patriot, 18 guns; brig Ceres, force unknown; Company's ships.

Brig Snellheid (Swift) force unknown.

Ship D'ngeloombayd (Proby) force unknown; East-India, do.; Zuider Pole, (South Pole) Prussian, ditto; private ships.

And four or five at least whose names are unknown.

On the east side of the bay were burnt the Andromeda and Deborah, the two finest ships in Java both which belonging to the governor of Samara, and another large ship, the name unknown. During the engagement some of the American vessels were obliged to slip their cables and run out, to keep clear of the shot, which flew thick about.

During night the sky was awfully illuminated by the blaze of 18 large ships; and the blowing up of several of them when the fire reached their magazines added to the grandeur of the scene. No one could behold the destruction of so many fine ships, without lamenting the evils inseparable from war, and particularly regretting that so large a portion of the misfortune should fall to the lot of private persons, most of whom were probably opposed to the principles and actions which first occasioned hostilities.

June 15.

Extract of a dispatch from Major-General Fraser to the R. H. E. Fox, dated on board his majesty's ship Canopus, Aboukir bay, April 24, 1807.

I have the mortification to acquaint you that the second attempt which I thought necessary to make against Rosetta has failed, owing to a great reinforcement of the enemy being sent down the Nile from Cairo, which overpowered our troops and obliged them to fall back with the loss. (I am grieved to say) of nearly 1000 men in killed wounded and missing. Among the latter lieut. col. M'Leod, major Voglesang, & major M'shr. Brigadier general Stuart, who commanded the troops in this service, is only now upon his march towards Alexandria to the remainder of his force, and has not yet sent me the details; but as the admiral thinks it necessary to dispatch the Wizard immediately from this bay to Messina, I think it necessary to give you all the information I am at present in possession of, and shall send you the particulars of this unfortunate affair by his majesty's ship Thunderer, which will leave Alexandria very soon; and as I have no time to acquaint his majesty's ministers of this event by this opportunity, I must request you to have the goodness to do it as soon as possible.

Order of council. At a court held at the Queen's palace on Wednesday last, the following order in council was issued: Present, the king's most excellent majesty in council.

June 17.—It is this day ordered by his majesty in council that all ships and goods belonging to the inhabitants of Hamburg and Bremen, which since the 1st of January last, have been, and are now detained in the ports of this kingdom, shall be restored upon being pronounced by the high court of admiralty to belong to the inhabitants aforesaid; and not otherwise liable to confiscation, and that the said ships and goods shall be permitted to proceed to any neutral port. And it is further ordered, that ships and goods so belonging, shall not in future be liable to detention, provided such ships and goods shall be engaged in a trade to or from any part of this kingdom, or between neutral and neutral port. But all ships and goods belonging to the inhabitants aforesaid, which shall be found trading with any hostile port, and not going from nor coming to any port in this kingdom, shall be detained and brought in for legal adjudication, and shall be adjudged as a lawful prize to his majesty. And the right hon. the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, the lord commissioners of the admiralty, and the judge of the high court of admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

June 22.

The Vienna Court Gazette draws a very different picture of the state of affairs in Turkey than the French and Dutch papers. The blockade of the Dardanelles and of the Canal of Constantinople has reduced the capital to great distress. The captain, Pachal, seems unwilling to quit the security of the sea of Marmora, and the Turkish squadron which entered into the Black Sea, has been driven out of it by the Russians. General Michelson's position remains nearly the same. He has not evacuated Moldavia and Wallachia, and has lately received considerable reinforcements.

It is reported that a change has taken place in the Russian ministry: that baron Budberg has resigned, and M. Novozitzoff received the port folio of foreign affairs, and that count Romanow has been succeeded by count Stroganoff, in the commercial department. The latter not long since left this country, and his appointment will, it is supposed, be extremely favorable to this country.

