

NEW-YORK, August 11.
 Continuation of Foreign News.—On turning over our files of London papers we find a number of articles of considerable interest; and the mills of to-day furnishing nothing of importance, we have been copious in our selections for this evening's COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.
 Downing-street, June 13.
 The following intelligence has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major-General Alexander McKenzie Fraser, commanding his Majesty's land forces in Egypt, transmitted in a letter from the Right Hon. Gen. Fox, to the Right Hon. William Windham.

Extract of the copy of a letter from Major-General A. M. Fraser, to the Right Hon. William Windham, dated Alexandria, April 21, 1807, transmitted to him by Gen. Fox, the original not having been received.

Sir,
 My letter of the 27th ultimo has already informed you that in consequence of the strong representation of Major Miller, his Majesty's resident here, (a copy of which I then transmitted) stating the risk the inhabitants of Alexandria run of being starved, unless Rosetta and Rhamanie were taken possession of by his Majesty's troops, I had, with the concurrence of Rear-Admiral Sir John Duckworth, detached the 3rd Regiment and Chateaux Britanniques, under Major-General Wauchope and Brigadier-General Meade, for that purpose.

I am now under the disagreeable necessity of acquainting you that, contrary to all expectation, this measure did not succeed. Our troops took possession of the heights of Abourmander (which command the town) without any loss; but from circumstances as yet unexplained, the General, instead of keeping his post there, unfortunately attempted to go into the town with his whole force without any previous examination of it, when the troops were so severely handled from the windows and tops of the houses, without ever seeing their enemy, that it was thought expedient to retire; more especially a Major-General Wauchope was unfortunately killed, and the second in command, Brigadier-General Meade, severely wounded.

The troops, I understand, although certainly placed in a most trying and perilous situation, behaved extremely well; and after having suffered, I am sorry to say, very materially in killed and wounded, retired to Aboukir, in good order, without molestation, from whence I directed them to return to Alexandria.

This certainly has been a very heavy and unexpected stroke upon us, more especially as every information led me to conclude, that the disposition, if any, would be trifling; and every precaution was recommended that prudence could suggest.

Finding, however, by the renewed representation of Major Miller, corroborated by the personal application of the Sorbagi, or chief magistrate, in the name of the people at large, that famine would be the certain and immediate consequence of our remaining at Alexandria, without the occupation of Rosetta, I have, with the concurrence, advice and co-operation of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Louis, (who commands the squadron here since the departure of Sir John Duckworth) detached another corps under the command of the honorable Brigadier-General Stewart and Colonel Oswald (as per margin) to effect this purpose, without which it appears impossible that the measure proposed by his Majesty's Ministers, of keeping possession of Alexandria, can be accomplished.

Detachment of Royal Artillery, Detachment of the 20th Light Dragoons, Detachment of Seamen, Light Infantry Battalions of 35th Regiment, 2d Battalion of 79th Regiment, Regiment de Roll, amounting in the whole to about 2500 men.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, June 19.
 Doubts having arisen whether the Notice of the 11th of March 1807, of the blockade at the entrances of the rivers Ems, Weiser, and Elbe, was intended to include, and did include, all rivers, ports and places on the coast between the said rivers Eibe, Weiser, and Ems, the right hon. George Canning, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, has now directed the ministers of neutral powers, resident at this court, that the said blockade was intended to include all rivers, ports, and places between the said rivers; and that it will be maintained and enforced with respect to the whole coast from the Elbe to the Ems.

June 19.
 Our Plymouth letter contains the details of some pretty pickings which the Pomone has made in a cruise off L'Orient. A few days ago she fell in shore to reconnoitre, the discovered coming round the land a fleet of 40 sail of brigs, &c. deeply laden, under convoy of a gun brig and cutter, which from their signals discovered on board the Pomone, plainly indicated they knew her to be an enemy (though she is a French built ship) and began to make for the shore. The Pomone made sail after them and soon got up with, captured and manned 12 sail and two the funk, and others driven ashore. The 12 sail are arrived at Plymouth; they are laden with wheat, flour, brandies, &c. for the use of the Brest fleet.

June 20.
 The King.—For the last six weeks, or two months, his Majesty's sight has been in a state of gradual decay. The most eminent of the Faculty have had frequent consultations upon the subject of performing an operation; it was determined on until the last week. The operation of couching will take place on the night eye, and the greatest hopes are entertained of its success.

The eye in its present state, is depicted about three-fourths. The operation takes place in about a fortnight. If every thing succeeds agreeably to the present sanguine expectations of the medical attendants, the King will soon after depart for Weymouth. In every other respect we have the heartfelt satisfaction to state, his Majesty never was in better health and spirits; his appetite is excellent, and his complexion florid and good.

