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SATURDIT. AUGUST 1, 1807. ATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, May 25.

Do Thurday last, as the King was about to shount one of his chargers at Windfor, the morse reared up, and threw his majesty, but reavidentially, a chain fixed to fone polls broke she fall, which might otherwife have proved of sook serious consequence. The king, not intiremideted by this accident, ordered another of his chargets to be beo't out which he immediately mounted and purised his morning's rite - shrough Windsor Forest.

HONDARYAN DIRT .- The Speech of the Archduke Palarine to the Hungarian Diet, after pointing out the necessity of raising a powerful military force, concludes in the following

ec. Afte having obtained peace through the efforts of the best of Kings we ought more than every to direct our attention to the injuries which have been occasioned by the late dread. ful war, vas the evils, which have resulted from it. Thus we have of one accord met to-Bether in the Diet, to insure, as it were, our very existince, as well as that of our people, to maintain the honor of the crown, the prolperi-Ty Cour country, and the fafety of every thing zbat we hoid moft dear. Great sacrifices will doubtless ve necessary ; but our ancestors, under similar circumstances, dud not hesitate to make greater. It would therefore be a difgrace to have it now said, " the greatness of foul of the Hungarians, for the preservation of their king and country, is vanished, and their conduct is palsied."

BERLIN, May 23. --- The division of Gen. Boulet, 10,000 men Arong, has just arrived here, on their way to the banks of the Villuly. Nothing can equal the bandfolne and marthal appearance of the troops which compose it. There were various reports, e, in circulation a few days since, of a suspension of arms between the French and Ruffan armies. -MILAN, May 23.

By recent accounts from Bosnia, we learn, & that a cour er has arrived at Tranick, with a fir--men trom the Grand Signior, which gives the Pacha fult power to arm all the forces of Bos. men agains the enemies of the empire, and to call, if necessary, the Frenchenmy to its affistance"! he arrival of this firman which was anmounced by discharges of artillery, has increased - the real of the Pucha and excited the courage of the Bosmans. Every body is in motion, and great levies are made, all Bosnia is now under sarms for the defence of our religion and .ur empire. Camps have been formed on the fronziers of the Province, both on the lide of Serviz and on that of the Montenegrins, and troops are arriving from alt quarters.

In a very (bort time all Bosnia will be in the .r. beil flats of defence, and the people of this country will have it in their power to carry war into the enemy's territory.

FRANKFORT, May 30. · The Pentiun General Herschseld, who has been for some time past confia the presoner in the estades of Magdeburg, bes been les at liberby and harrepaired to his family.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 29.

In case the government of Great Britain 4-Ochl refuse to make as that repesation which shall he demanded and to adjust not only ex Mingdifferences, but likewile to remove the Lources of future ones, it is but too likely that it will be necessary for this nation, in the Reps the shall take, to adopt that system of measures which thall make her most sensible pe bomer we possels of injuring her. Not perhaps, more dacisively manifel to power than a refusal to hold say commercial inter-Course with her until the acceded to those principles of fullier and reciprocity to which we ware in every respect entitled ; and thould war Do the result of he exilling differences, it might who sound policy at its commencement, to adop system of total prohibition of her manusacsures or of other commercial rettriction, inrended to go into effect at the end of the war and to continue for a certain number of years, for until a full scitlement of every source of --- diff rence between the two nations The right of a subsequent legislature de repeal such werstem would fill exist ; but it is reasonable to presume that the piedge thus given to our manufactures would be so far respected as to F. Prevent their incurring any considerable loss

Zirom w change in national measures. Among the several points which the exilling Anterol relations between the two mations is calculated to call intoview, this is one of priinterest and on which it is bighly importhat the public mind should be enlightened. Our readers have not forgotten the animated endebate which took place in the House of Resarcsentatives in the year 1794, on certain resolutions offered by Mr. MADISON, the ob-163 of which was to bring Britain to a sense of allice by retorting upon her some of the principles of commercial rearition set up by her-Lette It was the fale of thos relolutions to meet with vehiment opposition, and to 'call their removes forward Thebeir Befence. We have recently come acrolle the celebrated speech delivered by Mr. Madison on that occation; and Anding it replete with valuable information and mulas weralde argument, we have thought no sexion mould be more propitions for offering a targe portion of its contents to the public. Occupying by pages of close point, its great Bengil will prevent its entire republication. But we shall endeavor to subout all that part motifich is encolated to throw light on the withest flate of the swo countries. A skeleton el shis speech was published about two years; ago Ju this paper i but in a llate comparatively so simperfect as apr so supercede the present publication. All the views taken by the speaker will be found deanly interesting, and the facts, drom his seknowledged precision, may be safe-Lly allumen as correct,