Holland is at present strangely situated; she is apprehensive of an invasion, and she is without a chief magistrate. Louis Bonaparte, according to private letters from Holland, has abdicated the throne in consequence of a misunderstanding with his brother. His conduct, though grateful to the people because it favored their commerce, displeased Napoleon. The wish of the latter is to distress the English trade by all possible means. Does he ruin his ally or his dependent by carrying his wishes into execution; this is to him a matter of indifference. Private letters state, that as soon as Louis Bonaparte was placed upon the throne he saw the ruin which his brother's system was bringing upon the country; the people approached him with representations of their common distress, and implored him to abrogate that prohibitory commercial system, which, by cutting off foreign communication, intercepted all foreign demand, and thus ruined a country which could only support itself by means of its richer neighbors.

Louis Bonaparte appears to have been moved by the scene of distress before him: the system was partially abrogated, and the communication opened between England and Holland through the indirect medium of neutrals. It is stated, that these indulgences provoked the indignation of the emperor Napoleon.

The first of it experienced by the king of Holland, was the desertion of his wife, the daughter of the French emperor; who, after some unsuccessful intrigues, withdrew from her husband to her mother.

Louis Bonaparte, wearied with these intrigues, and having in vain solicited permission to retire, has at length abdicated the throne, and withdrawn himself into Italy. The Dutch provinces are in consequence in the greatest confusion; they have implored the return of Louis—"that monarch whom they have known long enough to love, and whose retreat will renew that state of confusion and distress from which his moderation and princely humanity had but begun to relieve them."

Such are the statements which private letters have brought—Louis Bonaparte is the best of his family; no very great compliment, this, our readers may think. His cha-

acter is mild & humane—it has all those softer qualities which his brother wants, without any of those strong traits which his brother has—he is affable in his manners, unostentatious in his living—wishing to make the people love rather than fear him. It was with great reluctance he ascended the throne, and he has been often heard to say, that he wished his brother would have suffered him to remain his subject. This disagreement between the brothers will increase the dissension which has always prevailed in the Bonaparte family. Lucien and Louis have ever been the greatest favorites. Napoleon, from the impatience and violence of his temper, was never beloved—Joseph preserved the situation of a mediator in the family. Another source of disagreement is the marked preference which Napoleon has always shown to his wife's family, the Beauharnois.—The rumoured separation of Louis Bonaparte and his wife, who is one of Madame Bonaparte's daughters, will inflame the hatred between the two branches.

Letters have been received from the fleet under vice-admiral lord Collingwood, off Cadiz, dated about twelve days since, all of which agree that the combined squadron, about twelve or thirteen sail of the line, are ready for sea, and it is supposed if our fleet were by accident driven off their station, they would endeavor to make a grand push out to get through the Gut of Gibraltar, and endeavor to form a junction with the Carthagenan or Poulon squadron, or perhaps with both. But lord Collingwood is ever on the alert, and his cruising frigates form a line of communication from off Cadiz Bay to his fleet in the offing, for the purpose of communicating information directly by telegraphic signals.

JUNE 23.

The new Swedish minister, M. Adlersbergers, the successor of Barron Rehaesen, came over in the packet with a Prussian officer, with dispatches from general Blucher to our government.

The new Parliament met yesterday, but nothing more was done than the electing a Speaker. Mr. Abbot was unanimously chosen, every member bearing testimony to the ability, the independence, and the attention with which he has discharged the duties of that great office during the two last Parliaments. There were about 200 members present in the house of commons. The number of Peers that took their oaths and seats in the house of Peers was very great.

LONDON, June 20.

The first division of the expedition sailed yesterday morning from the Downs for Stralsund. It consisted of the 6th, 7th and 8th regiments of the German legion. The division that has sailed is under the command of Gen. Drevesel. A second embarkation will take place in a day or two.

We have extracted from the foreign papers some interesting intelligence relating to the movements of the Serbian and Turkish armies. The affairs of the former are not quite so desperate as they are represented in the Monitor. The situation of Michelson and the Russians, we are in hopes, will prove not to be worse than that of their allies.

The retreat from the Danube was absolutely necessary on his part. The principal Turkish army, instead of proceeding to attack him, marched towards Ismail, which was far in the rear of one of his wings. Had they reached that point, the safety of the whole of Michelson's corps would have been endangered.