We are concerned to learn, that the indisposition of Sir Sidney Smith, is supposed to proceed from a blow, which he received from an Arab horse, when riding in the neighborhood of Alexandria in company with some A. A. B. The animal on which Sir Sidney was attacked by another horse which had broken loose, and according to the practice of these nations when fighting, reared up, and struck Sir

Sidney with one of his fore feet; Sir Sidney's horse reared to return the attack, he was compelled to dismount immediately, and thus avoided further danger.

June 21.
 We understand that the King of Sweden has sent a notification to the French General that the armistice will terminate at the stipulated period. Ten days was the time first fixed, but it was afterwards extended to a month. The command of the Prussians who are to co-operate with the Swedes has been given to General Blucher. He has published a spirited proclamation to his troops, and tells them that they are about to commence their operations against the enemies of their country. This Prussian and Swedish force is to be strengthened by the German Legion from this country—and the aggregate amount of the whole will be little less than 50,000 men.

The rumour of Baron Hardenberg and Count Novozikow having arrived at the French head quarters is unfounded. But we are still inclined to think that a negotiation is going on through the mediation of the court of Vienna. The Austrian General Vincent has returned to the French head quarters.—Attempts, however, are said to have been recently made by Russia to draw Austria into an alliance with her—but the latter replied that she would not depart from her system of neutrality.

There is a report in circulation, that Denmark has protested against the employment of a British fleet in the Baltic and declared she will consider the appearance of a British line of battle ship in the Sound, as a declaration of war. We do not believe the rumour. The Danish Government hardly wishes to see the British fleet before Copenhagen a second time.

The dispatches to the Governor of Malta are slated to have required the immediate departure from Malta of all the victuallers and store ships which might be lying there, as the garrison at Alexandria were in a state little short of absolute famine. The Albanians had not advanced upon Alexandria at the date of these dispatches, but they had neglected no measures which could distress the British troops.

The passage of the Nile was wholly intercepted, and nothing could reach Alexandria from any part of the country. The distress of the British was consequently very great; but general Fraser had received the most positive orders from Messina not to abandon his position as long as he could possibly retain it.

The second action was more severe than has been imagined. Our loss in killed alone exceeds seven hundred.

DANTZIC, June 3.
 The repairs for the houses which have been damaged in the course of the siege, amount to 12 millions at least. The houses destroyed in the suburbs by order of General Kalkreuth, are estimated at nine millions at least—this city, in houses alone, has therefore suffered a loss to the amount of 21 millions.

No flesh-meat was consumed during the siege. The pound of meat since the termination of the siege, provisions not being arrived, costs from 3 to 4 livres.

MUNICH, June 2.
 The Germanic states, who are allied to France, are solely occupied at this moment in supporting, with all their energy, the vast designs of the emperor Napoleon. They spare neither pains nor expense in procuring for this monarch the means of sustaining with honor the contest in which he is engaged, and of restoring peace to suffering humanity. To attain this object, all the Members of the Confederation of the Rhine have resolved to double their contingents. The King of Bavaria has ordered the assembling of a fresh corps of the army in the environs of Bamberg, which is to form a junction with the Army of Observation, commanded by Marshal Brune. The Saxon troops which form a part of the Grand Army, are to be augmented to 20,000 men. The King of Wurtemberg has ordered three new regiments to march towards Silesia. The Grand Duke of Baden sends 15,000 men to Magdeburg; the contingent of the Grand Duke of Wurtemberg has already set out for Steutin; in short, the other Princes and States, lately entered into the Confederation, are eager to furnish their respective contingents.

ROME, May 16.
 By virtue of an order of his Holiness the Pope, several persons have been lately arrested here, and sent to the battle. Among them is the Count Camille Borgia, the nephew of the celebrated Cardinal Borgia, and a Knight of the Order of Malta.

PARIS, June 10.
 Letter from the Emperor to the Archbishops and Bishops of France.

"After the memorable battle of Eylau, which terminated the fall campaign, the enemy, driven 14 leagues from the Vistula, was no longer able to support Dantzig. Notwithstanding the rigors of the season, we commenced the siege; and forty days after the trenches were opened, this important place has fallen to the power of our arms. The efforts of the enemy to succour it were defeated, and victory constantly followed our banners.—Immense magazines of provisions and of artillery, and the reduction of one of the richest cities in the world, to our power, are the debut of the campaign. We cannot but ascribe this success, so rapid and so signal, to that especial protection of which Divine Providence has given us so many proofs. It is our pleasure that, on the receipt of this, you assemble our people, and offer solemn thanksgiving to the God of Armies, praying that he will continue to favor our arms, and to watch over the happiness of our country; that they may also pray, that the cabinet which persecutes our Holy Religion, as much as it is the eternal enemy of our nation, may no longer influence the cabinet of the continent, to the end that a solid and glorious peace, worthy of the Great Nation, shall console humanity, and enable us to realize our intentions for the good of religion and prosperity of our people. This letter is only to that end, and we pray God to have you in his holy keeping.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."
 "In our Camp in Finkenstein, 28th May, 1807."

