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coasts of La Plata to a great extent towards, had submitted to the English arms, and had sent their town Magistrates as Deputies to the English General.

Letters from Holland of the 8th inst. state, that accounts had been received of an Armistice having been agreed upon between the French and Russians for six weeks, dated from the 11th instant, the day on which it was signed at the head-quarters of the former.

A private letter from Hamburg, dated the 7th inst. speaking of the arrival in Holland of the long-expected expedition from England, says, "We have expected the Expedition from England so long, that we now begin to think that should it ever arrive, it will be at that season when the frost will prevent the transports from returning; at all events, come when it may, it will not prevent the conclusion of a Treaty, which is in a state of great forwardness, having for its object the adjustment of preliminaries, which will terminate the differences between France and the Allied Powers."

A ship has been lost off the Scilly Islands, and it is feared that all on board have perished. A pilot boat, which sailed the Seven Stones on the 29th ult. discovered the masts of a ship, which it is supposed had struck on the preceding day, and foundered. She is believed, from her canvas, to have been a foreign vessel.

Eighteen thousand three hundred and seventy hives, 50 tons tallow, and 6170 lb. Cortex Peru have already been imported from Monte Video, and entered at the Custom-house.

Mr. Thornton, the India Director, and Member for brigwater, has received His Majesty's permission to use the name of Asiatic, instead of Thornton.

It is much feared that the Blenheim, on board of which Sir T. Troubridge sailed, has been lost. A letter from an Officer on board the Harrier sloop of war, dated Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, March 13, states, that being in company with the Blenheim and Java, a dreadful storm came on whilst they were off the Mauritius, lat. 26, 21, long. 64, 11, on the 1st of February, during which the Harrier lost sight of them. The storm greatly increased during the night, and the latter had a narrow escape, but at length arrived at the Cape on the 26th of February. Neither the Blenheim nor Java had been heard of at the date of the latest accounts (5th April) from the Cape. The Blenheim is stated to have been in a very decayed state and much lumbered with stores, and the Java to have been badly manned, and extremely crank.

Gen. Michelson's army has lately received reinforcements from the governments of Taganrog and Odessa. The old Prince Protowsky exerts himself in obtaining reinforcements for Gen. Michelson's army.

The insurrection in Romania continues. Much animosity subsists between Mustafaja Bairaktar, of Kutschuck, and the Ayan of Pniopolpel. These disturbances operate very seriously in increasing the difficulty of provisioning the army of the Grand Vizier. The blockade of all the ports in the Ionian and Egean seas, by the Russians, has caused a great scarcity at Constantinople; and in consequence of the arrears due to the troops, the garrison of the Dardanelles have lately mutinied, and left their post. The Commandant however, overtook them at Budjukdere, and prevailed on them to return, by promising them a speedy payment.

The ci-devant Grand Vizier, Jussuf Pacha, has suddenly surprised and taken the castle of Anacria, very important for its situation at the mouth of the Phasis. The garrison was extremely weak. A similar attempt upon Samhal failed altogether.

M. Lablanche, the Secretary to the French Legation, and Lieutenant Colonel Peuton, have set out from Constantinople, to Fern al Schah, to conduct the operations of the Persians against Georgia.

The Emperor will return to Vienna through Styria, and is expected here on the first of June.

His Highness the Archduke Joseph has been suddenly attacked with a spitting of blood, and is very much indisposed.

Yesterday a detachment of Saxon Body Guards returned to Dresden, from Silesia. The Imperial Austrian cordon has lately extended as far as the frontier village of Mexdorf, in Upper Lusatia.

Russian, Prussian, and French Couriers, are continually arriving from the head-quarters, and at Warsaw, but none of them bring intelligence of any movements among the armies.

In the letter from Silesia it is stated, that there are between 17 and 20,000 men in Glatz. Dantzig surrendered for want of powder. General Kalkreuth has already arrived at Konigsburg, where he has been introduced to the King of Prussia. Lord Gower and the Earl of Pembroke are both here.

According to reports from the fishermen of Heligoland and Blankenle, the Captains Burmeister, Schmidt, and Peterlon, navigating under the Danish flag, and bound from Altona to Tenningen, have been sent back by the English Squadron that forms the blockade of the Elbe. The Squadron lies at anchor before Cuxhaven.

