

AMERICAN---EXTRA.

Monday Morning, August 4.

American,
AND
COMMERCIAL DAILY ADVERTISER.
MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1806.

The great dearth of European news for some time past, renders the proceeds of an arrival at New York, received by the mail of this day, too interesting to withhold from our readers. This extra embraces all the articles of importance, which are at present before us.

Ships Diana, Holbrook; Abeona, Hobson; Boston, Trott, for Baltimore, were left at Liverpool by the Oliver Elsworth. The St. Michaels, Rich, hence, arrived at Liverpool on the 19th June.

From Lloyd's List of June 17, (the other Numbers in June, wanting.)

The ship Carpenter, from Poole to Leghorn, is sent to Algeiras, by a Spanish privateer, and part of the cargo condemned. The Friendship, Clements, from Leghorn to London, is sent to Gibraltar. The Industry, Meyer, of New York, from Amsterdam for Norfolk, is sent into Dover, by the Rifleman gun brig. At Gravesend, Courtney, Braine, from Virginia; Lucy and Elizabeth, Savannah. At Cowes, Minerva, Ford, River Plate. At Falmouth, Mary, Guthrie, from Gottenburg, with damage, for New York. At Hull, Ann, Flower, New York. At Dublin, Four Sisters, Latham, and Susan, Collins, New York. At Derry, May, —, Baltimore. At Leghorn, Ann, Alexander, New York. At Amsterdam, London Packet, Philadelphia. At Rotterdam, Belfast, Virginia. At Helvoet, Charlotte, Welhelmina, Carolina. At Hambro, John Andrews, Philadelphia; Wells, Lamson, Virginia. At Cuxhaven, Bordeaux Packet, Philadelphia; Margaret, Myrick, New York. At Tonningen, Bachue, Groom, Baltimore. Dover, sailed the American ship Columbus on her homeward passage. In the Roads the American ship Commerce, from Amsterdam, detained by the Rifleman and another brig on this station.

The ship Concord, Ward, of Salem, for Rotterdam; ship Thames, Perry, of New York; and ship —, Jacobs, of Philadelphia, from Batavia, seized by the British at the Cape of Good Hope, have all arrived at Portsmouth for adjudication. The ship Mississippi, Skidmore, sailed from Portsmouth for Nantz the latter end of May. The ship Nankin, of Boston for New York, was advertised in a Liverpool paper to clear the 21st June for New York. Ships Remittance, Law, and Otis, Crocker, have both arrived at London. The ship —, Baine, of New York, had been released and sailed for Hamburg. The Melpomene, Daubeny, was still detained.

NEW-YORK, August 2.

By the fast-sailing ship Oliver Elsworth captain Bennett, the editors of the New York Gazette have received London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 18th, and the latter to the 20th of June. They afford much interesting matter—part of which is now given—the residue shall appear in future numbers.

By passengers in the Oliver Elsworth, we learn that the most prevalent opinion was, that a Peace would take place between Great Britain and France in the course of the summer, as pacific

overtures from Bonaparte were under consideration.

Lord Selkirk, appointed ambassador to the United States, had taken leave of his government, to depart immediately for America.

Little or no alteration had taken place in the Markets, except in Stock, which experienced a trifling alteration in consequence of the glimmering prospect of peace.

The interesting trial of Lord Melville has terminated in a manner agreeably to the expectation of all classes of men, and verifies the truth of the adage that laws are cobwebs, in which little flies are caught, but the great break through; "throughout the trial," says the editor of the Courier, "his lordship conducted himself with great dignity and firmness, as soon as the acquittal was pronounced, he bowed and retired. His numerous friends then pressed round him, all eager to offer him their warmest congratulations, and an express was immediately sent to Scotland with the intelligence."

LONDON, June 14.

The foreign journals present a mass of incongruous rumors, from which it is hardly possible to collect an intelligible detail—but one thing is certain, that Germany is undergoing a complete change in its political constitutions, which will transfer all the power and influence of the Germanic Body to Bonaparte and his allies! What further objects are in view it is impossible to guess, but so large an army as France now keeps up, cannot be long unemployed.

June 16.

We have received Paris papers to the 8th, and Dutch to the 11th instant. The new form of the Dutch Constitution is definitively pronounced. It is to be a Constitutional Monarchy, but in which the reigning Sovereign will be as dependent upon whosoever fills the throne of France as any of the Prefects of that vast Empire. Indeed the authority delegated to King Louis is little more than that of a Viceroy or Lieutenant. He is established in Holland rather for the purpose of covering the northern frontiers of France than for securing any one advantage to the Dutch nation. The conditions of the Treaty, by which the independence of Holland is laid at the feet of France, differ but little from those inserted in this paper on the 2d instant. In the first article, Bonaparte guarantees the integrity of the Dutch possessions in every part of the world. If this guarantee is to be retrospective in its effect, it will necessarily imply that Demerara, Surinam, and the Cape, are to be restored to the Dutch; or, in other words, that they are to be put in possession of France. We do not suppose that he intends to be less peremptory upon this point than he was with respect to the integrity of the French possessions during the negotiation for the peace of Amiens. A commercial treaty between France & Holland is to be one of the leading features in the new arrangement. We may be assured that there will not be an article in it which will not be particularly aimed against the commercial prosperity of this country. The complete exclusion of British manufactures from every part of the Continent, within the range of French despotism, is a favorite idea with Bonaparte. The experience of nearly seven years has not convinced him of its utter impracticability.

