ing how anxious the public mind at present is, I have thought it best to give a prompt answer to your request, though from the nature of the case, it must be a very imperfect one; and were I very thirsty for professional fame, it might be considered imprudent, thus to lay myself open to criticism, on a subject where there are so many opinions, with much confidence in the validity of each one.

I make no pretensions to infallibility upon any subject, and shall listen with complacency to any opinion on this one, from any quarter; but while I respect the sentiments of others, I hope I may rely on some indulgence for my own.

Should it be in my power to give the corporation any further information, I shall at all times most readily do it upon the slightest requisition on their part; without any other view than the satisfaction resulting from the reflection of having rendered an acceptable service to the citizens of New York.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, sir,
Your most obedient,
And most humble servant,

JONATHAN WILLIAMS.

Lexington, July 21.

On Tuesday last Herman Blannerhasset arrived in this town from the Mississippi Territory. Immediately on his arrival he was arrested, at the instance of Mr. Sanders, on a civil process, and before his discharge, was again arrested by the marshal for the Kentucky district, on an affidavit made by Mr. David Meade, the purport of which was, that Blannerhasset had been indicted for treason, and a true bill found by the Grand Jury at Richmond, Virginia. It fortunately happened that Judge Todd was in town, before whom Mr. Blannerhasset was immediately brought; but as he wished to be heard by counsel, he was committed to jail, and ordered to be again before the judge at 9 o'clock the next morning—at which time he read to the court an affidavit which he had drawn up.—The crowd was so great that the Editor was unable to hear the whole of it, but he understood it went to give a history of his arrest and discharge in the Mississippi Territory—Of his being on his journey home, when he heard at Danville, of the indictment being found against him—of the means he used to ascertain the truth of the report—and that being satisfied of its correctness, he had hastened to this place, to surrender himself to Mr. Bibb, attorney for the U. States—that soon after he arrived he was arrested upon a civil process—that he had met with Mr. Clay, to whom he communicated his intentions, and requested advice as to the mode he should adopt—that Mr. Clay said he was too much engaged to attend at that time to his application, but promised to see him on the subject at nine o'clock the next day.—He declared it to be his wish to be sent on to Richmond to receive his trial at that place. Mr. Clay, as counsel, assured the court, that he was instructed by his client to express his wish to be sent on for trial—he only wished an unnecessary rigor might not be observed, and that he might be forwarded in a manner as delicate as the nature of his situation would permit. Mr. Clay at the same time took the liberty, as a citizen, to protest against, or rather to object to the mode which had been pursued by the court—he viewed the proceedings as unprecedented and illegal—He, however, wished it to be understood that his observations were made as a citizen, and not at the instance of Mr. B.—it was his real wish to be sent on for trial. Mr. Bibb stated that he had provided himself with authorities to prove the proceedings proper; but that he had that morning enquired of Mr. Clay whether any exceptions would be taken to the legality of the proceedings, and being informed that none would be taken, had neglected to bring his authorities into court—that he was now surprised to find the exception taken.

Mr. Clay stopped him again, to declare that the exceptions were not by the consent of Mr. B. who he believed was really desirous of being conveyed to Richmond.

Mr. Blannerhassett assured the court that Mr. Clay had justly stated his desire, and pledged himself, that whatever might be the decision of the judge, he would accompany Mr. Meade, the deputy marshal, to Richmond. But he wished not to be understood as making a parade of willingness which he did not feel, of meeting investigation, as he was more desirous of going as a prisoner, at the public charge than at his own expense, as his fortune was greatly impaired. He made an affecting appeal to the citizens of Lexington, which would have been favorably received, had not the high crimes with which he was charged forcibly rebutted it. He spoke of the friendly attention and hospitable treatment experienced by himself and family, and hoped that they would not believe without evidence, that their attentions had been bestowed on unworthy objects.

The judge took time to make up an opinion as to the proceedings which ought to be had in the case—and issued a warrant for his commitment and safe keeping, until the district judge could be applied to, who ordered him to be delivered to the court in Richmond without delay.

He was yesterday sent off, attended by Mr. Meade and a guard of five men.

Foreign Intelligence.

New-York, Aug. 10

By the arrival of the ship Pallas, capt. Everit, in 42 days from liverpool, we have received our regular files of London papers and Lloyd's list to the evening of the 23d of June inclusive—nineteens day later than before received. The most interesting articles are selected.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

Destruction of the Dutch Shipping at Batavia.

