American,

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

PRINTED & PURLISHED AT W. PECHIN, 31, South Gay-Street. [Printer of the Laws of the Union.]

Daily Paper 87 und Country Paper 85 per ann. IT All advertisements appear in both Papers.

WEDNESD IT, FEBRUARY 18, 1307.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship 's ingeton, Captain Leslie, arrived at New-York on the 13th instant, in 43 days from | talents in the country" having shewn themselves London, by which the editors of Newspapers there have received London papers and Lloyd's lists to the 33th of December.

The intelligence from the European continent by this arrival, is not so late as before received and published.

The king of England was ind sposed, and parliament was opened by a Message. On the 22d of Detember all the documen's relative to the negociations lately broken off between Great-Britain and France were laid before the two Houses. They are of extreme length, and would occupy 40 or 50 columns.

Mr. Brune, a passenger in the Kingston, brings disparches sor the American government from our ministers in London.

Insurance en American vessels, at London, has risen to ten guineas per cent.

By Capt, Kearney, likewise arrived at New. York, in 43 days from Amsterdam, Dutch papers have been received to the 26th of December. They contain, however, nothing from the feat of war later than the French papers by the Eme-· line. Captain Hearney informed, that the day besore he saited a Connier arrived at Amsterdam, bringing in elligence that the head-quarters of the French army were at Warsaw; and that the Grand Seignier was marching towards Rufsia at the head of half a million of foldiers.— The latter part of this news is not entitled to belief. The Grand Seignier does not generally head his armies - he Grand Vizier is commonly the perfonal commander. 'A considerable body of Furks may, nevertheless, be advancing against Ruffians.

It was reporteu in amaion on the 23d December, that a demand has been made upon the Portuguese government in shat its puris against the timie of Creat-Britain.

A London paper observes that the late attempt at negociation between Great-Britain and France was nothing but a " folemn mockery," and that the British ministry were duped by the French. The French, it ferms, offered to give up all claim to l'anover, Malta, and the Cape of Good Hone, for which they demanded from the Brisish, to restore to France and her allies all the English had taken besides in the Zast and the Well-Indies, and in South-America; abandon the king of Sicily, and surrender that fertile island to France, to recognize the French emperor, the kings of Holland, Naples, Wirtemberg, and Bavaria, together with all the Grand Dukes and Princes of Bonaparte's creation.

A small division of the French army is said to have been cut to pieces at Praga, a suburb of Warfaw, in Poland, by the Ruffians.

Sir Sidney Smith has been fuperseded in the command which he hitherto he'd.

The design of Burr to separate the Union, had become a topic for the gazettes in London.

Gen. Mortier has obtained some successes over

the Swedes in Pomerania.

A general embarge had taken place at Ham burg, and no neutral was allowed to fail, even in ballast; and in Hanover and the neighboring places, all communication with England 15 forbidden om pain of death.

An Engjish squadron is stated to have appeared helore Alexandria, in Egypt, for the purpose of occupying that place. A mercantile house of some note in London,

Coing hufiness chiefly with Hamburg, had fail-

. The British are represented as treating the imperial decree of blockade with ridicule.

Severe florms have occurred on the coasts of Europe; and much damage has been done to shipping.

LONDON, December 17. Among the regiments now embarking for the Well-Indies, is the 54th regiment, Sir David

Eaird's. . December 19. Sir Sidney Smith arrived on Wednesday evenisg at Partimouth, in the Termagant Boop of war. which is arrived with dispatches from Lord Collingwood, and which brought the account of the lass of the Athenienne

We are enabled to contradict in the most positive manner, the flatement given in a morning peper of Werlinelday, of some of the transports belonging to Gen. Crauford's expension having into ilfraccimbe. The flatement is totally Distourices.

Detember 22. An Coder of Council has passed for permitting the opening of trade with the Government -en Biebil. The trans in negroes is lieidly pro-

Recording to letters from Madrid, of a day Jefe than the date of the Madrid Gazettes, 2 Areng recort prevailed in that capital, that Beenos Ar Del been re-captured. Wedo not seuson any cteal wir, as the Lubon Mail has beought biffe, drawn he board the Mario able, of de anis comeio Howley, wated Rio Janeiro. September 3, for Acres supplied to his Majety's