Admiral sir Thomas Duckworth attended yesterday at the admiralty, and had a long conference with the lords.

The Marquis of Huntley does not go with the grand expedition; that gallant nobleman is now appointed on the staff of the army in the Mediterranean, in the room of maj. gen. Wanehope, who fell in Egypt. Captain Johnson, of the 42d regiment, we hear, is to go as his lordship's aid-de-camp.

Price of Stocks this day at 1 o'clock.—Reduced 63 7/8 3. Long annuities, 17 7/8. Omnium 1.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.

The Berbee packet that arrived on Friday, spoke on 1st June, an American from Buenos Ayres for London, who informed, that Buenos Ayres had been retaken by the British previous to his sailing.

The London Gazette states, that a supplement would be published on Saturday evening, containing the accounts received by his majesty's government from Europe.

At Dublin, the Susans, Collins, from New-York. OF Plymouth, the Desdemona, from Virginia. At Liverpool, the Alexander, Lane, from Virginia; Alligator, Jenkins, from Savannah; Paulina, Merriehew; and Nanking, both from New-York. At London, the Gold Hunter, Vose; and at the Clyde, George, Taylor, both from New-York.

From a Liverpool paper of June 15.

Arrived, Alexander Hamilton, Callihun, from Savannah; Joseph, Shed, Portland; Cincinnati, Malack, New-York; John, Dryburg, do.; Eliza, Waterman, do.; Philadelphia, Smith, Philadelphia; Mississippi, Monies, Charleston; James, Scofield, Portland; Ann-Williams, Macey, New-York; Xenophon, Howard, Philadelphia; Diana, Holbrook, Baltimore; Liberty, Walker, New-York; Annawan, Stotesbury, Philadelphia; Caroline-Ann, Hutchinson, Charleston; Mac, Swain, N. Orleans; Bath, Tufts, Massachusetts; Ceres, Webber, Charleston, Hepsa, Howland, New-Orleans; Sally, Lewis, Boston; Canton, Wickham, Baltimore; Hope, Webb, Savannah; Prosperity, Rea, Savannah; United States, Red, New-Orleans; Bellisarius, New-York; John and Alice, Taylor, Philadelphia; President Adams, Wood, Boston; Minerva, Stevens, Wilmington; Jane, Dansforth; and Courtney, Bryant, Charleston; Eleanor, Keating, New-York; Smart, Hall, Massachusetts; Holcyon, Reed, Philadelphia.

The ships Orho, Oliver Elsworth, Mars, Washington, Ann, Williams, Eliza, Magact, Phocion, Robert Burns, Fanny, Li-

verpool packet, Cincinnati, and schr. Hope, are all advertised to New-York, in a Liverpool paper of the 15th June.

From Lloyd's Lists.

June 19. Gravesend, arrived Ocean, Gorden, Philadelphia; Jane, Bliss, do.; Romeo, La. Bosquet, Boston; Science, Howard, New-York. Sailed Baltic, Messerom, Charleston; Helen, Foster, Philadelphia. Off Plymouth, arrived Desdemona, Wywill, Virginia—sailed, Pr. Adolphus packet, Halifax and New-York. Bristol, arrived Six Sisters, —, Baltimore. Liverpool, arrived Neptane, Walker, New-York, 25 days; Liverpool, Hamilton, Philadelphia; Polly, Dunbar, Massachusetts; Aid, Sullivan, Baltimore; Nanking, Richerson, New-York; Paulinus, Merriehew, New-York; Alligator, Jenkins, Savannah; Alexander, Lane, Virginia. Whitehaven, arrived Caroline, Headdin, Wiscasset. Clyde, arrived Factor, Riddell, New-York; George, Taylor, do.; James, Parker, Virginia. Dublin, arrived Susan, Collins, New-York, 21 days. Gurnsey, arrived Eliza, —, Virginia, 25 days.

The Jefferson, (an American) from Philadelphia for Amsterdam, is detained by the Lion privateer, and sent into Plymouth.