From the private journal of captain Vicary, from Batavia, it appears that the Batavian frigate Maria Reygersburgh, of 44 guns, was taken by sir Edward Pellew's squadron. The extent of the destruction of the shipping may be judged of from the following extract.

The following vessels were burnt near the batteries, viz.

Frigate Phoenix, 32 guns; brig Adventurer, 20, ditto; Zeeplong (Seaflower) 14 ditto; state vessels.

Frigate Amsteyn, force unknown; ship Patriot, 18 guns; brig Ceres, force unknown; company's ships.

Brig Snelheyd (Swift) force unknown.

Ship Daugdzoomhayd (Probity) force unknown; East India, ditto; Zuider Pole, (South Pole) Prussian, ditto; private ships.

And four or five at least, whose names are unknown.

On the east side of the bay were burnt the Andromede, and Debora, the two finest ships in Java, both which belong to the governor of Samara, and another large ship, the name unknown. During the engagement some of the American vessels were obliged to slip their cables and run out to keep clear of the shot, which flew thick about them.

During the 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. No one could behold the destruction of so many fine ships, without lamenting the evils inseparable from war, and particularly regretting that so large a portion of the misfortune should fall to the lot of private persons, most of whom were probably opposed to the principles and actions which first occasioned hostilities.

JUNE 15.

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 24, 1807.

"I have the mortification to acquaint you that the second attempt that I thought necessary to make against Rosetta 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 killed, wounded and missing. Among the latter, lieut. col. M'Leod, major Vogelsang, and major Moor. Brigadier-gen. Stuart, who commanded the troops on this service, is only now upon his march towards Alexandria to join the remainder of his force, and has not yet sent me the details; but as the admiral thinks it necessary to dispatch the Wizard brig immediately from this bay to Messina, I think it necessary to give you all the information I am at present in possession of, and shall send you the particulars of this unfortunate affair by his majesty's ship Thunderer, which will leave Alexandria very soon; and as I have not time to acquaint his majesty's ministers of this event by this opportunity, I must request you to have the goodness to do it as soon as possible."

JUNE 19.

Order of Council.

At a court held at the Queen's palace, on Wednesday last, the following order in council was issued:

Present, the king's most excellent majesty in council.

June 17—It is this day ordered by his majesty in council, that all ships and goods belonging to the inhabitants of Hambourg and Bremen, which, since the 1st of January last, have been, and are now detained in the ports of this kingdom, shall be restored 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. And it is further ordered, that ships and goods so belonging, shall not in future be liable to detention, provided such ships and goods shall be engaged in a trade to or from any port of this kingdom, or between neutral and neutral port. But all ships and goods belonging to the inhabitants aforesaid, which shall be found trading with any hostile port, and not going from nor coming to any port of this kingdom, shall be detained and brought in for legal adjudication, and shall be adjudged as lawful prize to his majesty. And the right hon. the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the judge of the high court of admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

JUNE 17.

It is now said by those who have an undisguised satisfaction in dwelling on the late unfortunate occurrences in Egypt, that our loss in the second action exceeded what is stated in the letter of gen. Frazer. An extract of a private letter from Messina is communicated, for the purpose of shewing the aggravated circumstances of the affair, which in substance states:

"That upon the day following, the junction of gen. Stuart with gen. Meade, the former ordered a second assault to be made on Rosetta, and that the streets should be previously cleared by the field pieces. This was accordingly executed, and seeing the streets apparently cleared, gen. Stuart advanced, when they were suddenly attacked from behind by a large force of Albanians, who approached under cover of a fog, and entered the temporary entrenchments which had but then been abandoned by the English. In the same moment the Turks sallied from behind Rosetta, and the English were attacked at once in front and rear. The loss of the English is estimated at 1500 men, of whom upwards of 900 were left dead on the field. General Stuart remained one night and the following day upon the field of battle to bury his dead; but the enemy had by this time become so numerous, and were making such formidable preparations to cut him off, that he deemed it adviseable to commence his retreat. The English fought with the most desperate courage, but they were opposed to numbers which overwhelmed them."

