

No Peace!

As appears by the following articles, forwarded by our attentive correspondent at New York—embracing

Latest Foreign News,

From London papers to the 16th of August, received at the office of the Commercial Advertiser.

On the 18th of August, the prospect of Peace between Great Britain and France had subsided—and nothing expected but a continuance of the War.

The marine articles which our supplement furnishes cannot fail to prove highly interesting to commercial friends.

London, August 11.

Two Hamburg Mails, those due on Sunday and Wednesday last, arrived this morning. Sir Arthur Paget, our late ambassador to the Court of Vienna, arrived in one of the packets.

M. D'Oubril reached Berlin on the 20th ult. and after a few hours stay, continued his journey to Petersburg. Nothing certain, says the Hamburg Correspondent of the 21 of August, in an article from Amsterdam, has yet transpired with respect to the terms of the peace between Russia and France, yet they are reported to be nearly as follows:—

The Russians to evacuate Cattaro, and separate themselves from the Montenegrins.

The French to evacuate Ragusa, which shall again be placed under the protection of the Porte.

The Porte guaranteed the integrity of its dominions.

France promises, within a certain time after the evacuation of Cattaro, to withdraw her troops from Germany.

Russia to use her good offices, to restore peace between England and France, and to accommodate the differences between Prussia and Sweden.

Nothing is said with respect to the King of Naples, who, if the above sketch be correct, is left to his fate!

The new act of confederation was received by the Austrian Chancellor on the 24th, and was immediately to be laid before the Diet.—In the mean time French troops are taking positions for the purpose of preventing an opposition to the execution of the Act of Confederation. A great Camp is to be formed near Ratisbon, and Germany will not be evacuated till the work of treason, by which so many Members of the empire are to throw off all allegiance to the head of the empire, has been consummated.

It has been agreed between the Austrian Government and the French ambassador, that nothing further shall be done with respect to Cattaro till the arrival of a declaration from Paris. Cattaro is in the hands of the Montenegrins, who are represented as increasing in force, and laying waste the whole country with fire and sword. The French are represented as being shut up in Ragusa, but the accounts received by the Paris Papers, which arrived on Friday, are of a later date than those brought by the Mails.

The transports with troops on board sailed from the Downs on Saturday afternoon.—They have been most anxiously expected at Portsmouth for some days.

The transports with the troops for the Cape of Good Hope have been forced by contrary winds to put into Torbay.

Paris papers of the 1st, and Dutch to the 6th, arrived last night. They contain intelligence of much importance. Hopes of peace continue to prevail at Paris, but nothing is known with any certainty.

A letter written by an officer of rank in the Channel Fleet, dated on the 4th inst. contains the following extraordinary paragraph:—"The Hibernia is completing her long voyage, to take the Prince Regent of Portugal to the Brazils, and establish him there as King."

Our Consul for Egypt arrived last night at the Foreign office. He thence proceeded to Mr. Fox's, and not finding access there, he is said to have gone to the house of Mr. Fox's Private secretary, to communicate to him the cause of his journey.

August 12.

The intelligence of peace having been signed with Russia, was received with the greatest surprise in every part of Germany, for the movements which the troops had begun to make, seemed rather to announce preparations for war—we can hardly believe that the sketch of the terms of the treaty brought by the mails yesterday, was correct—some of the principal stipulations seem to have been omitted. It is obvious, however, that Germany has been abandoned to her fate, and that Bonaparte is to parcel it out, and new cast and model it according to his pleasure. It is stated in one of the Paris papers, "that Lord Yarmouth was constantly present at the conferences between M. K. Clarke and D'Oubril, from which it is not doubted that the British Cabinet consented to the treaty, it was ratified by the emperor on the 20th of July, and M. D'Oubril immediately departed with it for St. Petersburg, while a copy of it was carried to London, by an English courier."

The Deputies of the New States will

assemble at Frankfort on the Maine on the 1st of September. Napoleon will be present in person.