The capture of Dantzig forms an epoch in war, or rather, perhaps it may be said to mark the commencement of the second campaign. It is some consolation to find, that the garrison has obtained terms of capitulation which, though formerly very usual, have within a few years been seldom granted. The partisans of the French seem themselves half-afraid of this; and it has therefore been simply announced, that the garrison of Dantzig has obtained the terms formerly granted to Metz. You will find, on a reference to the history of the campaign of 1793, that the capitulation of that city, which took place on the 22d of July, allowed the French garrison to march out of the fortress with all the honors of war, promising not to bear arms against Prussia during twelve months. Some of the papers assert, that near the close of the war, the capture of Dantzig was

considered as the prelude of a very speedy peace. The better opinion, however, seems to be, that the event of a general engagement will first be waited; and that a battle may be shortly expected. In the mean while, the French are solicitous that their recent acquisition should not be overlooked; nor its importance underrated. We see from the papers, that in the different places the fall of Dantzig is celebrated by the military; and yesterday, also the city soldiers of Hamburg were forced reluctantly to make their cannon roar out that announcement which is returned only by the groans of every patriotic German.

Information has been brought from Stralsund, that Gen. Ruchel is arrived there. Every day fresh supplies were coming in. It is said that there are from 6 to 8000 Prussians stationed in the Island of Rugen; but the King of Sweden has not yet announced the termination of the armistice.

The Altona Mercury of yesterday states, that the head-quarters of General Bruue are removed from Stettin to Anclam; and that, according to the latest information from Demmen, on the 29th, the Swedish Colonel, Von Tawall, was about to return to Stralsund, having made arrangements concerning the prisoners of war.

While the measures of the King of Sweden indicate no decline of zeal in the common cause, the French Papers continue to hold forth the language concerning him, which might reasonably excite suspicion, had we not full confidence in the character of the Monarch, and were we not well acquainted with the perfidious arts of sowing dissensions and jealousy, in which the enemy is without a rival. It is sometimes amusing to observe how suddenly the French papers change their tone. To day, it is to be expected that the wisdom of the British Cabinet will soon make them perceive that England has more to fear from the vast power of Russia, than even France, and that an union of these two States is necessary for their common existence. To-morrow attempts will be benevolently made to show the brave and well-meaning, but misled Alexander, how nobly and wisely he would act were he to head a confederacy against the tyrants of the sea. But the name and character of no one are bandied from side to side more unremittingly than those of Frederick William. There is no doubt that the capture of Dantzig has occasioned a sort of compassion for the good King, who is so lamentably enslaved and tyrannized by the Northern Czar.

WILMINGTON, (D.) August 3. James M. Brown, expelled removed from this State, has resigned his seat as Representative in the Congress of the U. States.

NORFOLK, August 7. CAPTAIN R. TAYLOR, who went down to the Triumph on public business, returned this morning; from him we learn that the Triumph in the bay, and the Celanone, in the roads, are the only British ships in the waters. With Captain Taylor, went down the proprietors of some negroes that had got on board the Triumph, where Sir Thomas Hardy detained them until they could be identified and claimed, which being done, they were delivered to their owners.

It is but justice in us to state, that all the gentlemen who have gone down on business with Sir Thomas Hardy, speak in terms of the highest respect for his character, and of the polite attention which he manifests to them.

HALFAX, (N. C.) August 3. On Monday last, a number of the gentlemen of this town assembled together, for the purpose of forming themselves into an independent company of Infantry. It is their intention, as soon as they are properly equipped, to tender their services to the President.

CHARLESTON, July 31. We are happy to learn that Captain Kalkreuth, the commanding officer of Fort Johnson, has received advice that a large supply of cannon and military stores have been ordered to this city for the defence of our harbor. Six cannon, 13 and 24 pounders, with travelling carriages, and ten 18 pounders, are directed by the Secretary of War, to be deposited in this city, under the charge of the officer commanding the Militia.

Died, on the 25th instant, Col. ALEXANDER MONTAIGNE, in the 57th year of his age. In him another patriot of '76 hath cloied the scene of life, who possessed a large share of all the qualifications that form a statesman, soldier and worthy citizen; and his vivacity, civility and genteel deportment evinced he was the well bred gentleman.

SAVANNAH, July 30. PRICES CURRENT. Cotton, Sea Island, 37 1-2 cents Upland, 18 a 19 1-2 Corn, \$1 60 scarce Flour, 8 75 a 9 Rice, 3 25 a 3 50 dull

A New Pamphlet. THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, And may be purchased at the Bookstore of Messrs. WARNER & HANNA, Price 25 Cents, AN ESSAY Towards an Exposition of the Futility of Thomas Paine's Objections to the Christian Religion. Being a reply to a late Pamphlet written by him, entitled, "Examination of the passages in the New Testament, quoted from the Old, & called Prophecies concerning Jesus Christ," &c. &c. By JOHN B. COLVIN. d August 11

Intelligence Office, No. 133, Baltimore street, five doors east of Light street. 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. Persons wanting any of the above situations will be informed by applying as above. N. B. Wanted half shares UNION BANK STOCK for whole ones, allowing an additional advance. MECHANIC'S BANK STOCK Wanted. And a few more RUSSIA CANVASSERS for Sale. August 3