We would hope, that although the loss has been serious, we are in possession of the principal features of it. Gen. Frazer could have had no reason to palliate the particulars of it, and we cannot suppose, from what we know of them, that the present administration would be very careful to conceal any circumstances of the failure.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

To the report of the recapture of Buenos Ayres is added, by the American captain, that both coasts of La Plata to a great extent inwards, had submitted to the English arms, and had sent their town magistrates as deputies to the English general. Great part of Linniers's troops are said to have deserted; and after the town had capitulated, Linniers deemed it prudent to withdraw once more from his parole. The conditions granted by the English general, are stated to have been highly favorable to the inhabitants. Immediately upon taking possession of the town, a proclamation was issued by the British commander in chief, ordering the inhabitants of every class to bring in their arms of every kind, under the penalty of having soldiers billeted in any house in which arms should be discovered.

Letters from Holland of the 4th inst. state, that accounts had been received there of an armistice having been agreed upon between the French and Russians for six weeks, dated from the 1st instant, the day on which it was signed at the head quarters of the former. But had such an event taken place, so as to be known in Holland on the 8th, it must have been known at Hamburgh on the 7th, the date of the last advices from thence.

A private letter from Hamburgh, 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."

Eighteen thousand three hundred and seventy hides, 80 tons tallow, and 6,170 lb. Cortex Peru, have already been imported from Monte Video, and entered at the custom house.

JUNE 22.

The Vienna Court Gazette draws a very different picture of the state of affairs in Turkey from the French and Dutch papers. The blockade of the Dardanelles, and of the canal of Constantinople, has reduced the capital to great distress. The Captain Pacha seems unwilling to quit the security of the sea of Marmora, and the Turkish squadron which entered into the Black Sea, has been driven out of it by the Russians. General Michelson's position remains nearly the same. He has not evacuated Moldavia and Wallachia, and has lately received considerable reinforcements.

It is reported that a change has taken place in the Russian ministry; that Baron Budberg has resigned, and M. Novozilzoff, received the port folio of foreign affairs, and that Count Romanzow has been succeeded by Count Strognoff, in the commercial department. The latter not long since left this country, and his appointment will, it is supposed, be extremely favorable to this country.

Holland is at present strangely situated—she is apprehensive of an invasion, and she is without a chief magistrate.—Louis Bonaparte, according to private letters from Holland, has abdicated the throne in consequence of a misunderstanding with his brother.—His conduct, though grateful to the people, because it favored their commerce, displeased Napoleon. The wish of the latter is to distress the English trade by all possible means. Does he ruin his ally or his dependent by carrying his wishes into execution—this is to him a matter of indifference. Private letters state that as soon as Louis Bonaparte was placed upon the throne, he saw 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 thro' the indirect medium of neutrals. It is stated, that these indulgences provoked the indignation of the emperor Napoleon.

The first of it experienced by the king of Holland, was the desertion of his wife, the daughter of the French empress; 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. The Dutch provinces are in consequence in the greatest confusion; they have implored the return of Louis—"That monarch whom they have known long enough to love, and whose retreat will renew that state of confusion and distress, from which his moderation and princely humanity had but began to relieve them."

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, unostentious in his living; wishing to make the people love rather than fear him. It was with great reluctance he ascended the throne, and he has been often heard to say, that he wished his brother would have suffered him to remain his subject. This disagreement between the brothers will increase the dissention which has always prevailed in the Bonaparte family. Lucien and Lous have ever been the greatest favorites. Napoleon, from the impatience and violence of his temper, was never beloved—Joseph preserved the situation of a mediator in the family. Another sourse of disagreeement is the marked preference which Napoleon has always shewn 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 Cadiz, dated about 12 days since, all of which agree that the combined squadron, about 12 or 13 sail of the line, are ready for sea, and it is supposed if our fleet were by accident driven off their station, they would endeavor to make a grand push out to get through the Gut of Gibraltar, and endeavor to form a junction with the Carthagena 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 Cadiz bay to his fleet in the offing, for the purpose of communicating information directly by telegraphic signals.

JUNE 23.

The new Swedish minister, M. Adlerbers, the successor of Baron Rehausen, came over in the packet with a Prussian officer, with dispatches from gen. 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 independendence, and the attention with which he has discharged the duties of that great office during the two last Parliaments. There were about 200 members present in the house of commons. The number of peers that took their oaths and seats in the house of peers was very great.

VIENNA, MAY 27.

Gen. Michelson's army has lately received reinforcements from the governments, Taganrog and Odessa—The old prince Prosorowsky exerts himself in obtaining reinforcements for gen. Michelson's army.