MADISON'S Spece. He began by observing that he had expect ed. from what was datunated yellerday, the segnel of what was then laid against the 'refointions before the committee; but as there was Elence in that quarter, and so other member had risen for either fide of the question, he himsel would retreen the attention of the committee. It had been much prefied, that in the discus-Dep of abtautifier, jestioned be viewed in Iti conductivity belations only. He was berfecul

A LEWILLIE D FRANCE EACH OPIECTION -this could t

wifed on that ground : But as he ropceived it impelible to do full julice to the interests of the U. Brates, without taking Johns collateral com-Sderalions luto wiew; be should be obliged. In the course of his remarks, to point at the pilltical dispolition and conduct of lome of the nations of Europetemards this country.

. The propositions immediately before the committee, turned on the quellion, whether-any thing out to be done at this time, in the way of commercial regulations towards vindicating and advancing-our n-tional intergits. Perhaps it might be made a queltion with some, whether, in any case, legislative regulations of commerce were consident with its nature and prof-

He professed himself to be a friend to the theory which gives to induttry a free course, under the impulse of individual intereil, and the guidance of individual f. gacity. He was perfusded, that it would be happy for all nati ons, it the parriers erected by prejudice, by ava rice, and by despotum, were broken duan, and a freenntercourie citabilihed among them. Yet, to this, as to all other general rules, there might be exceptions : and the rule itlelf required, what did not exift, that it should be general.

To illustrate this obiervation, be referred to the navigation act of Great Britain, which, aut being counterba anced by any timilar acts on the part of-rival-nations, had secured to Great Brita n no lets than eleven-twe. Jibe of the thipping and seamen employed in her trade. It i flated, that in 1660, when the British act passed, the soreign tonnage was to the British as one to four; la 1700, leis than one to ux: lu 1725, as one to mucteen: In 1750, as one to tweive : in 1774, nearly the fame. At the commencement of the period, the tollnage was but 95,266 tons; at the end of it 1,136,162.

As another illustration he mentioned the case where two cour ries inappen d to be in such - a relation to each other, that the one, by discouraging the matrix clures of the other, might not only savigorate as own, but transplant the manu accurers themleives. Hare the gain would be a clear one; and me effect evidently confistent with the principle of the theory.

To allow trade to regulate itleit, is not, therefore, to be admitted as a maxim universally found. Our own experience has taught us that in certain cates, it is the tame thing with al ·lowing one nation to regulate it for another. Were the U. S in fact, in commercial intercourie with one nation only, and to oppole no reilrictions whatever to a lyttem of foreign rettr ctions, they would of necessary be deprived or all thate in the carriage, although their vessels might-be able to do it cheapest; as' well as et the only relources for defence on that side, where they must always be most exposed to attack. A Imali burden only in foreign ports on American veilels, and a pertect equality of foreign veilels with our own in our ports, woold gradually banish the latter altogether.

The subject, as had been remarked on a former occasion, was not a n vel one: It was coeval with our political birth, and has at ad-umes exercised the thoughts of reflecting citizens. As early as the year succesuing the peace, the ef fect of the foreign policy, which began to be selt in our trade and navigation, excited univerial attention and inquietude. The first effort thought of, was an applica ion of Congrels to the nates for a grant of power, for a limited time, to regulate our foreign commerce; with a view to control the influence of uniavorable regulations in some cases, and to conciliate an extention of favoraule ones in ethers. From forme circumttances then incident to our fituation, and particularly from a radical vice in the then political lydem of the U. S. the experiment did not take effect.

