American, nercial Daily Advertiser.

D & PUBLISHED BY W. PECHIN, 31, South Gay-Street. inter of the Laws of the Union.]

aper 87 and Country Paper 85 per ann advertisements appear in both Papers.

NESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1807.

JOSTON, August 7. were favored yesterday with Halipers to July 21. Their contents are ortant.

entleman from Canada states, that ver class of people there appear to or a war with the United States; ople of property and business are exious that peace should be pre-

Jorchester last week, at the beat of um, volunteers enough offered to ete that town's quota of the 100,000 d militia. All classes are impatient e their patriotism put to some test; fortifications were laid out on the in Boston harbor, the people would in an opportunity of completing rks, and garrisoning them, in turn, w regulars could be raised.

NEW-YORK, August 8. ct of a letter from Mesers. John Ross Co. merchanis at Malia to merchants Vewburyport, dated May 23.

Ve regret to inform that the ship chusetts, Buntin, has been detained ought in here by an English privavhile proceeding on a voyage from orn to Manfredonia, in ballast. The agent, (W. Higgins, esq.) has come d to protect the property, and has a claim in the Vice Admiralty for the vessel, &c. and given bail. n consequence of the decree of Boe declaring Great Britain and her

es in a state of blockade, the Engovernment, by way of reprisal, published an order of council, prointhe trade between any two ports the British flag is not permitted to ; and it is, we believe, upon this Leve order, that the Massachusetts has detained.

S. June 3 —We are sorry to inform he Massachusetts, by sentence pro ed this day, has been condemned.

etter, dated June 6, trom the same, s the owners to appeal, and hey are d'twelve months for that purpose. | pertain. (signed) | V/, F

t of a letter from captain John Buntin of

hip Massuchusetts, condenned at Malta, his place is full of prize vessels, and ig in daily. There are 18 sail of cicans sent in here, some with valucargoes, and it is considered that is not much short of 600,000 dolls. of American property detained and mued in this port."

test Foreign Intelligence. - By the arof the ship Pallas, captain E-ciit, in ys from Liverpool we have received egular files of London papers and 's-Lists to the evening of the 23d of inclusive-nineteen days later than received. The most interesting es have been selected for the Commer-

dvertiser of this evening. s stated, that a misunderstanding haoccurred between the Emperor Nan and his brother, the King of Holthe latter has abdicated his throne, one to ludy.

e new Parliament of Great Biliain pened on Monday, the 22d June; he Right Hon Charles Abbott unanily chosen speaker of the House of mons. It was expected, that a moyould be offered on the succeeding y, calculated to try the strength of

e-find nothing in the papers relating irs with this country.

ce of Stocks on the 23d-per cent. for money-do. for opening 64 1-8 er cent. red. 62 7.8 63 -Omnium 3

LONDON, June 14. uction of the Dutch Shipping at Ba-

om the private journal of capt. Vicaom, Batavia, it appears that the Ba-Irigate Maria Reygersburgh, of 44 was taken by Sir Edward Pellew's Iron. The extent of the destruction eshipping may be judged of from

lioning extract. e Fillawing vessels were burnt mar itleries; viz. -

gate Phænix, 32 guns; brig Adven-

20 do; Zeaploeg (Scallower) 14 do. Vessels, gate. Amesteyn, force unknown; ship

t, 18 guns; brig Ceres, force un-Company's ships. ge Snelheyd (Swist) sorce unknown.

P. Deugdzoomhayd (Probity) force own? East Indian, do. ; Zuider Pole, H Pole) Prussian do.; private ships. d four or five at least, whose names

the east side of the bay were burnt ndromeda and Debora, the two finest io Java, both which belong to the mor of Samara, and another large the bume unknown. During the ement some of the American vesere obliged to slip their cables and

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.

Extract of a dispatch from Major-General Frazer to the Rt. Hon. H. E. Fox, dated on board his Majeffy's thip Canopus, Aboukir

Bav, April 24, 1857 · I have the morrification to acquaint you that the second attempt that I thought necessary to make against Rotetta has failed, owing to a great reinforcement of the enemy being lent down the Nile from Cairo, which overpowered our troops, and obliged them to fall back with the loss (I am grieved to lav) of nearly 1000 men in killed, wounded and missing. Among the latter, Lieut. Colonel M'Leod, Major Vogelsan, and Major Mohr. Brigadier General Stuart, who commanded the troops on this lervice, 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 brig 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 not time to acquaint his majesty's ministers of this event by this opportunity. I mult request you to have the goodness to do it as foon as possible.

