

SUPPLEMENT TO THE AMERICAN.

American,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1846.

The sloop Little Will left Philadelphia, for this port, the 4th instant. The ship Two Friends, Williams; the Venus, Peror; and the Orozimbo, Gardner, of this port, were left at Amsterdam June 26, the two former to sail in four days, the latter uncertain.

Loss of the Schooner Comfort.

Circumstantial account of the loss of the schooner Comfort, (Charleston packet) captain Charles Drummond, from Baltimore, received from a passenger taken off the wreck, in lat 33, 15 long 76, 50, W by the brig Experiment, John Bockius, master, arrived at the Lazzaretto, Philadelphia.

On Tuesday morning, August 19th the Comfort left Hampton Roads, with passengers, for Charleston. On Friday came on a violent gale from N. E. the schooner lying too, head to the southward and eastward. At 4, P. M. she upset; at the same moment, most of the male passengers having run upon deck, were washed overboard, whilst others, and the crew, were securing themselves to windward. About 5, P. M. the main mast broke short off, and at 6 the fore mast was carried away, when she righted, but full of water, the sea making a continual breach over her, the gale still violent. During the night, the greater part of the crew and passengers were either washed overboard, or drowned, lashed to different parts of the vessel; and on Saturday morning the few survivors had the gloomy retrospect of but 6 remaining, out of 25 souls, the original number on board. During the whole of Saturday and Sunday, we continued lashed to the windlass, bearing all the fatigues of hunger and thirst, and most frequently overwhelmed with the break of the sea; and about 5 o'clock, one of the few remaining, (a black man, one of the crew) exhausted & faint with thirst, was washed overboard, and on Monday morning, we were cheered with the prospect of desecrating a vessel to windward, bearing down, which proved to be the Experiment, captain John Bockius, to whose humanity and attention, we feel it an incumbent duty to express the obligation we lay under, for his unremitting attention to whatever could, in any measure, ameliorate the misery of our situation.

List of passengers and crew drowned:

Captain Charles Drummond.
Mr. James Price, under Captain D.'s charge, a son of Mr. Price, ship-builder at Baltimore—and 8 blacks, composing the crew.

PASSENGERS.

Mr. Archibald Leslie, a resident of Demerara, having been some months past in Baltimore.

Mr. Mercier, a Catholic Priest, from Charleston.

Mr. Donally, a pedler, from Baltimore.

Mr. Goosley, from Hampton, Virginia.

Mrs. Cooper, wife of captain Cooper, lately resident at Hampton, removing to Augustine.

Miss Mary Cooper, sister to captain Cooper, and

Miss Susannah, daughter of Mrs. Cooper.

Three servant maids, and three black

children, and a boy, servant to Mr. Goosley.

SAVED.

Lieut. Bernard Henry, of the U. States navy.

John Todd, a young man working his passage to Charleston.

Scott, the cabin steward, and two other blacks, part of the crew.

BOSTON, September 1.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at this place, of the regular trading ships John Adams, Captain Wood, and Sally, Captain Lewis, we have received our regular files of London papers to the 18th, and Liverpool papers to the 21st July. They are not fraught with that variety of interesting and important matter, which it was believed they would contain; and which the state of affairs at our last dates, warranted the public to expect. A few extracts are however presented to our readers:—(On the subject of Peace, there is nothing to be found in these papers, beyond the fact of a frequent interchange of Couriers and Messengers between the Cabinets of St. James and St. Cloud, except rumour and speculative opinion; which so far as they may be allowed to go, are inauspicious to any immediate reconciliation.

We are not of the number that believe Peace to be so near at hand as many of our sanguine contemporaries. Months hence, perhaps, some effectual efforts may be made to restore peace—at present the parties are merely sounding each other's disposition. Should Mr. Fox's malady prove fatal, an entire stoppage of the intercourse, such as it is, which has for some time been going on between the two countries, will be the consequence.

The London Traveller also, of the 12th July, remarks: "The debates in both houses of Parliament last night were extremely interesting; particularly in the House of Lords. Lord Grenville concluded a speech of uncommon ability with a declaration of great importance. It was in substance this, "that we must henceforth make up our minds, whether in peace or in war, to a large regular military establishment; and that in addition, we must lay down such a permanent system, as shall render us at all times an armed nation and a military people." We are glad to see his Majesty's Ministers adopt this vigorous and determined tone; it is worthy of their character, and of the principles upon which they undertook the Government. The manly spirit of this declaration will, we trust, be caught by the country, and the activity and energy of Ministers, who in every instance since their accession to power have given such admirable proofs of their capacity for the direction of affairs, be met by correspondent zeal and enthusiasm on the part of the people.

"The Island of Sicily, for the permanent protection of which Government is making such extensive military preparations, is reported to be the principal obstacle in the way of peace. The complete confirmation of the right, title, and possession of our Ally, the King of Naples, to this remaining portion of his dominions, is said to be an indispensable condition of negotiation. We are even assured that Ministers have declined acceding to any basis of negotiation, unless this point be previously conceded by France, in a formal manner, or some un-

derstanding given to that effect. It is expected that the next Messenger from France will bring the determination of the French Government upon this subject. In the mean time, the preparations for the defence of that important island are carried on with unabating activity. Transports for the conveyance of 9000 men are fitting out at Portsmouth, in addition to which Government has advertised for 150 more.

"The following is part of the Staff of this expedition:—General Wynyard, Commander in Chief; General Campbell, Adjutant General; Lord Viscount Proby, Deputy Adjutant General; and General Oakes, Quarter Master General."