The states next endeavored to effect their purpole by leparate, but concurrent, regulations Mallaciasuetts opened a correspondence with ing ... and other trates, in order to bring about the pian. Here again the effort was abortive. Out of this experience, grew the meatures which terminated in the ellablithment of a government competent to the regulation of our commercial interests, and the vindication of our commercial rights.

As these were the first objects of the people in the steps taken for establishing the present government, they were universally expected to be among the nut fruits of operation. In this expectation, the public were disappointed. An attempt was made in different torms, and received the rejeated fanction of this branch of the legislature, but they expired in the Senate: not indeed, as was alledged, from a dislike to the attempt sitogether, but the modification given to it. It has not appeared, however, that it was ever renewed in a different form in that house; and tor some time has been allowed to tleep in both.

If the reasons which originally prevailed against measures, such as those now proposed, had weight in them, they can no longer turnith a pretext for opposition.

When the subject was discussed in the first Congress at New York, it was said, that we ought to try the effect of a generous policy towards G. Britain; that we ought to give time for negociating a treaty of commerce; that we ought to awan the cluse of negociations for explaining and executing the treaty of peace. We have now waited a term of more than four years. The treaty of peace remains unexecuted on her pare; though all pretext for delay has been removed by the tieps taken on ours. No treaty of commerce is either in train, or in prospect. Instead of relaxations in sormer articles complained of, we suller new and aggravated violations of our rights.

In the view which he took of the subject, he called the attention of the committee partieuharly to the subject of navigation, of manufactures, and of the discrimination proposed in the mutton between foire nations and others.

On the subject of navigation, he observed, that we were prohibited by the British laws from Carrying to Great Britain the produce o other countries from their ports, or e'm own produce from the ports of other countries, or the produce of other countries from our own ports: or to send our own product from our 'own. or other ports in the vellels of other countries. The last reflective was, be observed, felt by the U. S at the present moment. It was, indeed, the practice of Great Britain sometimes to relax ber navigation act so sar, in time of war, as to permit to neutral vellels a circuitous carriage ; but as yet the act was in full torce against the nie of them for transporting the produce of the

On the other hand, the laws of the - U. S. allowed G. Britain to bring into their ports, any thing the might please, from ber own or from other ports ; and in her own or in other vessels.

In the trade between the U.S. and the Britilli. Well Indies, the velleis of the tormer were under an absblute probibition se whitt British veille in that trade, empyed all the privileges granted to other, even the mont favored nations in their trade with us. The inequality in this cale was the more fitting, as, it was evident, that the Well-Indies wors dependent on the I 5, for the impulse effential to a spem, and dis the circumstances which seemed to the U. this advantage, snable their ventis to traviliors the Impolies on far better terms that could " be done by Briefly veller

To Multrate the policy requilité in our commercial intercourte with gever nations, the presemed a comparative view of the American and loreign toobage employed in the selfective branches of its from which it supersed, that

the foreign fleed to the American as follows. Spain, Portugal. The United Natherlands, Denmark, Ruffia. France. G. Britain,

: It results from these sies, that in proportion as the trade might be diminished with Great Britain; and increased with other nations, would be the probable in rease of the American tonnage. It appeared, for example, that as the trade might pal's from Britith channels into those of France, it would zugment our tonnage as the rate of ten to one

The above calculation, he said, had been ma ie out on the accuments of 1790, and the amount of the tonnage ente at in the leveral ports. document, flating the amounts of the actual tonnage in the American trade, had been jull reported to that house. If this, which was liable to some remarks that might hereaster be made, was to be subilituted, it afforden another calculation, diminishing the excels in favor of Great Britain, but augmenting it in favor of the United States in most of the other instan-

According to this calculation, the foreign to the American tonnage might be l'ated as fel-

. 1 to 16 Spain I to 17 Portugal 1 to 26 U. Netherlands 1 to 15 Denmark .1 to 14 · Russia I tobetween4&5 France