June 23.—Gravesend, arrived Desdemona, Wywill, Virginia; Stranger, Robertson, Philadelphia; Margaret, Clarke, Baltimore; Mars, Miles, Philadelphia. Off Ealmouth, arrived Globe, Bailey, Baltimore; Hamilton Moore, Cobb, Charleston. Liverpool, arrived America, Crayton, Massachusetts; Zulema, Howard, Philadelphia and Plymouth; Jupiter, Libby, Charleston. Off Dover, arrived William Wilson, Gibson, Baltimore; Cora, Loring, of do. for Amsterdam; Thomas, Jones, Alexandria for do.; James, McConnell, Baltimore do. Clyde, arrived Independence, Walker, Charleston. Waterford, arrived Herald, Murphy, Virginia.

The Hannah, Robinson, from Philadelphia to Amsterdam, and Mary, Richards, from N. Y. to Antwerp, are detained by the Alarm privateer, and sent into Portsmouth.

The Mount Etna, of Boston, from Amsterdam, is detained by the Turbulent gun-brig, and sent into the Downs.

NORFOLK, August 5.

In a part of our impression of Monday, we noticed that orders had been issued for disbanding the troops under general Matthews, with the exception of captain Taylor's cavalry, captain Nestle's artillery, a company of Princess-an militia. These orders were announced upon parade on Monday evening, and the troops accordingly dismissed.

We confess that we can perceive no reason for disbanding the troops now, if they were ever necessary. It is our opinion that troops that are to be calculated upon when wanted, will require some time for discipline. With respect to the force sufficient to protect this place, as stated in the governor's letter, viz.

"The Cybelle French frigate, the Chesapeake, sixteen gun boats, and Fort Nelson and Norfolk." we must be permitted to make a few remarks.

The French frigate, will, no doubt, defend herself when attacked, but we do not exactly perceive how she is to be accounted a part of our force, nor are we solicitous to seek foreign aid, before we have tried our own strength. If we are to be involved in war, we trust our country will rely on its own strength, and its own resources, which are competent, if once put forth.

In a crisis like the present, we think that all subordinate differences should cease; at the same time it does not follow that we are bound to shut our eyes, or be silent on all measures. We have hinted our objection to calculating on foreign aid. From Fort Nelson and the Chesapeake we have a right to calculate upon every thing being done which is possible. We should like to know what calculations the government can make on Fort Norfolk, upon which not one dollar of public money has been expended. Our government relies too much on the volunteer system, for both men and money. We do not mean to dilate on this subject at present, but we are persuaded that there is not three men of understanding in this part of the country who would rely on that system for defence. We have had a short but satisfactory lesson on this subject. The sixteen gun boats would, no doubt, be a considerable acquisition. But where, we ask, are they? We notice these matters because we feel it our duty to do so, and because that, when our country is threatened with war, preparations should be proportioned to the danger.

Yesterday the officers of the 54th regt. convened, and agreed unanimously upon an address to General Matthews, expressive of their approbation of his conduct during his late command. We have heretofore abstained from making any observations upon the severe, indeed libellous attacks that have been made upon the general. These attacks proceeded from persons who judged without giving themselves the trouble to inquire into facts. We speak with confidence when we say, that the general's conduct upon the late occasion will stand the most rigid investigation.

Captain Stewart, of the schooner Bellona, from Antigua, informs us, that just as he was about departing from that island, intelligence of the affair of the Leopard and Chesapeake was received. The people of the island appeared much concerned upon the subject. Flour rose immediately one dollar and one half per barrel.

[Ledger.]

ANNAPOLIS, August 6.

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

At an election held on Monday last at Coolidge's tavern in this city, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were elected directors of the Farmers bank of Maryland for the ensuing twelve months. Those with an * perfixed are new directors.

Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county—Richard H. Horwood, John Gibson, John F. Mercer, Arthur Shaff, Lewis Duxall, James Mackubin, * John Johnson.

Allegany county—* Hanson Briscoe.

Washington county—* John T. Mason. Frederick county—* John M'Pherson. Montgomery county—* Thomas P. Wilson. Prince-Georges county—* Benjamin Hodges. Charles county—* Samuel Chapman. St. Mary's county—* Barton Tabbs. Calvert county—* W. S. Morsel. Harford county—* William Smithson. Baltimore county—James Cheston.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 10.