Pecember 17. In consequence of information received from Charleston, a deputation of American merchants is faid to have waited on Lord Genville yesterday, to receive instructions with relied to the line of conduct most prudent to be adopted under the existing circumstances. The answer ru com mored to have been given was, that whateve 200 inconvenience might have been experienced, there was very little likelihood of its being of long duration. - From this reply it may be inferreci, that the differences with America are likely to be adjutted. We do not desire war with America, but we desire as little to see that system of concession to America convinued, which has been adopted fince the new Ministers came into power. What right has America to expect concessions from us? Have we received any particular favor at her hands ! Concessions mult be as injurious to our commerce as to une National Character. But we confess we are not

as incomperent to conduct a Negociation, as to carry on a War, with vigor and decision. Letters from the French coali of the 18th infl. continue to state, that in all the ports to the wellward, the utmost exertions are using in the equipment of privateers destined to capture neutral vessels bound to English ports; and that upwards of fixty of them were expected to put

without considerable apprehensions; "all the

to ha in a few days. Sir Samuel Hood sailed from Spithead on Thursday morning, in the Centaur, with the Comus trigate, to cruize off the Western Islands. Admiral Murray failed allo with the Polyphemus. Africa, Camel and Cormorant, for Buenes

the evening. A paper of yesterday says, his Sicilian Majesty has, it is said, been picated to confer upon Sir Sidney Smith the dignity of a Duke.

Ayres, but was forced to return to Spitherd in

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LONDS, FRIDAY, DEC. 9. The House met at 3 o'clock, and after hearing prayers, was occupied until 4 o'clo.k in Iwear. ing in Peers; among whom we noticed their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Dukes of York, Clarence, Cumberland, and Cambridge, his Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Duke of Pertland, Larle of Lauderdale, &c. &c.

At 4 o'clock a Message was sent to the Commons by Mr. Quarme, Deputy Usher of the Biack Rod, requiring their attendance at the bar to hear his Majesty's Speech read.

The Speaker soon after appeared, attended by Lord Howick, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Alderman Shaw, and feveral other members, when the following most gracious Speech, which the Lord Committeners (the Arch Billiop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Earls Winchelsea & Spencer) were authorites to deliver in His Majeity's name, was read by the Lord Chancellor.

" My Lords and Centlemen, " His Majett, has commanded us to assure you, that in the difficult and arduous circumstances under which you are now astemb'ed :: is a great fatistaction to him, to recur to the firmnels and wildom Si nis Fadiument, after io recent an opportunity of collecting the tense of his people.

"Lets l'ajesty has ordered the papers which have been exchanged in the cou te of the late negociation with France, to be laid befere you. " His Majerty has employed every effort for the refleration of general tranquisity on terms confilient with the interests and honor of his people, and with that inviolable good faith towands his allies, by which the conduct of this country has always been distinguithed.

"The ambition and i jullice of the enemy difappointed thele endeavor, and in the fance mement kindled a frein war in Europe; the progreis of which has been attended with the moil calamitous events.

"Al er withelling the subversion of the Incient Constitution of Germany, and the Jubjugation ot a large portion of the most considerable itates, Pruffia tound hertelt fittl more nearly threatened by that danger which the had vainly hoped to avert by to many facrifices. She was, therefore, at length compelled to adopt the refolution of .. penly reifting this unremitted tyttem of aggrandizement and conquent. But verther this determination, nor the lucceeding measures, were previously concerted with his majesty; nor had any disposition been thewn to offer any adequate fatistaction for those aggressions which had piaced the two countries in a state of mutual hosti-

"Yet in this situation his majesty did not hefitate to adopt, without delay, fuch measures as were best calculated to unite their councils and interests against the common enemy.

"The rapid course of the calamities which ensued, opposed infurmountable difficulties to the execution of this purpose.

" In the midil of these disastrous events, and under the most trying circumstances, the good good faith of his majesty's allies has remained unshaken. The conduct of the King of Sweden has been distinguished by the most honorable firmnels. between his majesty and the emperor of Russia the happiest union sublists; it has been cemented by reciprocal proofs of good faith and confidence; and his majesty doubts not that you will participrte in his anxiety to cultivate and contirm an alliance which affords the best remaining hope of lafety for the conti-

nent of Europe. " Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" His Majelty looks with confidence to your affistance in thôle exertions which the honor and independence of your country demand. The necessity of adding to the public burthens will be painful to your feelings, and is deeply diffresting to his majelty. In confidering the estimates for the various branches of the public service. you will best confult his Majelty's wishes by combining all practicable economy with those efforts which it is necessary to make against the formidable and increasing gower of the enemy.