Order of Council -At a Court held at the Queen's Palace on Wednelday laft, the following Order in Council was is ued :-Present, the King's most excellent. Majesty in

June 17-It is this day ordered by his Majefty in Council, that ail thips and goods belonging to the Inhabitants of Hamburgh and Bremen, which, fince the 1th of January latt, have been, and are now detained in the ports of this kingdom, that be reflored upon being pronounced by the High Court of Admiralty to belong to the Inhabitants aforefaid; and not otherwise liable to confiscation; and that the faid thips and goods thall be permitted to proceed to any neutral port -And it is further ordered, that thips and goods to belonging. thall not in future be liable to detention, provid d fisch ships and grods shot be engaged in a trade to or from any port of this his gd m, or between neutral and neutral port. But all thips and goods belonging to the inhabitants af retaid, which that be found trading with any hoffie port, and not going from nor coming to any port of this kingdom, thall be detained and brought in for legal adjudication, and thall be adjuaged as lawful prize to his Majetty. And the Right Hon the Lords Commissioners of his Majetty's Treatury, the Lords Committioners of the admiralty, and the Judge of he High Court of Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions helein, as to them may respectively ap-

W. FAWKENER.

The Vienna Court Gazette draws a very different pixure of the state of affairs in Tur key from the French and Dutch papers.—The brockade of the Dardanelles and of the Canal of Constantinople has reduced the capital to great diffres. The Captain Pacha feeins unwilling to quit the security of the sea of Marmora, and the Tu kilh Iquadron which entered into the Black Se has been driven out of it by the Russians General Michelson's position remains nearly the fame. He has not evacuated Moldavia and Walachia, 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. Novoziltzoff received the port folio ef foreign affairs, and that Count Romanzow has been succeeded by Count Strogonoff, 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 a prefer firangely situated—the is apprehensive of an invasion, and she is with out a chief mugistrate.-Louis Bonaparte, acc rding to private letters from Holland, has ab dicated the throne in confequen e of a misunderstanding with his brother.-His consuct, though grateful to the people because it favored their commerce, dilpleated Napoleon - the with of the lat er is to distress the English trade by al possible means. Does he ruin his Ally or his dependent by carrying his wishes into execu ion—this is to him a matter of indifference. -Private letters that that as foon as Lou s Bonaparte was placed upon the Thome he law the ruin which his brother's lystem was bring ing upon the country—the people approa hed him with represent tions of their common distress, and implored im to abrogate that prohibitory commercial lystem, which, by custing off foreign communication, intercepted all oreign demand, and thus ruined a country which could only support itself by means of its richer neigh-

Louis Bonaparte appears to have been moved by the Icene of diffress before him: the system was partially abrogated, and the communication opened between England and Holland turough the direct medium of neutrals. It is flated, that these indulgences provoked the indignation of

the Emperor Napoleon. The first of it experienced by the King of Holland, was the defertion of his wife, the daughter of the French Emprels; who, after fome unfucceisful intrigues, withdrew from her husband to nes mother.

Louis Honaparte, wearied with these intrigues and having in vain solicited permission to retire, has at length abdicated the Throne, and with 'rawn himfelf into Italy. - The Dutch provin es 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 diffress, from which his moderation and princely humanity had but begun to relieve them."

Such are the flatements which private letters have brought-Louis Bonaparte is the best of his family ; no very great compliment this, our résulers may think .- His character is mild and humane-it has all those softer qualities which his brother wants, without any of those strong traits which his brother has-he is assable in his manners, unottentations in his livingwishing to make the people love rather than fear tiem. It was with great reluctance he astended the Throne, & he has been often heard to say, that he willied his Brother, would have suffered him to remain his subject-This disagreement between the brothers will iberease the diffention which has always prevailed in the Bonaparte greated Larverites:-Napoleves from the impa-

tience and violence of his temper, was never beloved—Joseph preserved the lituation of a m diator in the family. Another source of -clisagreement is the marked preference which Napoleon has always thewn to his wife's family the Beauharnois The rumbured 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 fince, 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 flation, they would endeavour to make a grand push out to get through the Gut of Gibraltar, and endeavour to form a junction with the Carthagena or Toulon squadron, or perhaps with both .- But Lord Collingwood is ever on the alert, and his cruifing frigates form a line of communication from of 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. Adlerbers, the successor of Baron Rehausen, came over in the packet with a Prussan officer, with dis patches from General Blucher to our govern-

The new Parliament met yesterday, but nothing more was done than he electing a Speaker. Mr. Abbot was unanimoutly chosen, every ember bearing tellimony to the ability, the independence, and the attention with which he has discharged the duties of that great slice 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 inthe House of Peers was very great.