Since the conclusion of peace between Russia and France, all fears of a new rupture between the latter power and Austria have entirely vanished. The consequences of it will likewise appear in the altered motions of the troops as soon as the peace with Russia shall have been ratified, when it is expected that Austria will give her consent to the New Rhenish Federation.

The Prussians are said to be marching to the Ems. A Prussian army of 40,000 men is assembling near Munster. On the 2d inst. the Prussian Garrison marched out of Osnaburg, and troops have broken up from other parts of Westphalia.

The French have entered the district of Wurtzburgh in great force—with what intention, is not stated. Other detachments of French troops are said also to be in motion to advance on the side of the Innviertel and of Salzburg, to take possession of those two provinces, in case Austria should persist in refusing the payment of 21 millions, by way of indemnification for the long continuance of the French troops in Bavaria.

A Russian army of 100,000 men is said to be encamped along the river Bog. August 15.

The Cabinet Council yesterday was held at one o'clock, and sat till three. It was attended by Lord Grenville, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Spencer, Lord Howick, Lord Sidmouth, Lord Henry Petty, Mr. Windham, and the other Cabinet Ministers in town, with the exception of Mr. Fox. As soon as it broke up, Basilic was ordered to be in readiness to return to Paris. He set off at half past ten last night. He was not more, it is said, than 48 hours from Paris, having left that capital on Tuesday morning, and not on Monday, as was reported yesterday.

Never perhaps was there a more extraordinary day than yesterday upon the Stock Exchange.—Before the opening of the doors, the crowd of Brokers was great in the courts and avenues leading to it. The first price of omnium was 9 1/2.—It rose upon the idea that Basilic had brought favorable dispatches to 10 1/2, 3/4, and even 11.—It fluctuated for some time between 10 and 11.—At length, between one and two, notwithstanding the wonderful secrecy we hear so much about, some of the brokers, who are looked up to as the best informed, and who were the first to purchase at the commencement of the correspondence with France, came into the market and sold largely.—The Bulls or buyers were in an instant chap-fallen.—Those who, a moment before, were all life and spirits, confident of a rise, sunk into gloom and despondence. When the well-informed brokers offered their omnium for sale, few would buy till omnium had experienced a depression of two or three per cent. From 10, omnium fell at once to 7 3/4.—Fresh sellers came in—the panic increased, and omnium fell to 5 3/4, and Consols to 62.—They recovered a little, and left off at 62 1/4 the latter, and 6 1/4 the former.

This morning they opened a little better; Consols were at 62 5/8, and one bargain was done, we hear, in Omnium, at 8; but it declined afterwards to 7 1/2, 6 3/4, and 6 1/2, at which price it was when our accounts left the city.

Earl St. Vincent has left the Channel fleet, and sailed to Southward in the Hibernia, with the Defence and some smaller ships. He will first proceed to Lisbon but we can hardly believe for the purpose mentioned a day or two ago, of taking on board the Prince of Brazil. He would not desert his kingdom till the last extremity. But the Lisbon Mail, which arrived this morning, justifies us in entertaining a suspicion that some expedition is intended against Portugal. This is understood to be one of the menaces which Bonaparte holds out against this country in order to induce us to subscribe to certain terms.

A Portuguese Messenger, with dispatches, arrived this morning. Mr. Fox, says the Oracle of the 14th, continues to advance every day more and more rapidly to a state of convalescence. After a very agreeable and refreshing night's rest, he yesterday morning awoke wonderfully improved in his bodily health. Mr. Fox's numerous friends will rejoice to hear, that the physicians, finding his stomach greatly invigorated, ordered him food of a more nutritive kind. He again passed several hours in the drawing room, seeing and answering particular enquirers personally. He also wrote some short letters, read and signed his name to some dispatches, and in fact, began actively to resume his official duties. Lord and lady Holland, Mrs. Fox, and, in short, the whole family, with its extensive connections, are at last confirmed in their hopes and wishes that Mr. Fox is now out of danger.