" My Lords and Gentlemen, " The long series of misfortune which has afflided the convinent of Europe, could not fail to afied, in some degree, many important interests

of this country. " But under every successive difficulty, his Majefly has had the fatisfaction of witnesting an in reasing energy and simmels on the part of his people, whose uniform and determined relistance · as been no le-s advantageous than honorable. to themselves, and has exhibited the most striking example to the furrous-ling nations. The unconquerable valor and discipline of his maicfly's licers and armies continue to be displayed with undiminished lattre; the great sources of our prosperity and Arength are unimpaired ;nor has the Britith nation been at any time niore united in sentiment and action, or more determined to main: ain inviolate the independence of the empire and the dignity of the national

character. " With these advantages, and with the humble reliance on the protection of the Divine Provinience, his majesty is prepared to meet the exigencies of this great crifis; affured of reciving the fullest support from the wildom of your deliberations, and from the tried affection, loyalty and public spirit of his brave people."

We have received some farther particulars of the loss of his majesty's ship L'Athenienne.

L'Athenienne was proceeding to Maka

when this melancholy accident took place. The rocks on which she struck are situate between the western extremity of Sicily and Cape Bon, on the Barbary

t. She was going at the rate of nine ts ah hour at the time. Were it not this dreadful disaster happened at the whole of the crew might have been saved. The conduct of captain Raynshird is spoken of in the highest terms. When the ship struck, he declared he would be the last to quit her. His first care, when he perceived the danger. ous state in which she was, was to embark as many persons in the boats as they could contain, with orders that they should make the nearest land, and return to the ship as soon as possible. The persons who were thus saved were landed, we understand, on one of a cluster of barren islands, or rocks rather, near the Skerki rocks, on which the vessel was lost. When the boats returned to where they had left the ship, scarcely a vestige of her was to be seen. The gale was so fresh, that it is supposed she must have gone to pieces soon after they quitted her. Ste had a considerable quantity of specie on board, for the payment of the troops at Malta.

No advices from the continent have been received since our last. An English gentleman is a rived in town, who lately travelled through Poland. He reports that at the time he passed through Warsaw an army of 150,000 men was collected in the vicinity of that city. He was detained for twelve hours, and was sent to head-quarters to be examined. He states, that the Russian army were very indifferently provided with artillery, relative to which, however, they expressed no concern, having determined to rely

entirel, on the effect of the bayonet. The Dart, from Lisbon, which sailed from Lisbon on the 12th, brings dispatches to Government from Lord Strangford. The English packets had arrived. No account had been received respect. ing the re-capture of Buenos Ayres, of which we have had some indistinct rumours in England, and it is totally disbelieved Nor is there any truth in a report which was editiont vesterday, that there was an alarm in Spain in consequence of some new incination made to the Court by the emperor of the French. It is certain that no such report comes from any authority at Lisbon, where every thing was quiet.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Dart, that brought dispatches to Government, states, that when he left Lisbon, the merchants began to feel some uneasiness respecting the fate of Portugal; at the time this gentleman left Madrid for Lisbon, the Spanish Government was continuing to recruit the forces; and as it was reported there that the army when completed, was intended to act against the French, some pains were taken by the Government to remove that impression. Letters from Seville, of the 29th ult. state, in positive terms, that the French officers there made no secret of declaring that a rupture was on the eve of taking place between France and

Spain. A Dublin Paper of the 22d. received this morning, gives the following account of those disturbers of the peace, called Threshers.

" A large party of Threshers, in he county Longford, assemble, to go to the peasant, whom, by fair or foul means, they make a proselyte to their cause; an oath is administered, that he will obey the commands of captain Thresher; he is then, as if to try his obedience, commanded to join their party for the next three nights, which are employed in initiating others; and as they always take care to eidist a Sufficient number, they are able to discharge their Limited Service Men, according to these agreements, when their nights of probationary outrage are sulfilled, without any dini. nution of their numbers actually employ-

"They have invariably avoided every house where resistance was to be expect. ed. A Gentleman who lives near Granard gave them notice that he was prepared for them, but they did not accept the challenge. A neighbour of his received a message, that as his wife was pregnant, they would not give him a call until after her accouchement.

The few persons of a better description, whom they have compelled to take these oaths, they have not ordered to join in nocturnal expeditions, perhaps from a dread that they might see too much of their operations, and there are few houses in the country, that they could visit with safety, that have escaped them. Whether it be that extreme poverty will not afford them all shirts, or from the love of change, they now begin to dress. themselves out in straw.

" Monday se'nnight a Meeting of the Magistrates of the county and city of Limerick, was held in that city, for the purpose of considering of the most effectual means to preserve the peace of the country; when a committee of seven, consisting of the following: - Right Hon. Lord Clarina, Col. Pendergast Smyth, Col. Vereker, Boston Waller, Esq. Edward Croker, Esq. the Mayor, and Col. Monsell—was formed, for the purpose of preparing Resolutions, expressive of the disturbed state of the Country, the prompt exertions necessary for its suppression, the rewards intended for discoveries, and the resolution not to let ground to any person concerned in such acts of outrage as disgrared the country. Gene.

tal Moyy, the Commender of the Dis. trict. nho was present felt, highly sensible of the force and propriety of the Resolutions.