Te Deum was ordered to be performed in all the churches in Paris, on the 14th, for the taking of Dantzig.

The Marquis De Lucchefini is reported to have died suddenly at Lucca.

The Russian Admiral, Sinavin, has declared all the Ottoman ports, from the Dardanelles to the Islands in the Egean and Ionian Seas, in a state of blockade, even against neutrals.

The Queen of Etruria has ordered a levy of 20,000 men for the defence of her coast.

FROM DUTCH PAPERS.

Bonaparte has sent the greater part of the troops employed in the siege of Dantzig, to strengthen his left, where every thing indicates that the first attack is to be made. The Polish & Bavarian troops had arrived at Tigenshul and Elbing.

The House of Hope, of Amsterdam, advances the loan to Spain, of thirty millions of florins, at five and a half per cent. From this a sum of money due by Spain to the Dutch government, is to be deducted.

The King of Spain mortgages all her revenues, and as a further security, has given bills on Mexico.

COPENHAGEN, June 9.
 According to letters from Konig berg of the 1st instant, General Kamenskoi is returned from Fahrwasser to Pillau. The greatest activity is now used in putting the fortifications of Konigsberg in a strong state of defence. A particular corps of 12,000 men is collected in and near that city. The report of a general armistice is not yet confirmed. Great difficulties still obstruct our hopes of peace.

The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia were at Bartenstein on the 28th ult.—General Kalkreuth arrived at Konigsberg on the 3d, and the garrison of Dantzig was expected at Pillau on the 4th and 5th.—Hamburgh Correspondent of June 13.

VIENNA, June 3.
 The Court Gazette of this day contains the following article, under the head of Turkey:

"The fleet of the Russian Vice Admiral Sinia-Vin continues to hold the canal of Constantinople strongly blockaded. Several attempts to retake Tenedos have failed; that island still continues in the hands of the Russians. The Grand Vizier is still at Adrianople.

"The Servian insurgents have taken the fortress of Nissa, and made themselves masters of the important island of Ostrof, above the mouth of the Turok, in the Danube, by which they are in possession of the shortest line of communication with Little Wallachia, in which there are 11,000 Russians. The communication between Wildin and Orzona, is on the other hand, cut off by the Turks.

"The position of the army of General Michelson, which is from time to time receiving various reinforcements, as well in Moldavia as Wallachia, is essentially still the same. The camp near Varkarest has indeed been reinforced with some regiments & a division of Russian cavalry have surprised the Turks who were in the vicinity of Krajowa; about seventy were cut to pieces. The attack of the Russians on Kalres, a frontier fortress of Great Armenia, has failed.

"According to the latest letters from Turkey, the Grand Signior, as a proof of his esteem and friendship for the French ambassador, General Sebastiani, has presented him with the estate Yaspary, belonging to Prince Ypsilanti."

BANKS OF THE ELBE, June 12.
 Extract of a letter.

"Napoleon, it is said, is about to transfer the throne of Holland to Murat (the Jonathan of this David). King Louis is accused of not shewing himself sufficiently obsequious to his Brother and Emperor; he is charged with favoring the English, and indiscreetly in going for popularity among his own subjects.

"Hostilities are expected to recommence every day on the frontiers of Pomerania. The combined force of Sweden and Prussia is said to amount to upwards of 30,000 men. We re your expedition to arrive at this time with about an equal strength, there really would be a fair opportunity of displaying, or at least trying, your military prowess.—The Army of Observation would be able, it is true, to bring a somewhat more numerous body against you, but this army is not composed of the elite of the enemy's soldiery, but of Spaniards, Dutch, Germans, and French; and no small portion of these disaffected! You have a sure place of retreat in the fortress of Stralsund; and

you have, in case of a victory promising advantages, incalculable resources from deserters and fugitives from every part of the North of Germany. The Danish government does not permit any persons to cross Holstein without a pass. Hence there have been great numbers of fugitives from Germany, who have been here in the hope of going by water to Konigsberg or Stralsund; but they have been refused a passage, and have been reduced to the necessity of returning to their sad homes, where their cruel oppressor is master. The French threaten to punish with death, all who attempt to go into Pomerania from Mecklenburg. But in case the Allies should have any success in their operations, we all know how inefficient severe laws of that kind are.