Because we have lately occupied a few of our columns in shewing that a war between this country and England would be more injurious to her than to us, and would probably be in several important respects beneficial to us, we are charged in two of the Boston prints with an attempt to prove, not merely the justice and expediency of such a war, but likewise that it will be on the whole beneficial to the United States. Nothing can be more destitute of truth than this imputation. We have not attempted to prove the justice of a war with Britain, because such an attempt would have been in the highest degree absurd. There is no unprejudiced or honest American that doubts it. It is not, therefore, a topic for discussion. It would be just as rational to attempt to prove that a triangle is formed by three sides or that twice three makes six. Nor have we offered any proofs of the expediency of a war with England. We have with the whole American people, considered this consideration, likewise out of the question on the part of this country. The question may, and no doubt, will very properly be presented to the British government. With them it will rest to decide it affirmatively or negatively; they will have the power. But on our part, no such decision will be reserved for us. Our conduct will necessarily be regulated by theirs. For reparation must be had by us, or there is an end to the amity of the two nations. The reign of reason will be suspended, and physical strength, in one shape or other, can alone decide the issue. It may perhaps be made a question, whether we shall go fully into a state of war, or be satisfied with commercial restrictions or a total suspension of intercourse. But it is easy to see that such a step taken by us under such circumstances would soon lead to a state of complete warfare.

So far, with respect to the charge of advocating the justice and expediency of a war with England, which we have shewn to be entirely unfounded. Equally so is the imputation of attempting to prove that such a war will be on the whole advantageous to the U. States. The imputation is an atrocious libel on the principles and sentiments of this print. We have never attempted to prove that war with any nation, would be beneficial. On the contrary, we have uniformly, and in the strongest terms, insisted on the incalculable advantages of preserving peace with the whole world. We have presented the subject in a thousand different lights. We have defended the government for their solicitude to maintain peace, notwithstanding the manifold wrongs inflicted on us by the injustice of foreign powers. We have applauded their honest efforts to avoid every cause of collision with them, by becoming a party to the contest of neither of them; by heating them all with equal good will; by restraining establishments from their nature calculated to entice us into war; by accommodating differences, whenever they could honorably be done, by negotiation instead of deciding them by the sword, even when the means existed of doing the latter most effectually.

We have invariably connected the growth of our prosperity with the maintenance of peace, and have offered calculation upon calculation to shew the vast pecuniary benefits derived by us from the preservation of peace.

We have considered even the existence of the republican system as intimately interwoven with the pacific disposition of our country, and have always feared the fatal influence of standing armies, increased taxes, and naval establishments, foreign alliances, and augmented patronage on the public liberty.

All these principles are still sacredly cherished by us. The late disgraceful outrage of Britain has not diminished our conviction of their soundness. Our creed on this point is unaltered, and we will confidently add, unalterable. A war with Britain, or any other nation, will not on the whole be beneficial to the United States. We know, on the contrary, that it will check our progress in wealth and general prosperity; that it will be productive of considerable injury, and may be productive of unlooked for calamity. All this we readily admit.—But still we contend that Britain, unless she complies with our demand for reparation, will have left us no alternative. Even could we meanly consent to brook the outrage she has just offered, the evil, so far from ending there, would dreadfully increase. She would proceed in her career of injustice, and there is no length of oppression at which she would stop, short of absolute vassalage on our part. This is the true question. The point at issue is not one merely of national honor; but one that strikes at the very vitals of our future existence as an independent and a prosperous people; for in vain shall we expect to be the latter without being likewise the former.

This then is the view which we have taken of this most momentous subject, and we presume the good sense of this community, not less than the spirit of a high minded people, will support us in considering it as the only just view of which it is susceptible. That federalists, as they on this occasion most absurdly denominate themselves, should not acknowledge its accuracy, would be most astonishing, were the camelion quality of party not well known. Heretofore we have been told from this quarter, that national character is every thing, and that the only effectual