Great Britain, 3 to 1 Such a diffroperiion, taking even the reduced one, in the navigation of Great Britain, was the

more moreifying, when the nature and amount of our exports are considered. Our exports are not only tor the most, part either immediately necessaries of the, or ultimately as necessaries to manufactures, necessities of employment and lite to manufactures, and must thence command a fure market herever they are received at alt: But the peculiar bulkinels of them furnithes an advintage over the exports of every other country; and particularly over those of G. B. It such an advantage belonged to that nation, the policy that giverns her navigation laws, would probabl, have siven the exclusive carriage to her own bostoms. It is equally in our power, if to felhin a principle ibould be forced upour us, to fecure to our bottoms the in n. monopoly; leaving to other nations with which we trade, the exclusive carriageof their exports. The regulation would, to be ture, be mutually inconvenient; and, by forcing the veiled's of each party to return empty from foreign markets, be to far a tax on the intercourte. This exect, nowever, did not disprove the power in general which the character of our exports gave us, over the carriage of them, nor leffen the argument drawn from it. Examine it in relation to G Britain. The bulk of her exports to us, compared with that of ours to ber, is as nothing An inconfiderable quantity of thipping would futhce for hers, whillt ours can load about .222,000 ton's : Including the articles the exports from the W. Indies to this country, they bear no proportion to ours. Yet in the entire trade between the U S. and the British dominions, her tonnage is to that of the U. S as 150,000, employing 3,090 leamen. Were a rigid excr tion of our right to take place, it would extend our tonnage to 222,000, and leave to G. critzin employment for much lets then the adual thare now enjoyed by the U.S . It could not be with ed to puin matters to this extremity. It mewed, however, the very unequal and unfavorable footing on which the carrying trade, the great resource of o.r saie y and respectability, was placed by foreign regulations, and the realousblenels of pez eable attempts to mel orace it We might at teath, in availing ourseives of the merit of our exports con end for such regulations as would reverse the proportion, and gave the U. S the 155,000 tonnage, & 9,300 teamen, inflead of me 66,600 tonnage and 3,640 lea-

(To be continued)

'NORFOLK, July 27.

Yesterday forinight the Chelapeake frigate was towed up into our harbor, little better than a hulk, without a matter throud flanding, to day we have the fatisfaction to perceive her compleatly ready for sea. Great credit is due to Commodore Decatur and his officers, for the activity which he and they have used in preparing this thip for fea in fo fhort a time, and un des very unfavourable circumstances. Scarcely a day has passed without rail, and fome days it has never cealed to rain; we are confident that with a common there of fair wee her, the would be ready for sea four days since. Without wishing to revive at this time a subject of dispute, we cannot forbear remarking that titis circumstance ought to prove to the navy depariment the Superior advantages of this place over Walkington for naval equipments. Had the Chesapeake have been sent to Washington to rest, we do not believe she would have been ready for fea under fix weeks or two months from this date.

On Saturday the Petersburg and Richmond detachments of infantry under Major Ambier, embarked on board of two vessels, on their return to their respective places of residence; the fervice upt requiring them to remain longer here. On leaving the harbour they were sainted by the arthiery company, Forts Nelson and Norfolk, and coecreu by the Chelapeake fri

We have nothing to inform our distant readers, respecting the operations of the British thips in the bay: s a part of them occationally go out and return again every day. They have not made any attempt to land, or taken any steps respecting the five persons detained. Commodore Sir Thomas Hardy, who now com mands, behaves as far as ter can learn, with great politenels to the wessels going out and coming id, giving their no interruption.

It is to be regretted that Commodors Hardy had not commanded from the commencement of this affair. We think he would never have written luch & letteras that of Commodors Douglas, which has been productive of indignation icarcely thort of that produced by the o giral outrage.

The REVERGE, government Schooner, is in Hampton Roads, and proceeds immediately to England with the communications from the ex cultive to our remillers in London, touching the allair of the Chelapeake. The may be exposted to arrive in England about the first o as plember 1. befuse which, the British government of Deoly's still wer muly base treotives an account of the transacied but of the lentle ments which is has excluded to the United States, together with the president's proclamation. The THE ECONORS DEADLE MILL MILL PROUNTY TEACH

England about the first of August, by two thips shallest this place the 37th and 28th of June, by each of which we forwarded to our correlpondents per extra fleet of the 24th of June, besides which we know that an unufual number of the Leager went by the same vellels. The proclamation went from here on the 9th or 10th of July, by two vessels for England. The minds of the government and of the British nation will therefore be prepared before the ilevenge arrives; the effects produced in Englands we shall discover and possibly seel about the middle of September. If the British government is determined to sustain admiral Berkely orders will be given to seize and capture our vessels without exception; if otherwile, they will not b interrupted. The English government will perceive that war is inevitable, if it avows the principle of fearching our national ships, & act accordingly.