The insurrection in Romelia continues. Much animosity subsists between Mustapha Bairaktar of Rudshuck, and the Ayan of Philopoppel.—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 Ionean and Aegean 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, Jussuff Pacha, has suddenly surprised and taken the castle of Anacria, very important from its situation, at the mouth of the Phasis. The garrison was extremely weak. A similar attempt upon Kamhal failed altogether.

M. Lablanche, the Secretary to the French Legation, and lieut. col. Ponton, have set out from Constantinople to Fethiay, Sehach, to conduct the operations of the Persians against Grusnia.

The emperor will return to Vienna through Styria, and is expected here on the 1st of June.

His highness the archduke Joseph has been suddenly attacked with a spitting of blood, and is very much indisposed

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LUCACE, MAY 22.

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.

MAGDEBURG, JUNE 2.

The 450 French seamen who arrived here in carriages from Boulogne, have been sent on their journey in the same vehicles that brought them.

COPENHAGEN, JUNE 2.

In a letter from Silesia it is stated, that there are between 17 and 20,000 men in Glatz.

Dantzic surrendered for want of powder. Gen. Kalkreuth has already arrived at Koningsberg, where he has been introduced to the king of Prussia. Lord Gower and the earl of Pembroke are both here.

HAMBURG, JUNE 5.

According to reports from the fishermen of Heleigoland and Blakenese, the captains Burmeister, Schmidt, and Peterson, navigating under the Danish flag and bound from Altona to Tonningen, have been sent back by the English squadron that forms the blockade of the Elbe. This squadron lies at anchor before Cuxhaven.

ELSINEUR, JUNE 12.

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

New & Valuable BOOKS.

JUST received, and now opening, at D. RAPINE'S Book store on Capitol Hill, a Choice and Valuable Collection of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which he will be happy to dispose of to his friends and customers on the most reasonable terms—amongst which are:

The Novice of St. Dominick, by Miss Owenson, author of the Wild Irish Girl,
Saint Clair, or the Heiress of Dermond, by the same author,
Warren's History of the *American* revolution, 3 vols.
Montgomery's Poems,
Roberts on Frauds,
Sugden's Law of Venders,
Raft's Reports, vol. 7th,
Peter's (judge) Maritime Law,
Henning and Mumford's Virginia Reports,
Domestic Cookery,
Sidney on Government,
Aitkin's Geography,
Workman's do.
Geographical questions,
Sporting Anecdotes,
Nautical Almanacs for 1808—9
German Theatre, 6 vols.
Jess' Surveying,
Sacred Classics, 9 vols.
Sevigne's Letters, 7 vols.
Sully's Memoirs, 5 vols,
Pope's Homer, 4 vols.
Graylia's Italian Dictionary.
Young's Centaur.
Lady's elegant tortoise-shell combs, ornamented and plain.
Spectacles and Morocco cases.
Watch seals and keys.
Fashionable paper hangings and borders,
Reeves' water colors,
Mathematical Instruments.
Chamber Lamps and wicks.
Japaned Ink.
Durable do.

A large assortment of writing & letter paper—hot pressed and plain.
Quills, sealing-wax, wafers, pen knives, &c. &c.

Dr. Rees' Cyclopædiae,

Vol. 5th, Part 1st, or the 9th half volume, is just received and ready for delivery, those who have not had ALL the preceding vols will oblige by sending for them.

Aug. 7 tf.

THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH

RUNNING HORSE

CLIFDEN,

WILL stand the ensuing season at my Farm in Prince Georges county, about 5 miles from Queen Ann, 9 from Bladensburg, the same distance from Upper Marlborough, and about 15 from the city of Washington, at 25 DOLLARS the season; but 20 DOLLARS will be received in FULL if paid within the season; which will commence in March and end on the 1st of August. Good pasture will be furnished gratis, as soon as the grass is good, and in the mean time hay and corn furnished at the common price, for the Mares, according to orders. The utmost care will be taken of the mares, but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

CLIFDEN is a horse of uncommonly fine form, above 15 and 1-2 hands high, of a beautiful deep blood-bay, and perhaps the strongest made thorough blooded horse on the continent. Large and powerful horses produce the only real good turf horses.

Notes of hand must be sent with the Mares.

ISAAC DUCKETT.

March 6—1807.