There is not the least foundation for the intelligence received at Gottenburgh from Elsineur, that the Court of Denmark has, at the requisition of Bonaparte, shut the ports of Husum and Tonningen against the British vessels.

December 29. They talk loudly in Paris, that decisive measures will be adopted to force England to consent to the repose of Europe.

Nine sail of the line, and three frigates, were ready for sea at Brest, on the 8th

His Majesty has been pleased to direct, that a pension of 5001. per annum be settled on Sir Samuel Hood, in consi. deration of the loss of kis arm.

Price of Stocks at 1 b'cleck-Consols 62 1-2. Three Terct. reduced, 58 7-8ths 9.—Omnium, 2.

Letters from Copenhagen of the 6th mention, that Lord Hutchinson has proceeded on his miss on .- Probably he will go to Memel, or Konigsberg. The A trea, which carried out his Lordsh p has been so much damaged, that it is doubtful whether she can be repaired so as to be fit for the voyage home.

Dec. 30. The report of a war between Russia and Turkey rests on very doubtful ground. it is dated from Berlin, the vely mist of fabrications. This rumour. perhaps, was circulated with a view to indece the French to suppose, that Bonaparte still retained his influence in the Di an; that such a war would divide the streng in of Alexander; in the mean time S beseinna wound exert all his arts to dissolve the treaty concluded between the courts of Petersburgh and Constantherple.—The Prench, it is well known, have placed off such temporary tricks, when any object was to be conned. If it simple's however, turn out to be true, that the Teck has driven Russia to appeal to the sword, the theatre of war, in all probeleility, will be transferred from Poland to Tuckey. In such a case, the Navy of this country would be of essential service to our ally. Egypt would once more fell into our hands, and a trade with Persia thrown open to our merchants. It the articles of the treaty, inserted in the Statesman of yesterday, be authentic, all the Christians of the Greek Church will range on the side of Russia, for in one of these articles it is expressly stipulated that they shall be permitted to enter into the Russian service, a privilege they have I ng wished for, as a dawn of cheering prospects. If the war has really broken out, and if the Russians have stretched so far, as stated, into l'arkey, it is a proo of the wisdom and activity of the Cabinet of Petersburgh, that it could not be fulled into false security; and that the most prompt measur a were taken to put the army in motion on the first signal of hostilities.

We feel sincerely happy in being abic to state, that the treaty between this country and America is proceeding in the very best train; an that the dimeulties attending it are almost all surmount ed; and that such a completion of it may be specifity looked for, as will ensure the permanent good understanding and mu tual benefit of both countries in future.

Price of Stocks .- Three per Cent. Reduced, 68 7-8th, 59—Consols, 60 1-8th.

CONTINUATION OF NEWS BY THE EMELINE.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 18. The sentences pro ounced against se-

veral Austrian Generals and officers for their conduct in the campagn of 1806, have been published in a very incomplete manner. More authentic intelligence has just been received from Jienna, whence it results that General Mack has been condemned to be shot; but this sentence not having yet been executed it is added that the punishment had been commuted by the Emperor into perpetual imprisonment. Prince Auersperg was condemned to confinement for the rest of his days, and to the confiscation of all his property. The Emperor has also modified this sentence, by ordering that this Prince should be deprived of all his dignities, and be confined in a fortress for four years only. The chief of the staffof Prince Auersperg, M. de Theis, is broken and for ever declared incapable of serving. Col. Geringer, of the regiment of the Szeckler Hussars, who commanded the advanced posts at the bridge of Tebor, near Vienna, when the French crossed it on the 13th November, is put under arrest for two months only. Prince Auersperg had received formal orders not to burn this bridge, which orders were not executed. The Marquis Ghisilieri, for having delivered up Cattaro to the Russians, is condemned to pass some years in a fortress in Transylvania, and to lose all his places and dignities.

The 18,000 French troops who formed part of the army of Holland, under the orders of his Majesty the King of Holland, are on their march for Poland.

POSEN, Dec. 5. His Majesty the Emperor of the French attended on Sunday last, the mass which was celebrated in the parochial church, at which the Bishop of Gnesen, assisted by the suffragun Bishop of Gnesen, and

Fosen, officiated. The Senutor Radziminski, Vairode of Poren, has addressed an energetic Proclamation to the inhabitants of the left

hank of the Mistrila, in which he bah them to arms: "If my advance i age (sur he in it) allowed the, you should se me march at your head; but, bent dow under the weight of years, I am not happy enough to fight with you; I ap point, theresote, niv Lieut. Genera His Exicilency General Dombrowsk whose virtues, courage, and military talents, have caused him to be distinguished by the invincible Napoleon."