The British order of Council which we published yesterday, fully develops the intentions of the English government with respect to retaliation on the French for their decree of Nov. 21, 1866. The inhabitants of Hamburg and Bremen are to be permitted to trade with Great Britain or with neutral nations, and even to French ports, provided in the latter case the trade be carried on between British & French ports exclusively; but no commerce is to be allowed between French and neutral ports to the said inhabitants. In this subtle policy may easily be discerned the sensibility of Britain with regard to her manufactures; she has felt the effects of the French decree, and wishes by a kind of circuitous interloping traffic, to keep up her intercourse with the continent of Europe. In that order, too, we perceive the vulnerable part of Great Britain. Manufactures and trade are the true Achilles heel of that country. If the American arrows are launched at them with vigor, we strike her in a vital part; she cannot resist the stroke; but must fall beneath the attack. Those who advise the building of a navy to cope with England on the ocean, do nothing more than invite us to a century of disgrace and humiliation; for that term at least would be necessary to equip a fleet competent to contend with her; and after all, the event would be doubtful: But a blow at her manufacturing and trading system would settle the business at once. Why should we take a bull by the horns at a time that we have not sufficient strength to manage him in that way, when we can so readily overcome him by piercing him through the loins?

Gen. Nathaniel Massie, Samuel Huntington, Esquire, and Colonel Return J. Meigs, are candidates for the governorship of the state of Ohio, at an approaching election. They are all represented to be respectable characters and worthy of the station.

A Savannah paper of July 30, observes, "Never do we recollect to have seen our harbor so destitute of shipping as at present—excepting three sail at five Fathom, there is not a square rigged vessel in the port."

A writer in the Petersburg (V.) Republican, remarks, that Col. Burr has adopted the scripture maxim, that "freedom is found in a multitude." Hence his great anxiety to enlist a multitude of armies in his defence.

The best reply that could be made to Luther Martin's egotistical letter to the gentlemen of Elkton who teased and resisted him, would be a few quotations from his unmannerly observations on the Executive of the United States in the court at Richmond on Burr's trial. It might then be ascertained which are the most culpable, a man who violates his professional privileges to abuse the chief magistrate of the country, or the honest citizens who on the Fourth of July indulged themselves in expressions of just indignation at the conduct of a person who, taking those that are accused of treason by the hand, braves and defies the government of his country.

A letter-writer from Richmond observes that a report had prevailed that Burr had dismissed Luther Martin. This the writer does not believe; neither can we credit it. If the Colonel wishes to tease his enemies, he will certainly retain Martin in preference to all the other counsel; for his head has got a tongue in it like the clapper of a town bell, and you have nothing to do but to give the right string a pull to set it a-going at an unmerciful rate.

Morgan Lewis, late Governor of the state of New York, has got into the way of suing for libels. The editor of the Catskill Recorder has lately been served with "two bits of parchment" from his former excellency. There is no telling what a man may do when he is in a passion.

The Boston Repertory sneers at the idea of gun-boats and 100,000 militia; and demands how we are to fight the British, "whose home is on the deep?" It is truly ludicrous to observe the motions of such spirits as write for the Repertory. They think nothing can be done except we put to sea; that we can only bring the British to terms by encountering them on the ocean. Poor, indeed, would be our chance of success, if we had no other mode of attack than that! If we had in existence all the ships put in commission by Washington & Adams (rotten timbers and all) and three times as many besides, we could stand no chance with the fleets of England. But there is a mode of fighting her which will be speedily effectual. We can fight her in her manufactures, and there we can overcome her. And we can do this according to the Fabian mode of procedure; not by fighting; but by not fighting; by minding our own business and having no intercourse with the pirates of the ocean. If they attack our ports, our gun-boats will help to beat them off; and if they dare to land, our 100,000 militia will give a good account of them. The experiment on the part of the United States will not be, which can beat on the high seas; but which nation can do without friendly intercourse the longest.

Many of the federal editors are like Luther...

when the first flash of public indignation for the outrage on the Chesapeake appeared, they drew in their heads; but now they think the public mind is a little cooled, and they may thrust their heads out again and snap as usual. The best way to serve such animals is to lay them broad on their backs, and in that position let them kick.

Because republican prints have endeavored to demonstrate that a war with the U. States would be more disastrous to Great Britain than to America, certain willings charge them with endeavors to excite hostilities at all events. Those willings might as well say that a peaceable man who threatened to punish the insults of a bully by law was endeavoring to provoke him to battle.