At the council held yesterday at the Queen's house, says the Courier of the same day, Parliament was further prorogued from the 28th instant to the 9th of October. But this Parliament will, it is reported, never meet again. A dissolution is said to be intended in September.

A variety of rumors, none of them favorable to peace, were in circulation

yesterday. The Bears or Sellers were completely "the lords of the ascendant." We believe we were correct in asserting that Talleyrand, under pretence of other more important business, (as if there could be any other business of more importance) evaded seeing Lord Lauderdale for some days after his arrival. It was not till Saturday or Sunday that his lordship is said to have had his first interview. On Monday he had another interview.—The answer to his dispatches is rumored to be decisive. It will bring the business to a very speedy decision—perhaps the next dispatches will bring the decision. There is a report that Russia and France co-operate to resist our right of search. Other rumors in circulation stated, that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, had been concluded between Russia and France—that Lord Levison Gower, who arrived yesterday, had brought very unfavorable intelligence with respect to the sentiments of the new Russian ministry towards this country. It was said too, that the revival of a maritime confederacy in the north was not unlikely—that Lord Lauderdale might be expected back in a few days, &c. Upon these reports, we cannot, of course, pronounce with any certainty. It was generally believed, however, that the negotiation was in a very unfavorable state—that France had evinced a disposition to protract, and that we were determined not to be the dupes of such policy, but to order Lord Lauderdale to quit Paris directly, if he should discover that the enemy were resolved to persist in such a disposition.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST PEACE. The British Press, in discussing the important subject of Peace, has furnished innumerable arguments, and much ingenious inquiry and speculation, on both sides the question. Among the arguments opposed to the return of that desirable blessing, are the following:—

"If Mr. Fox flatters himself, that any displays of confidence, any surrender of conquests, will induce Bonaparte to adopt a system of moderation, and of real peace, he is most egregiously mistaken. Facts, and the experience of innumerable events, demonstrate this position, beyond all possible contradiction. "It can never be sufficiently urged, that peace is desired by Bonaparte, only, as it will furnish more vigorous means of war.

"Bonaparte desires peace, in order to recruit his finances and his navy. A soldier in the cabinet as in the field, he appreciates every thing by its utility in war; and much as he affects to value commerce, we shall see him in the midst of peace, continue to keep half a million of his subjects armed and abstracted from the pursuits of industry.

"The balance of advantage, in the present war, is, in every respect favorable to Great Britain. To France, war with Britain has become an inglorious, and a hopeless contest.—Her fleets have either been destroyed, captured, or are accounted fortunate, if returning from a fruitless enterprise, they reach their own harbor in safety.

"To Britain, war against France, has been a series of brilliant successes. "France, irresistible by land, becomes inactive and languid, when the operations are confined to sea. England is triumphant on the ocean, and reaps all the glory of the active warfare.

"The advantage of a peace to France are incalculable. It will relieve her from a disastrous contest, it will restore her colonies, revive her expiring commerce, recruit her exhausted finances, create innumerable seamen, and re-establish her navy in its former splendor. But which of these benefits will England reap from a termination of the war? Our trade, our finances, and our navy, are flourishing beyond example. Will our security be increased by peace, or our burdens considerably lessened? In former times the advantages of peace were solid and immediate. Fleets and armies were disbanded on both sides, and the burdens of war ceased with the signature of the definitive treaty. At present there can be no important reduction of our war establishment. We must continue armed, and bear the burden of war in the midst of peace."

COMMUNICATION. It has already been stated for the information of the voters of the city of Baltimore, that Mr. Adam Fonerden is eligible as a representative to the general assembly for this city. This opinion having been given by an eminent legal character, who had a share in framing our constitution. To satisfy the enquiries that are still made, they are further informed, that the said opinion was given on submitting the following statement of the case, in two queries, viz.