"In the meanwhile General Blucher has issued the following proclamation addressed to the Prussians:

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. BLUCHER.
 "His Majesty the King of Prussia, my Sovereign, has entrusted me with the command of a corps of Prussian troops, which, united to the Swedish forces, is about to commence its operations against the enemies of our country, under the command in chief of the King of Sweden.

"If, on the one hand, the just cause of the King, our Sovereign, is courageously supported by great and powerful allies; so, on the other hand, the cries of our oppressed and suffering country summon every Prussian to its defence.

"The moment of undertaking this is at length arrived; and I therefore now call upon all patriotic Prussians, who are capable of military service, whether residing in Prussia or in foreign countries, and armed or unarmed, as circumstances may permit, to repair to the corps under my command, where every one will be duly received, maintained and advanced, and there co-operate in attaining the great and sublime end before us.

"Inhabitants of the Prussian monarchy! Recollect the state of your country,

when not one, but many enemies, made war against it, during seven long years. Be mindful of the glory of your ancestors, who were its brave and victorious defenders; shew yourselves worthy of them, and learn like them, to conquer or die!

"BLUCHER.
 "Stralsund, 1st June, 1807."
American,
Commercial Daily Advertiser.
 FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1807.

The following circular letter from the War Department, is handed to us for publication—we understand that a copy thereof will be sent to each commander of a regiment within the State of Maryland. The object is to obtain volunteers under the act which authorizes the President to accept the services of thirty thousand volunteers; whose duty will be to be ready at a moment's warning, and whose services may be required for one year if necessary. Such who offer, will, we are assured, be armed and equipped out of the public arsenal and at the public expence.

CIRCULAR.
 WAR DEPARTMENT,
 AUGUST 3, 1807.
 HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

Sir,
 I am directed by the President of the United States to urge on the governors of the respective states, the importance of encouraging, by all means they possess, such volunteer associations as are contemplated and authorized by the act of congress passed the 24th Feb. last, and when organized to be received as a part of the quota of militia recently required to be held in readiness at the shortest notice.

The present situation of our country calls loudly for the patriotic exertions of its citizens, in the prompt adoption of such measures as will most effectually enable us to meet the result of a late event, which appears to menace its peace; under such circumstances it must be presumed, that with due encouragement, the whole number of volunteers contemplated by the above mentioned act, may be induced to tender their services to their country; and your excellency will readily perceive the importance of such a body of men, at the actual commencement of war, whose tour of service will afford ample time for raising and organizing a regular force for taking the field, in place of such of them as may not be inclined to become a part of the regular army.

A. it must be highly probable, that such volunteer corps will be composed of our most active, intelligent, patriotic and spirited young citizens; they will undoubtedly, in the event of a war, stand on high ground as candidates for officers in the regular army, whenever such an army shall be considered necessary. And from the well known military ardor which pervades all parts of our country, there can be no doubt of the readiness of a sufficient number of our spirited citizens to offer their services to their country at the present time.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully,
 Your excellency's obdt serv't,
 (Signed) H. DEARBORN.

If Sir Thomas Hardy be the commanding officer of the British squadron stationed within, outside of, and about Cape Henry, with what propriety can the Norfolk Ledger bestow its encomiums upon him, whilst he suffers that barbarous ruffian Humphreys, in the Leopard, to chase, fire at, detain, and break open the letters of, our vessels, on their way to and from sea? It appears very plainly that the British are playing a double game with us: Their officers make their congees, and manifest the most "polite attention" to individuals who visit them; but with respect to interrupting our commerce, they have grown more insolent than before. What signifies Sir Thomas's shewing "polite attention" to the owners of the runaway negroes which he had harbored in his ship, whilst he subjects our commerce to such vexatious interruptions as the following:—

Peter Sorenson, master of the schooner Minerva, of Baltimore, states he left St. Jago de Cuba on the 16th day of July last, with a cargo on board for American account, bound to Baltimore: That on Saturday last, the 8th inst. at day light, having a pilot on board, being in sight of Cape Henry, which bore west and by north, distance three leagues, he saw a British ship of war about two leagues to leeward of him, which ship fired at an outward bound vessel, and boarded her; that she then fired at, and gave chase to his vessel, and obliged him to shorten sail and bear down to her; that a boat from the said ship of war came along side his schooner, took out himself and all the schooner's papers, and letters, and carried him on board the said ship of war, which proved to be the Leopard, a fifty gun ship; that the officers broke open all the letters which were on board the schooner, detained him about two hours, and then delivered him his papers and dismissed him, when he proceeded on his voyage; and the said ship Leopard gave chase to another American vessel, which was bound in, fired at, and boarded her.