The reader may have remarked in yesterday's paper, the curious manner in which Louis, king of Holland, is complimented by the English journalists. This leads to a suspicion that he has become the dupe of England in some way, or that he has manifested too much weakness in his conduct to suit the purposes of Napoleon, with regard to his views against British commerce. Allowing the story to be true in substance, we should not be surprised to learn that Louis has been deposed and banished to Italy, for having acted in too favorable a manner towards the English trade. Various accounts from Holland, stating certain relaxations that were to be made in the French decree of blockade, sanction this opinion.

The editor of the Norfolk Ledger tells us that "negroes had got on board the Triumph," Sir Thomas Hardy's ship; but he would oblige the public more by explaining how they "got on board," and why "the polite attention" of Sir Thomas suffered them to remain on board at all. See Norfolk head.

A Salem paper says that Daniel Martin, one of the seamen to obtain whom the outrage was committed on the Chesapeake by the Leopard, and who is stated to be a native of Westport, is ascertained to have been born in St. Domingo. He is a mixture of Indian and Spanish. When a boy he was taken and brought away as an apprentice, by captain Howland, who was there on a whaling voyage. He lived with captain H. till his death, which happened about 4 years ago, but soon afterwards ran away from his mistress, being then about 19 years of age. It is not probable he was ever naturalized.

The letter of Admiral Berkely to the British Consul at Boston, may furnish a kind of explanation of the course pursued by the Boston federal papers. They take precisely the same ground that Berkely does. Berkely appears to rely for his justification entirely upon the circumstance of the seamen in dispute being deserters. The Boston prints support him by saying if they were deserters that makes the case worse for America. The British Admiral knew, it seems, what he was about when he wrote to the Consul at Boston; there are two or three papers there, it would appear, very much at his service. As soon as they got the scent they pursued the game in full cry; and every day they become more confident and bold in their strictures in favor of Great-Britain on the subject of the late outrage on the Chesapeake. The Repertory, the Gazette, and the Centinel, seem to be running a race, anxious to show their affection for the British cause, and to vindicate the order of Admiral Berkely. The first mentioned of these papers of the date of the 7th instant, has the following paragraph: "Americans, keep your eyes and your thoughts upon the movements of your government. There is a deep game now playing."

What shall we think of such language? Instead of pointing the public attention to British atrocity, to the vile government of that nation which, according to one of its own most eloquent writers, "maintains a greater mass of human wretchedness and guilt than all the other political crimes of the age," the people of America are called upon to watch their own government. This is in the true conjuring style! Lo! here; lo! there; they cry: But their sole intention is to keep the eyes of spectators from themselves and their abettors, whilst they play off their tricks of delusion and error.

Amsterdam, June 30, 1867. "The negotiations for peace, if ever they existed, seem now to be broken off, and the public opinion looks upon the continuance of war as inevitable." An Amsterdam Price Current to the above date is also received at the Office of the REGISTER, which states American produce to be lower than at the last date by former arrivals. Phil. pap.

Departed this life on Wednesday morning, the 12th instant, at her family residence in Old-Town, Miss RACHEL COLVIN, beloved in her life, and deeply and sincerely lamented in her death. The malady which proved fatal to this amiable and accomplished young lady, was a pulmonary consumption; under the lingering afflictions of which, through all its distressing grades, she preserved a fortitude and cherished a resignation to the will of Heaven, that was truly pious and exemplary.

For her alas! the op'ning morn of life, No flatt'ring promise of sweet health e'er gave; Long time the Vital Spark with Death held strife; 'Till, doom'd to yield! she sunk into the grave.

Departed this life, at five o'clock yesterday morning, after a short but severe illness, Mr. Samuel McCrea, Printer, aged 38 years, formerly of Strabane, Ireland, and a respectable resident of Baltimore for upwards of ten years.

The schr. Eliza, Whittridge, and allop Critterion, Drinkwater, both from Baltimore, have arrived at Salem. As the appearance of a rupture with Great-Britain on account of the late attack on the Chesapeake, has put every person on the alert to find where she is most vulnerable, we have here given a statement of her population in Canada, hoping it may be acceptable to a number of our readers. Great Britain claims all the country inhabitable by Europeans lying north and east of the U. States, excepting Greenland, which belongs to Denmark. The following are the population of the British provinces—Upper Canada 200,000 Lower Canada 250,000 what is Kingston, Detroit, Niagara, Quebec, Montreal, Cape Breton, Island, 2000 New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, 12,000 Prince Edward Island, 10,000 Fredericton, Halifax, St. John's, Lunenburg, Charlottetown, Newfoundand 2000. The schr. Eliza, Whittridge, and allop Critterion, Drinkwater, both from Baltimore, have arrived at Salem. Many of the federal editors are like Luther...