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 7 The English envoy has demanded of our Government whether the merchantmen of his nation would be permitted. as heretosore, to enter the harbours of Husum and Tonningen. We are ignorant of the answer made by the Danish Ministry: but it is certain that the captains and masters of the English merchantmen now lying in our road, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to put to sea on the first notice, under the apprehension that an embargo will take place.

London, Dec. 4. Yesterday Ilis Majesty held a Privy Council; but'it is untrue that it was for the purpose of signs ing an order to hinder the transfer of foreign capitals. The fact is that Ministers never had the intention to have recourse to so violent and useless a measure; it would be useless since the 5 per cent. consols are shut, and will not upon besore the 7th Jan.

5th—The Funds got up a little yesterday. The alarm begins to dissipate, and the just feelings of our strength and resources will in a little time completely destroy these futal impressions. The reccipts have been so producti e and the income tax promises such happy results, that it is certain the Loan for the service of next year will not exceed twelve millions sterling.

Poll of the election of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, Dec. 5th, 1806.

THE CANDIDATES WERE THE POLLOWING : Errol Somerville Elgin **Blantyre** Leven Reay Selkirk Kinnaird Northesk Strathmore Balcarras 53 Kelly Aberdeen 43 Haddington Stair Dalhousie Glasgow Aboyne Forbes Saltous Cathcart 54 Sempill Elphinstone 53 Napier The fixteen, first were elected.

All those chosen, with the single exception of Lord Aberdeen, were supported by the Earl of Lauderdale and his friends. None of the Royal Family voted, except the Prince of Wales as Duke of Rothsay.

A petition was presented by a person claiming the title of Duke of Roxburgh; their Lordships refused to receive or acknowledge the claim as it is pending in the House of

Another petition was presented by Lient. Hume of the navy, claiming the title of Earl of Marchmont. It was refused, and the claimant referred to the House of Lords.

Lord Catheart protested now, as on former

occasions, against Lord Saltonn's mame preceding his in the Peerage

Paris, December 8-The last letters from Copenhagen state, that the navigation of the Sound, has greatly lessened; and that only seventy-one vessels had passed between the 14th and 21st of November. The same letters announce, that accounts are received from Holstein, which give the most tranquilising assurances of the neutrality of the Danish territory.

HAMBURS, Nov. 25. His Excellency Marshal Moisier has caused the sollowing Proclamation to be published

"His Ex. the Marshal of the Empire Mortier, having remarked in the account which has been delivered in to him, that the declaration hitherto made of the possession of English Merchandize, offers a very unsatisfactory result : considering that those merchants and tradesmen to whom they belong may have afted with too great hafte, and have given in the aforesaid. declarations, without having bestowed on them all the attention and reflection they require : considering also that the numerous occupations of the business intrusted to him of keeping the Register of Inspection, enjoins every individual, having in his possession merchandize belonging to English or coming from English manufactories, to appear in forty eight hours, from the 24th Nov. before the Muller-Master, ad interim, of the 8th corps of the Grand-Army, where they must make a declaration and inscription on a Register opened for that purpose, numbered, and signed by the General in Chief of the Staff, of all the merchandize in their possession, belonging, as a!ready stated, to the English or coming from English manufactories.

"The period of forty eight hours being expired, domiciliary visits shall be made, and all offenders against the present order shall be punished in a military manner.

" Every merchant or tradesman having already made a declaration, shall be bound to appear anew and to repeat his inscription before. the aforesaid Muster-Master, Groeninger-

". Hamburg, 23d Nov. 18c6,"

NEW-YORK, February 13. The brig Comet, captain Center, from Nantes, arrived yesterday within the Hook; and the captain having landed on Long-Island, reached town last evening. He informs that he left the River on the 3d of Jan. and brought papers to the 27th of December; but they contain no political intelligence that has not been anticipated by the brig Emeline from Boe-

Mr. Brown, a passenger in the Comet, is the bearer of dispatches for Government. It is calculated in the Troy Gazette, that 68,000 newspapers are printed in the State of N. York weekly, which is 3,967,200 yearly, consuming 8,227 reams of paper annually.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 16.

The letter from Gen. Armstrong to the Secretary of State, referred to in the annexed copy of a letter from the Grneral to Mr. Lee, the Commercial Agent of the United-States, has not rei been received by the Secretary of State.