ELMNEUR, JUNE 12 Private letters. - A report is in circulation that a battle has been fought between the Russan and French armies, in which the latter were leterted-we are without any correct information on this subject, but our belt nopes are for its con himation.

ST. PETERSBURGH, May 9. The Gazette of this city contains a list of 128 officers who were killed at the badie of Eylau. It also gives the names of 15 officers who died of their white.

General Tuschow has been appointed to the command of the corps which was under the orders of the General Ellen who is indisposed.

KINGSTON, (JAM.) June 30.

For a few days pall the weather has wore a very unlettled and threa en ng afficet, and on Sunday night last, a severe squall of wind, ac companied with a fall of rain, commenced in this city and lasted for some time, but no other injury enfued from it than blowing down a few of fences. The wind however continued in a great degree boifterous during the ongot, and yellerday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, began bloking with incress a view to, threat ening considerable injury to the imporing in the harbor, feveral of which broke from their moor ings and drifted against the wharves particularly time prize vessels as altitue. Valentine and Sulannah, merchantmen, both of which receiv ed considerable injury; the latter ip inging her bowsprit, rudder, &c.; but we regret most to state, that the Baronel's Longuieul merchant man, lately arrived in ballah from the Rio de la Plata broke from her auch irs and uplet immediately after: The crew fortunately clung to the sides, and were all preserved, except one poor boy who went down into the cabin to fave his clothes on perceiving the vellel going, bu the water rushed in so fath, that he was untortunately drowned. Great hopes are entertained that the veilel will be raifed, being very light & eve y endeavour uled by cutting away her top matts, cearing the rigging, a hip's b at with 18 barrels of lugar was likewife unfortu nately funk, and it is fair that fome of the people in her were growned. Many of the wharves received considerable damage from the thumping of the drifting ves its against them; it is also supposed that where es and dideren passage boats, mult have upiciduring the leve rity of the wind.

We are extremely happy to mention, that th boy, who was supposed to have perithed in the cabin of the Baroness Longuieul, had been mut providentially preserved, to the altonithment or the whole community. It appears that he got in o a lituation where he was just enabled to keep his head above water, gained a hrm fouting with his feet, an a hold above with he hands and that he remained in this pendous flate until yesterday morning, when, on the ver fel righting considerably, from the assittance at forded her, he came through one of the cabin. windows, and hailed a boat which was passing close by, to take him on shore, for he was to extremely weak and exhautted that he was unable to make any turther efforts to save his lite, or even when landed to fland on his legs. Such a miraculous escape from the jaws of de th, might seem almost to favour the doctrine of predellination.

## Ba timore Water Company.

NOTICE. Five Dollars on each share of stock held in this company, are requested to be paid at the Bank of Maryland, the first day of September

By order of the President and Directors, SAMUEL A. CHEW, Sec'ry. By the 3d article of the association it is provided, that if any person or persons holding any share or shares in this stock, shall fail for the space of three days (after the time limited for payment by notice as above) to make the payment so called for on his, her, or their share or shares, then all the said share or shares of

company. eo10tS august 1

such person or persons so failing, shall imme-

diately become and be forseited to the use of the

Intelligence Office,

The following situations are wanted viz .-Clerks want employment in dry goods and gricery stores, a man wants employment to post books, collect accounts or teach school in the country, apprentices wanted to different businesses, a man wanted to attend a small farm, a cook wanted, a negro boy wanted, a wet nurse wanted, a house wanted to rent, a furnished room wanted, wanted to purchase a negro woman, not to leave the city, a woman wants a child to nurse in her own house.

Persons wanting any of the above situations will be informed by applying as above. N.B. Wanted half shares UNION BANK STOCK for whole once, allowing an additional auvance.

MECHANIC'S BANK STOCK Wanted. And a few pieces RUSSIA, CANVASS for sugust 8

PRINTING-INK FOR SALE. Inquire at this Office.

American, Commercial Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1807.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated AUGUST 7, 1807. "Our city is free of Yellow sever, but

an epidemic called the Influenza, is so common, that more than 5,000 are now afflicted with it."

## AFFAIRS WITH ENGLAND.

The influence of the British in this country, and the aid given to it by the old tories of the revolution, alone prevented the earlier arrival of the present crisis in our affairs: there was no species of wrong that could have been impoled, that we did not experience long before the attack on the Chesapeake Matters being fall vergi g towards the last resort of an oppressed nation; and whether the late murder and seizure of Americans had been perpetrated or not, a war must have been the consequence of the tyrannical conduct of the British naval power and of the refusal to relax or abandon the system of maratime plunder and impressment.