Query 1st. "Can a person who has been licensed or ordained a minister or preacher of the gospel in any denomination, by ceasing to follow as a principal pursuit the avocation of a minister or preacher, and who, now, and for a number of years past, has been wholly engaged in mercantile and other similar employments, and who at present has no more authority, charge, super-

intendance or government in the church or society to which he belongs, than any other private member, be eligible to a seat in the legislature? Query 2d.—Whether, after the above-mentioned relinquishment of the ministerial avocation as the principal pursuit, the merely praying or speaking occasionally in the congregation, which is his own voluntary act, though seldom exercised, and which he may either do or let alone, there being no claim upon him, and he being under no obligation so to do, can amount to an exclusion of a seat in the legislature under the constitution?"

It may be observed that the case was stated in strong and explicit terms, and for this plain reason, it was wished not to deceive, nor to be deceived. The opinion being given that he is eligible by a legal gentleman who assisted in framing the constitution, and who therefore must be acquainted with the reasons on which that part of the constitution alluded to was predicated; and the circumstances and temper of the revolutionary times then existing, ought in the present of the stage subject in question to satisfy a reasonable mind.—Perhaps it may further satisfy some to mention, that the electors of the senate lately met at Annapolis, elected Mr. Mark Benton a senator for the eastern shore, a gentleman in a similar situation. If a question is made of Mr. Fonerden's eligibility in case he is elected, the house of delegates will have to decide—with them he is not afraid to trust the decision; they are the final judges of the qualifications of their own members. Should even the decision ultimately go against him, it will be no mortification, or disgrace in his mind; he will only have been mistaken through legal advice. It was not to gratify any ambitious or interested views, that brought him forward. He has no anxiety to go to Annapolis, but is as well satisfied to stay at home; his friends wished it, believing he might render a service to the city.

There are characters, it seems, who are disposed to be witty, who discover an inclination in their late lucubrations, under cover of drollery, to sneer at piety and virtue. Such are informed that it is a fact that Mr. Fonerden professes to be a disciple of his Divine Master; that he has endeavored to form his life and conduct according to his precepts; that in conformity to his example, he has disinterestedly, when occasion offered, been willing to instruct and guide the ignorant and wandering sons of men into the paths of peace; he has also as a citizen devoted much of his time and talents with the same views, and has served his city and fellow citizens in public and in private, without ostentation. If they want any further services from him, he is at their disposal; if he has ambition, it is to be useful to them; and in whatever way they repose confidence in him, he pledges himself they shall not be deceived.

New York, October 2.

Captain Liddle, who was sent by Miranda to Jamaica to solicit assistance from the governor of that island, sailed from Port Royal on the 24th August in the Ferret brig, having been unsuccessful in his application. Letters are received in town which mention that Miranda was still at Aruba, exercising his men and issuing proclamations.

Captain Dowdall, from Cadix, informs that news of Peace had been received there, and rejoicings had taken place—but on the day before he sailed, an express arrived from England with advices that the negotiations had been broken off! This report occasioned a fall of the stocks of 1/2 per cent.

The ship Eliza, Waterman, from Liverpool, arrived at the Quarantine ground last night in 40 days from Liverpool.—News may be expected by her this morning to the 20th of August.

The Bomb Ketches Aetna, Lt. Jones; and Vesuvius, Lt. Leonard; with Gun Boats No. 11 Lt. Bainbridge, and No. 12 Lt. Dexter, now lying in this harbor, will, we are told, sail this day for New Orleans.

A letter has been received from Boston, this morning, informing that it had been discovered that the Treaty between France and Russia contemplated a division of the Ottoman Empire between them, in consequence of which England had determined to continue the war at every Hazard.