A gentleman, passenger, in the last arrival from Liverpool, has furnished the following extract from the London Star of July 19:—Mr Basilico, the messenger, has been frequently reported to have returned again to France; it was not, however, till yesterday, that he reached Deal, on his way back to Paris; he embarked soon after his arrival, on board the Bloodhound gun brig, which proceeded, immediately, for the French coast.

British Navigation Laws.

Among the important measures which have engaged the attention of the British Cabinet, during the late sitting of Parliament, is that of suspending the British Navigation laws. This act, which has probably passed both branches of the government, meets with much severe remark from the London editors. Bell's Weekly Messenger, in commenting on this step, thus arranges its objections.

"1. It is an unnecessary innovation upon an established practice—an immediate and direct sacrifice of much goods, and as such would require the proof of necessity, and a greater good for its suspension.

"2. It necessarily deducts a most considerable branch from the carrying trade, and as such must either withdraw an equivalent of the capital now employed in the shipping trade, and thus proportionably distinguish the shipping of the country; or if the same capital be from necessity continued, when the demand has so considerably fallen, the profits of the ship owners must be reduced almost to nothing and thus the ship trade will be in a short time absolutely deserted.

"3. To supply our colonies not only in American shipping, but with American produce, is a manifest injustice to our own colonies. That the merchants of Canada will be ruined, whilst the Americans of Maine and New England are enriched at their cost.

"4. That the opening of the colonial market for the American beef and pork must most seriously affect the Irish provision trade; that the Americans are nearer, and paying no taxes, no insurance, and building their vessels so much cheaper, they can bring their provisions to the colonial market at half the expense, and therefore at half the price, of either the English or the Irish merchants. That the latter therefore must be ruined in the competition, & must be more or less injured in proportion as this competition is more or less introduced,—i. e. as the trade is more or less opened.

"5. That the American vessels, being admitted into the colonies, will find no difficulty in introducing contraband articles, to the manifest injury of the fair trade in the islands, and the British importer or manufacturer. That teas and East India produce are in America, subject to no tax, so that the inducement to contraband trade on the side of the American are irresistible.

"6. Finally, that this opening of the colonial market is the first link of an insurrection, which we know not how far it may extend."

Our files do not furnish any remarks on the progress which has been made in the friendly negotiation between the United States and Great Britain. We are however assured, by gentlemen recently from England, and by letters from houses of the first respectability in London, that an honorable and speedy accommodation of existing differences, is confidently expected. Through these sources, we are likewise informed, that much satisfaction was expressed in England, on account of the arrival of Mr. Pinkney, who was considered as having brought with him such instructions, and such

a spirit of conciliation, as would ensure the return of confidence and friendship between the two countries.

The American Intercourse Bill passed the British House of Commons on the 8th July.

LONDON, July 14.

We have Paris papers to the 7th, and Dutch to the 10th instant. Mr. D'Oubri has at last arrived in France; he reached Strasburgh on the 29th ult. Hopes seem to have been entertained that the object of his mission was not merely an exchange of prisoners, but that it would embrace subjects of higher consideration. Previous to his quitting Vienna, on the 23d June, he had, it is said, received dispatches from St. Petersburg. The expectations of peace, accordingly were very sanguine at Paris, where the funds rose considerably. The 5 per cents were on the 5th instant, at 66, 60, being a rise of two cents in two days; and the Bank Stock, in the same time, rose from 1145 to 1155. The fluctuations in this last fund, as we are informed, afford the best criterion for ascertaining the extent of the public confidence.

July 15.

Another Cabinet Council was held yesterday, on the subject of the last dispatches from Paris, soon after which, we understand, Mr. Basilico was again sent off express to that city. Nothing respecting the nature of the supposed difficulties in the way of the negotiation has transpired. With such guarded secrecy is this important correspondence conducted by the Foreign Office, that Mr. Fox, we are assured, not only writes the original dispatches, but transcribes the copies of them himself. Mr. Basilico is expected to return by Monday next.

The continued and frequent intercourse with France would seem to justify in some measure the sanguine expectations which are so generally entertained of an immediate negotiation for peace. We wish we were enabled to add any thing to countenance this hope; but the sources of our information lead us to warn the public against being the victim of their wishes or credulity in this respect. We can state with some degree of confidence, that little reliance is to be placed upon the present rapid interchange of communication with the Government of France. If a peace of honour and security be at all attainable, the present Administration, we are persuaded, possess both the ability and inclination to conclude it; but they will not surrender the smallest point of national honour, pride, or pre-eminence, to obtain it.

MR. FOX.

There is little hope we understand, that Mr. Fox will ever again make his appearance in St. Stephen's Chapel. The authority upon which we state this, and we do it with sincere and profound regret, is too good to allow us to entertain any doubt of the information.—Mr. Fox is not worse, but his disorder is of that nature to preclude any prospect of his being able to encounter the fatigues of his Parliamentary duty.—His illness is not confined to one complaint, but consists in a complication of disorders, which have produced a very alarming effect upon his constitution.

The disorder under which Mr. Fox is now afflicted, is pronounced to be a confirmed dropsy, and considerable apprehension are entertained for his safety.

The Hon. Mr. Erskine, is to set off for America immediately, as Minister from this country.

Lord Caledon goes out governor of the Cape of Good Hope. Mr. Bernard accompanies him as Chief Secretary.