Charles Fox, well acquainted with the difficulties that opposed themselves to an accommodation, and convinced that there was little profpect of the abandonment of usur pations, which balit had induced Britain to consider as rights, and which force alone had compelled me neutral powers of hurope to submit to, with any degree of patience; gave it as his opinion, that in the exilling circumstances it was better to give up the idea f a treaty altogether, as it would be impossible to make one that both nations would agree to, and that he would do every thing in his power, as minister, to preferve ha meny by an observance of our rights.

This great man's opinion, explains at once his own precari us situation, and the real poli cy of the British government; he knew very well that for ages, the laws of ations had ceased to be a barrier against the B itish naval encreachments; he knew that our demands were jad, zitd made under the highest authoriry among civilized states; and that we would not abandon our rights-but he was aware allo, that no minister could dare to acknewlege those rights, without a cer ainty of expulsi n from office; and he was therefoleanxi us to prevent negociation, as well because it could not have ended amicably, as to prevent his exposure to the d lemma of expulsi n from pow r or a persiliance in a system which he could not justi-

The necessity, however, for security strong. er than that of the word of Fox, whose life and power were alike of uncertain diration, was increased by the injuries and insult, experienced from Britith ships: and n gociation was continued. But, as Fox predicted, the great and principal ground for complaint was laughed at, and it was unequivocally refused to guirantee by treaty the safety of our own scafaring citizens the British insifted on what they called rights but who h there is no 'aw to justify or sanction; and consequently the treaty, which contained no guarantee of the kind demanded, was returned by our government.

As we could not obtain justice from the min istry f which Fox formed a member, there was no ground to expect it from his enemies Dundas, as his fuce ssor in power, had all the inclination to harrass us yet mire than we had been; and we now find that he extended usurpation from the fearch of private to that of public ships The attack on the Chefap ake ne first act, under this new ulurpation : luch n attempt was never before made by any power; and if we submit to it, we shall not only be disgraced ourselves, but our submission will be held up to the world and to pollerity as pro f or jestifi ation of a right, to preferve uch a courie constantly in future. Bri ain has conflacily taken advantage of the weakness of neutrals, to uturp an authority ver them, treat hem as if they were dependent' privinces, and Atterwards quoted the usurpation as authority tor continuing and enforcing it-Holland, D-n mark, Sweden, and even Russia, have been co pelled to acquietce in these usurpati ne, because they never could unite for their general descrice : to prevent their union, they have be: n hept butchering each other, under the pay of

We had for fixteen years been appreaching the crisis, that should determine whether we were will g to bow down to England alsothat crisis mult have arrived, whether our countrymen had been murdered, as they have recently been, or not. That national outrage, however; has had the great and glorious effect of unit ng all parties in desence of their country, and, however we may deplote the fate of the men that were ilaughtered, we must ail rejoice that their murder has produced-the destruction of british corrupt influence; the union of men, who were kept in constant hostility with each other by the artifices of Bilish spies; and the unanimous resolution of the nation to endure any pri-

vation, and meet any danger, to obtain redrees. Had not this outrage been committed, the question of rights under the laws of nations would have afforded such a field for deception to British hirelings, that there could scarcely have arisen an union of sentiment even among the best men; we should, for some time longer, have been subjected to private wrongs and robberies, which might have been palliated or concealed by artifice from public knowledge. The ques tion now, however, is plain and comprehensible by men of every capacity—the nation has been most grossly outraged, and our own waters have been tinged with the blood of our own citizens. There can be no negociation, after this, as to the rights of neutrals and belligerents-there can be no acking or soliciting, as if there existed a doubt of our cause—there is in fact but one alternative left to us, submission to the indignity, or a resolution to avenge the outrage in case reparation is refused; and there is but one alternative for England, to grant us prompt and ample reparation, or by refusing render it our duty, interest and inclination to cuforce it. Redress has been demanded, and it is for England to decide whether or not there shall be war: there is now a war like a peace, the aword is suspended, and nothing can arrest the blow but ample repara-

Whether that reparation will be granted or not, is the question of greatest moment and difficulty. If we dould calculate from the manifest interest of the people of Britain what will be her conduct, no one would hesitate to determine; but we have no sue criterion-for her present out-lawed condition, het bankrupt government, and flarving population, are lamentable proofs that the interest of the nation has formed no part of the policy of the government. Avarice and pride of naval power have ever flood in the way of accommodation with neutrals ; we live can hope for no juffice from such an abandoned

ministry as the present a and however correct. it may have been to make the demand for reparation, it is the beight of folly to expect it.-We have every teason to conclude that there will be a resort to force.