Arrived last night, as far as the Narrows, the ship Eliza, Waterman, from Liverpool. Sailed Aug. 18, in co. with ships Packet, McLellan, of Portland, for Virginia; Wm. and John, Alexandria; Globe, Howland, of A. Bedford for Baltimore; Nancy, Merrick, Boston; and Xenophon, Ingal; Hudson, Tombs; and Laura, for N. York. Left, ship Baltic, Delano, for New Orleans in 6 days; William, Rockwell, for Savannah 6; Mary & Ellen, Dodge, Alexandria; Eliza, Salter, Portland, 10; Lewis Pratt, Boston; Columbia, Gardner, New York in 2 days; Chatham, Wasson, do. Hardware, Law, in 5 for do. Erin, Hawes; Intrepid, Smith; Intrepid, Sneed, for N. York in 15 days; Eliza, Blunt, Portland 14; Clio, Auetm, Boston 6; Merchant, Johnson; Halcyon, Earle, for New York 15; Nancy, from Portland; brig George, Gardner, of New Bedford for Hamburg; and ship Orozimbo, for Baltimore. Spoke August 30, lat. 47, long. 19, brig Three Brothers, from Antwerp for Philadelphia. September 15, lat. 41, long. 48, ship Sally, of New York, from London for Baltimore. September 18, lat. 41, long. 54, ship Augusta, Coomes, from Dublin, for New York, having sprung her mainmast, and on the same day spoke an English West India fleet, who informed me that they had experienced a very heavy gale of wind; during the gale several of their convoy went down and foundered and several others wrecked—the convoy ship had on board three or four masters that she took off the wrecks—they also informed that a squadron of French ships of war had dispersed and destroyed a Jamaica fleet. September 22, off Nantucket shoals, spoke the

schooner Harmony, Smith, who's wrecked me that in lat. 50, 30, long. 72, she fell in with the Pelican, of Baltimore, bottom up, she appeared to have been wrecked only two or three days.

From a Liverpool paper of August 9. — Arrived, Charleston, White, N. York; Ocean, Henry, Portland; Elbe, Sullivan, Merrimack; Neptune, Osgood, Portland; Creon, Stillaber, Labrador; Jupiter, Libby, Philadelphia; Watson, Leathers, Baltimore; Diamond, Monson, Philad.

The brig Hetty, Bunker, in 18 days from Point Petre Guadeloupe. Sailed in co. brig Traveller, of Portland, and Diligent of Boston. And Left, brig Ellen, Miller, for Portland in 9 or 10 days; ship Polly, Ledet, for New York in 10; Libra, Francis, Newburyport schooner Triumph, Farlane, from Baltimore for Philadelphia; brig Active, Black, for Alexandria in 3 days; Alliance, Rock for N. York in 4; brig Susan, McCormick, do; Stella, Geer, do; Washington, Woyter, do; Boney, Davis, Baltimore; ship Messenger, Butler, just arriv'd from New York; schooner Sally Ann, Chamming, from do and the windward; schooner Kucer, Boulton, of Baltimore; Five Brothers McEwer, for Philadelphia in 15; Nymph, of Baltimore in 15; Federal, Stackpole, of Portland; Trent, Ferris, of Newbern; and brig Lear, Comol of Philadelphia.

FROM LLOYD'S LIST, August 8. At Cowes, arrived Ranna, from Baltimore; arrived, Bristol Trader, Phelps, New York; Liverpool, arrived, Jupiter, Libby, Philadelphia; Nancy, Wharton, New York; Amity, Parkins, Massachusets; Intrepid, Sneed, Virginia; Enterprise, Cleard, do; Baltic, Deane, New York; Uncle Toby, Parr, do; Winton, Lead, Baltimore; Scudder, Scudder, do; Susannah, Monro, K. do; back Off Dover, arrived Chesapeake, G. do; and N. York.