There will be found in to day's paper an article of foreign news which corroborates our suggestion of yesterday, that the Emperor of the French was displeased with his brother Louis for his easy disposition with regard to the exclusion of British trade from Holland. If this should turn out to be true, and Murat is put in the place of Louis over the Hollanders, we may calculate on the most rigid enforcement of the French decree of blockade against England in that quarter. This circumstance, if it can have any influence on the dispute between this country and Britain, must produce a very salutary effect for the United States. It will be most conclusively in aid of any non-importation Laws which Congress may enact: And if persevered in on both sides of the water, Great-Britain will be a complete outlaw among nations.

An attentive perusal of General Fraser's letter in to-day's paper, leads to the opinion that the British will be forced to relinquish Alexandria, in Egypt. The folly of taking possession of that place with such a handful of men was only exceeded by the treachery exemplified in its surrender, and which was brought about by bribery on the part of the English. The Albanians have taken ample vengeance on the perfidious invaders, who chose the moment of peace and security to assail the possessions of a prince with whom they at the very time pretended to be extremely friendly. But this is the same principle of action which led to the inconsiderate attack on the Spanish frigates, and the dastardly conduct of Humphreys towards captain Barron.

Communicated for the (Phil.) Register.

PRICES CURRENT,
 AT AMSTERDAM, JUNE 10.

TOBACCO...PER POUND.	
Maryland	St. 6 1-2 a 7 3-4
Potomack	6 1-4
Easternshore	6 7
James River	6 1-8 6 1-2
York River	6 6 1-4
Rappahannock	5 3-4 6
Striplavans	7 7 1-2
Varinas	24 26
COFFEE...PER POUND.	
St. Domingo, fine, St.	18 17
middling	17 16 1-2
good ordinary	16 1-2 16
ordinary	15 3-4 15
Martinique	18 17
Surinam	17 3-4 16
Berberic } Demerara }	17 1-2 16
[all these in bags higher 1 st.]	
Java	21 19
Bourbon	20 19
INDIGO...PER POUND.	
Guatemala, 1st flora St.	160 180
2, sobre	150 160
3 corte	110 140
Caracques 1 flora	160 180
2 sobre	150 160
3 corte	110 140
Bengal purple	140
copper & purple	120 120
copper	100 115
SUGARS...PER POUND.	
Martinique	St. 8 11 1-2
Tetes	10 11
Communes	11 1-2 12 1-2
Tetes	13 14
Clayed, 4th	14 1-2 15
3d	14 1-2 16
2d	16 1-2 17 1-2
1st	18
Surinam	8 1-2 11
Demerara	8
British plantation, M.	9 13
Danish Islands	8 1-2 12
Havanna, white	13 17 1-2
brown	9 13
Bengal	8 12
Java	10 11
COTTONS...PER POUND.	
Georgia, Sea Island St.	40 45
Short staple	29 34
Fernambucco	52 54
Maranhao	48 50
St. Domingo	43
Martinique	40 42
Barbadoes	40 42
Bahama	36 40
Demerara }	48 54
Esequebo }	48 54
Surinam	52 56
Cayenne	48 50
Bourbon	50 50
Surat	26 28
Sirma	30 34
COCOA...PER POUND.	
St. 16	17
Maracaibo	13 14
Surinam	12 16 1-2
Cayenne	13 14
Goaquil	10 1-2 11 1-2
Martinique	12 13
HIDES...PER POUND.	
Buenos Ayres 20 a 25 lb.	St. 9 1-4 9 1-2
	26 30 9 1-4 9
	30 35 8 1-2 8
	35 40 7 1-2 7
WOODS.	
Logwood, Honduras, chipt f.	9 10
unchipt	8 7
Jamaica, chipt	2 10
unchipt	8 7
Campeachy	10 11
Fustic	9 9 1-2
Lignum vitae	3 6
Mahogany	St. 5 15
SUNDRY-ARTICLES.	
Pearl ashes, per 100lb	10
Pot do	15
Rice, Carolina	45
Ginger, black	f. 70
Pepper, black	20
Pimento	f. 30
Rum, Jamaica	50
Leeward Islands	10 14
Whale oil, white	95
Cochineal	50 45
Madder, crop	f. 35 45
umbro	30 35
gamens	20 28

Which different men make use of the same expressions and sentiments in their writings, the natural conclusion is that they think alike.