The Turkish Ambassador had his introductory audience on the same day that Prince Louis was hailed King of Holland. The address which he delivered on the occasion, is published in the official paper, in the original Turkish character. Could we place much reliance upon the translation annexed to it, we should be apprehensive that the Porte was anxious for an immediate renewal of her former connection with France. Bonaparte hints at something of this kind in his answer. The safety and advantages of an intimate alliance with him are suggested in such a way, that it is to be feared a closer relation than that which binds the two countries at present, is not only meditated, but in progress.

The long, and it must be admitted, important services of Talleyrand have been rewarded with a principality. Two Italian Duchies, it seems, were in dispute between the courts of Rome and Naples; Bonaparte put an end to the difference by seizing on the disputed territory, and conferring one of the Principalities upon Talleyrand and the other upon Bernadotte; the former is now prince and duke of Bevento; the latter prince and duke of Ponte Carvo.

General Fox is to have the command of the British troops in Sicily, and to retain the government of Gibraltar; Sir J. Mordaunt consequently goes out second in command.

There was a report on Saturday, which made some impression on the Funds, that Mr. Adair was going to Paris from Vienna, in company with M. D'Oubril, upon a pacific negotiation, jointly with Russia. No accounts of Mr. Adair's arrival at Vienna are yet received, and the whole of this speculation is reared on the paragraph in the foreign papers, that M. D'Oubril was going to Paris from Vienna; a statement, the truth of which, so far from being ascertained, is extremely questionable.

PORTSMOUTH, June 15.—Yesterday sir Erasmus Gower hoisted his flag on board the Iris, of 50 guns, which will sail in a day or two, with the Nemesis and Jamaica frigates, for Newfoundland.

LONDON, June 17.

Price of Stocks this day at one o'clock, Consols for opp. 62 2-4—Reduced 50 7-8—Omnium 4 11-12—for July 4 3-4.

We have received Paris Journals to the 11th and Dutch to the 15th inst.

An article from the Hague, June 10, states the arrival there the preceding day from Paris of Admiral Verhuel and Van Styrum.

His Excellency Mr. Verhuel, after visiting the Grand Pensionary, and the President of their High Mightinesses, had a conference with the Secretaries of State. Verhuel commenced his career, by delivering to the Secretaries of State plans of various new taxes, which Louis Napoleon, the King of Holland, had charged him to recommend to their immediate consideration and adoption! Verhuel then proceeded farther to open his commission by the King of Holland's order. He repaired to the Councils; and afterwards, in a Convention of their High Mightinesses, announced the accession of Louis Napoleon to the Kingdom of Holland! The President thanked Verhuel for his important communication, and prayed for the happiness of the people and the country—under this New Order of Things!

The Proclamation, &c. of Louis Napoleon, by which he condescends to accept "the Royal Dignity of King of Holland,

agreeably to the wishes of the People," was then published throughout every street in the Hague.

The Moniteur of the 7th, contains a copy of the Prussian Proclamation, by which Anspach is transferred to Bavaria.

The difference respecting Cattaro is at length terminated. The evacuation of that post by the Russians, or, at least, the issue of orders for that purpose, is officially announced in the Moniteur of the 8th instant. The French armies are in consequence immediately to retire from Germany, and Brannau is to be restored to Austria.

Letters from Berlin in the Dutch papers of the 14th instant, say, that "Baron Hardenburg was about to set out from thence for London, on a special mission."

The Funds yesterday experienced an additional rise, and there were some considerable purchases. The speculation is similar to that we mentioned yesterday. A negotiation is expected to take place in conjunction with Russia. The letters and papers from the Continent encourage this expectation; but we cannot view it as founded upon any authentic information.

VIENNA, May 20.—The passage of couriers through this city at this moment, is uncommon. Yesterday, in the course of an hour, two arrived from St. Petersburg, and one from Paris. And very soon after, three couriers were dispatched from this Court to Paris, St. Petersburg and Berlin, and one to London.

GIBRALTAR, April 28.—This morning a large naval transport of 400 tons, with six weeks provisions on board for Admiral Collingwood's fleet, was taken into Algeiras by the Spaniards.—Her loss will be most severely felt by the fleet. There was a horse race rode this day inside of the enemy's lines, between two officers of the garrison, which was numerously attended. Gen. Fox, and most of the officers and non-commissioned officers belonging to the regiments here, were present; and a great number of the Spanish officers and soldiers.

Portland, July 21.

Arrived sch. Phoenix, J. W. Wells 41 days from New-Orleans.—Havana bearing S. E. by E. 25 Leagues.—Was boarded off the Tortugas by his majesty's frigate, Anathusa, Commodore Disdell, who took the sch. in tow, ordered the captain with his papers on board—sent an officer and 12 men, who overhauled and broke open the Hatches, examined the cargo of the sch. found it all in order. After detaining her 24 hours, under pretence of proof of property & sea letter, he permitted her to pass, tho' not without breaking open all the letters, a part of which he copied and politely returned.—The frigate fell in with and captured the brig Joseph, capt. Southack of Boston, from New-Orleans, bound to Liverpool, took out of her THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in specie, and sent her to Jamaica, under convoy of a brig. Same day, passed through the Jamaica homeward bound fleet of 150 sail under a strong convoy.—June 28, lat. 25, long. 85, spoke brig Lucy, Norton, of Portland, from New-Orleans, bound to Havana.—July 22, in the South Channel, sch'r. First Attempt, Hall, bound to N. York—sch'r. Eliza, Hall, from Matteis, bound to New-York—ship Franklin, Dana, from London, bound to Norfolk.