## HERMAN BLANNERHASSE I.

This person is in continement, in the Penitentiary in this city—he was apprehended at Lexington in-Kentucky: and the following tads are communicated.

Mr. D Meade of that flate, was summoned to the trial of col Burr 23 2 witness. He was in this city, when the Grand ury found an indiament against Mr. B .- He returned to Kentucky, and there found Mr. B .- Mr. Meads gave information to Judge Todd, who issued a warrant upon Mr. Meide's affidavit .- Mr. Meade was then appointed Deputy Marshal of the flate, and conducted Mr. Blannerhasset to this place under a guard -They arrived in this city on Tuesday lak, and B. was immediately conveyed to the penitentiary by the marshal of Virginia, under a capias for Freason. Richmond paper.

The High Court of Errors and Appeals for the flate of Pennsylvania, have lately held their sittings at Philadelphia. Of seven causes, which came up to then from the Supreme Court, they have reversed the judgments given in five. This is, perhaps, among the most thisking inflances that can be adduced of the uncertainty of the law, and must painfully affect every man who properly appreciates the importance of a clear and certain system for the ad. ministration of justice.

Nat. Intel.

Extract of a letter, dated Boston, Au-

"I read a few days since, a letter from. Admiral Berkeley, dated Halifax, July --, to the British Consul here. It appears very clear by this, that the affair off your capes, cannot, and will not be traced to higher authority than the Admiral. He writes this letter, he says, in consequence of the many mistatements he had seen in. our papers. He says the men demanded were deserters, openly enlisted at Norfolk, by, the lieutenant of the Chesapeake, knowing them to be such; who paraded Norfolk with them, after being demanded by an English officer; when they publicly enlisted. He adds, these same men were demanded by the English consul at Norfolk, and again by the English minister without effect. So much sor Berkeley's story, who must begin to feel a little larmed, or he would scarcely have taken the trouble to give any explanation."

> AMERICAN CONSULATE, St. Jago de Cuba.

Died on the 9th instant, Mr. E.D. WARD WELSH, late of Charleston His clothes, papers, and effects, are deposited in the office of this Consulate. MAURICE ROGERS.

July 19th, 1807.

The printers in the different states will pleate publish the foregoi g, for the information of his relatives and friends.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

New-York, 8th mo. 6th, 1807.

Respecte! Friend, In compliance with thy request, I hasten to give a short account of the sickness so prevalent at present in this city.

Some instances of a occurred as early as the middle of last months and it has continued to increase so rapidly that it is now jurged . nearly one half of our citizens are affected

It appears to be a species of Influenza, attacking with most of the usual symptoms of that complaint, particularly with pain in the head, breast, back and limbs; cough and soreness of the throat and stomach; lassitude, restlessness and prostration of strength; fre- . quently a nausea, and constiputed state of the bowels, preceded or accompanied with chills, thirst, an increased pulse and fever.

It may not be wholly foreign or improper to remark, that a species of opthalmia, or inffammation of the eyes, which attacked very suddenly, and frequently produced an immediate suffusion, preceded, and still continues to

This affection of the eyes, though it has been somewhat general and severe, has mostly yielded to the usual remedies.

Whether the present epidemic disease is to be considered as a harbinger, or as a modification of some other, must be left for future of servation and experience to determine. This much, however, may, I think, be said, that since its prevalence, few other disorders of much importance or severity have appeared.

Notwithstanding the general prevalence of this epidemic, it is not often attended with very severe or dangerous symptoms, but mostly yields to medical treatment. Indeed, a large proportion are not confined to their beds or rooms, and do not apply for medical assist-

The general plan of treatment that I have pursued, and which I would recommend, is. 1st. To promote a gentle perspiration by bathing the feet in warm water, and by drinking freely of warm liquids, such as infusious of: Sage, Thoroughwort (commonly called Boneset) or Snakeroot.

2. To allay the soreness and cough by frequent draughts of infusions of Wheat Bran. Red Elm Bark, Flaxseed, or Liquorice. When the above symptoms are severe; Spermaceti and Honey may be used, with the addition of Elixir Paregoric, crother opiates, par-

ticularly at bed time. 3. If there be much musea, the stomach area may be rinsed with linkewarm draughts of water, Cardnus, or Camemile Tea; or, if it, these prove insufficient to cleanse the stomach. a little of Epicacuanha, or Antimonial Winc.

may be added. . To open the bowels by some cooling: purging medicines, or clysters.

5. In robust and plethoric constitutions, when the pain is severe, the pulse full, and pneumonie symptoms threaten or attend, bloodletting may be practised, with the other usual remedies in such cases.

SHADR! CH RICKETSON