August 12.—At Gravesend, arrived, Eliza, Noble, Virginia; John, Leeson, Charleston. Do. sailed, Eliza Ann, Williams, for Philadelphia; Charles, M. C. Charleston; Romeo, Bosquit, Boston; John, Baltimore; John and Alice, Baker, Virginia; Liverpool, arrived, Commerce, Calcutta, Virginia; Charleston, White, New York; Dover, arrived, Eliza, Low, Virginia; Clyde, sailed, James and William, Stafford, for New Orleans—Dublin, arrived, Union, Rittle, Massachusetts; Edwin, Gettysburg, for New York; New York; Bedford, Swain, Virginia; Cork, arrived, Mary, Droddy, Philadelphia; Ariel, Curran, Virginia; Peter, Williams, do. Fame, Evans, do. Waterford, sailed, Watson, Nant, for New York. Londonderry, arrived, Eliza, Baltimore; Westpoint, Thompson, New York; Hibernia, Mardock, Petersburg; Belfast, arrived, Iris, Glen, N. York.—Bordeaux, arrived, Charles, Edward, Boston; Intrepid, Souter, do; Henry, H. H. Baltimore; Ann Maria, Spick, New York; Hannah, Baltimore; Texel, arrived, Frances, Pratt, Boston; Virginia, do, Baltimore; William, Marzuck, do; Susan and Sarah, Virginia; Nant, arrived, Betsy, Madras, New York; Bremen, arrived, Eliza, Schoell, Baltimore; Sophia, Calmer, do. Hambro arrived, Temperance, Philadelphia.

August 15.—At Gravesend, arrived, Eliza, Low, Virginia; Lucy and Elizabeth, Stokes, Savannah; Cowes, arrived, Ruby, Shaw, Charleston; Off Palmouth, arrived, Lydi, Taler, Virginia; Liverpool, arrived, Nancy, Sharpleigh, New York; Wm. Tell, Collier New Orleans; Protection, Terry, New York, in 25 days; Palmyra, Moleon, Massachusetts. Deal, sailed, Rouen, Bosquet, for Boston; Carlisle, Bryson, Baltimore. Clyde, arrived, Iris, Glen, Charleston. Cork, arrived, Smallwood, Kearney, Baltimore. Oporto, arrived, Syren, Bingham, Philadelphia.

The American ships Little Mary, Waters, bound to Amsterdam; the Phoenix, Light, bound to New York; and the American Packet, Swaine, bound to St. Sebastians, which were detained and sent into Plymouth, have been liberated, and sailed from thence on the 4th instant.

The Delaware, Ferrier, from Amsterdam to New York, which was detained by the Richmond G. B. and sent into Portsmouth, a few days has been liberated and sailed from thence on the 8th June.

The Thomas; (American) Howland, from New York to Nantz, detained by the Gibraltar M. W.

The Artzon, (American) Drisbor, from Cadiz to London, detained by the Hero privateer.

The Venus, (American) Shotwell, from Marseilles to New York, detained by the Envy privateer, and sent into Gibraltar.

To the Voters of the City & County of Baltimore.

Fellow Citizens, UNDER date of this morning I informed you that Mr. MERRYMAN was a decided federalist, and that Mr. HUNTER was said also to be a federalist—since which I have discovered that Mr. Merryman denies the charge, as also the friends of Mr. Hunter have declared that he is a republican. In consequence of which I think it but justice to apologise for the publication of this morning, as it appears since that I was misinformed; and having no design to injure either the pretensions of Mr. Merryman or Mr. Hunter, further than being actuated by political principles.

A JEFFERSONIAN.

To the Voters of the City and County of Baltimore.

GENTLEMEN, WITH a view to injure my election to the office of Sheriff, a writer comes forward at this late hour, and charges me in this morning's American with being a "Federalist of the true Hamiltonian School." The nature of this charge you will see to place me in a dilemma: If I deny the charge he hopes it will injure my interest with the federalists, among whom he knows I have many friends; if, on the contrary, it is not refuted, he expects it will go a great way to destroy my interest with the republicans:—I can only say, the charge is unfounded as it is malicious—that I have always been a republican in principle, and a friend to the present administration—though moderate in politics.

William Merryman.

October 4, 1866.