

BOSTON, August 7. We were favored yesterday with Halibut to July 21.

A gentleman from Canada states, that every class of people there appear to be at war with the United States.

Dorchester last week, at the beat of drum, volunteers enough offered to meet that town's quota of the 100,000 militia.

NEW-YORK, August 8. Extract of a letter from Messrs. John Ross & Co. merchants at Malta to merchants Newburyport, dated May 23.

We regret to inform that the ship Massachusetts, Buntin, has been detained brought in here by an English privateer proceeding on a voyage from Pernambuco to Manicedonia, in ballast.

June 3.—We are sorry to inform the Massachusetts, by sentence pronounced this day, has been condemned.

Letter, dated June 6, from the same, is the owners to appeal, and they are allowed twelve months for that purpose.

Extract of a letter from captain John Buntin of the ship Massachusetts, commencing at Malta, June 5.

This place is full of prize vessels, and lying in daily. There are 18 sail of Americans sent in here, some with valuable cargoes, and it is considered that it is not much short of 600,000 dollars of American property detained and stored in this port.

Foreign Intelligence.—By the arrival of the ship Pallas, captain E. C. Pitt, from Liverpool, we have received regular files of London papers and the King's Lists to the evening of the 23d of June inclusive—nineteen days later than received.

London, June 14. The Dutch Shipping at Batavia. The private journal of capt. Vicomte Batavia, it appears that the frigate Maria Reygersburgh, of 44 guns, was taken by Sir Edward Pellew's private ships.

The following vessels were burnt near the coast side of the bay were burnt and destroyed, viz. The Phœnix, 32 guns; brig Adventure, 20 do.; Zeeploeg (Sealower) 14 do. Vessels.

Amesteyn, force unknown; ship of 18 guns; brig Ceres, force unknown; Company's ships. Soelheyd (Swift) force unknown.

The east side of the bay were burnt and destroyed, viz. the two finest frigates, both of which belong to the Emperor of Samarra, and another large vessel of the name unknown. During the capture some of the American vessels were obliged to slip their cables and to keep clear of the shot, which was directed at them.

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.

Extract of a dispatch from Major-General Frazer to the Rt. Hon. H. E. Fox, dated on board his Majesty's ship Canopus, Aboukir Bay, April 21, 1807.

I have the mortification to acquaint you that the second attempt that I thought necessary to make against Roteita 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.

Order of Council.—At a Court held at the Queen's Palace on Wednesday last, the following Order in Council was issued:—

June 17.—It is this day ordered by His Majesty in Council, that all ships and goods belonging to the Inhabitants of Harburg and Bremen, which, since the 1st of January last, have been, and are now detained in the ports of this Kingdom, shall be returned 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.

June 22. The Vienna Court Gazette draws a very different picture of the state of affairs in Turkey from the French and Dutch papers.

It is reported that a change has taken place in the Russian Ministry; that Baron Budberg has resigned, and M. Novoziltsov received the port folio of foreign affairs.

Holland is a pretty strangely situated country, and she is with out a chief magistrate.—Louis Bonaparte, according to private letters from Holland, has abdicated the throne in consequence of a misunderstanding with his brother.

Private letters state that as soon as Louis Bonaparte was placed upon the Throne he law 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 direct medium of neutrals.

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.

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 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 affable in his manners, unostentatious in his living, wishing to make the people love rather than fear him.

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 rumored 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 Cadix, 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 endeavour to make a grand push out to get through the Gut of Gibraltar, and endeavour to form a junction with the Carthagenian or Toulon squadron, or perhaps with both.—But Lord Collingwood is ever on the alert, and his cruising frigates form a line of communication from off Cadix Bay to his fleet in the offing for the purpose of communicating information directly by telegraphic signals.

June 25. The new Swedish Minister, M. Adlerberg, the successor of Baron Rehusen, 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.

Private letters.—A report is in circulation that a battle has been fought between the Russian and French armies, in which the latter were defeated—we are without any correct information on this subject, but our best hopes are for its continuation.

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

KINGSTON, (Jama.) June 30. For a few days past the weather has worn a very unsettled and disagreeable aspect, and on Sunday night last, a severe squall of wind, accompanied with a fall of rain, commenced in this city and lasted for some time, but no other injury ensued from it than blowing down a few fences.

As we could not obtain justice from the Ministry, which Fox formed a member, there was no ground to expect it from his enemies Dundas, as his success in power had all the inclination to harass us yet more than we had been; and we now find that he extended usurpation from the seizure of private to that of public ships.

We are extremely happy to mention, that the boy, who was supposed to have perished in the cabin of the Baroness Longueuil had been miraculously preserved, to the astonishment of the whole community.

We had for sixteen years been approaching the crisis that should determine whether we were willing to bow down to England also—that crisis must have arrived, whether our countrymen had been murdered, as they have recently been, or not.

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.

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 such person or persons so failing, shall immediately become and be forfeited to the use of the company.

Intelligence Office, The following situations are wanted viz.— Clerks want employment in dry goods and grocery 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.

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

PRINTING-INK FOR SALE. Inquire at this Office.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated August 7, 1867.

"Our city is free of Yellow fever, 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.

Charles Fox, well acquainted with the difficulties that opposed themselves to an accommodation, and convinced that there was little prospect of the abandonment of usurpation, which had induced Britain to consider as rights, and which force alone had compelled the neutral powers of Europe to submit to, with any degree of patience; gave it as his opinion, that in the existing circumstances it was better to give up the idea of 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 preserve his men by an observance of our rights.

The necessity, however, for security stronger than that of the word of Fox, whose life and power were alike of uncertain duration, was increased by the injuries and insult, experienced from British ships; and negotiation was continued. But, as Fox predicted, the great and principal ground for complaint was laughed at, and it was unequally refused to guarantee by treaty the safety of our own seafaring citizens—the British insisted on what they called rights but which is no law to justify or sanction; and consequently the treaty, which contained no guarantee of the kind demanded, was returned by our Government.

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Sweden, and even Russia, have been compelled to acquiesce in these usurpations, because they never could unite for their general defence: to prevent their union, they have been kept by checking each other, under the pay of England.

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Whether that repatriation will be granted or not, is the question of greatest moment and difficulty. If we could 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 such criterion—for her present out-lawed condition, her bankrupt government, and starving population; are lamentable proofs that the interest of the nation has formed a part of the policy of the government.

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 observation and experience to determine.

1. To promote a gentle perspiration by bathing the feet in warm water, and by drinking freely of warm liquids, such as infusions of Sage, Thoroughwort (commonly called Boneset) or Snakeroot.

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