American,

Commercial Daily Advertiser..

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1807.

The foreign news last received, affords much reason to believe that a peace will speedily take place among the belligerent powers of continental Europe; and there is even some faint prospect that Great Britain herself may partake of the bene fits of a general predication. In such an event, there may be minds that will perceive disaster flowing to the United States of America from the conclusion of war in that quarter, whilst our own allairs remain in a situation so extremely critical. A little reflection, however, will demonstrate, that a peace in Europe, in which G. Britain can be included, will be quite as effectual in settling the dispute between that power and this country, as the continuance of a war the most unfortunate and bloody to England.

It must be evident to any person who has paid suitable attention to passing events, and who have properly reflected on the surprising efforts of Great Britain to lessen the influence and power of France, and the amazing success which donaparte has experienced in over-oming all the schemes and coalitions formed against him, that any agreement between the British government and the chief of the French empire, must be founded on the basis of a general admission of the principles that Bonsparte may deem it prop. r for him to dictate. In order to ascertain. what those principles are to be, we have only to recur to the official declarations made by the emperor of the French during his present war with the Prussians and Russians: As those declarations have been made in the face of the whole world, and as Bonaparte is no gasconader, it is but reasonable to presume that be will do what he has said.

In a report which Talleyrand made to the French emperor on the 15th of November, 1806, he says, speaking of the British and their allies :-

" With such enemies, whose hatred your majesty's moderation has been unable to disarm, and who notwithstanding your victories, still merch to their object, I stening only to their passions, and respe ting no right, your majesty is not free to follow the emotions of your generosity. The very inclination which leads you to wish for peace, makes it a law for you to relinquish none of your conquests before the entire and absolute independence of the Ottoman empire, an independence which is the first interest of France, be acknowledged and guaranteed; before the Spanish, Dutch and French colonies, the loss of which has been solely occasioned by the diversion effected by the four coalitions, be restored, and a general code be udopted, conformably to the dignity of all crowns, and capable of securing the rights of all nations on the high seas."

The message which Bonaparte transmitted to the French Senate, bearing date at Berlin the 21st of the same month and year, recognizes the same principle of the freedom of the seas as one of the indispensable conditions of a peace. After staung the rapacity of the English in their attempts to usurp absolute supremacy en the ocean, he says:-

"We are ready to make peace with England: we are ready to make it with Russia, with Prussia; but it can only be concluded upon such bases as that it may not permit any power whatever to arrogate to herself any right of supremacy over us, that it shall restore the colonies to their mother country, and that it shall secure to our trade and industry the prosperity which they ought so attain."

From these explicit and unequivocal declarations of Bonaparte, we may at once conclude that no peace will be made with Great Britain unless the freedom of commerce be guaranteed to all nations; unless, in truth, the flag of every nation shall protect whatever sails under it.

This being the very principle contenued for by the American government, a peace between France and Great Britain on such terms would naturally embrace the United States also, for once the rule in question be conceded this country has no further dispute, in case satisfaction be given for past injury and insult.

What then, have we to fear from i general peace in Europe ? Our object would be as readily attained in that way

as by the continuance of a war. But if Great Britain, from a perverse and wicked policy, should resolve to have war with us, with whatever success that war, may be carried on, its final result must be an admission of the maritime doctrine for which we contend provided she yield the same to France ; for the United States will never splumit to a restriction from which sther usuons see

exonerated; especially where commerce is concerned.

Do not, however, these considerations rather tend to prove there will be no peace at present between France and Great Britain? If the latter yields to Bonsparte's requisitions, she plainly declares to the world her inability to cope with the emperor of the French, even wi h regard to commercial law. Will the pride of her rulers permit her to assent to such a public confession of her impotency i And yet if she does not, what will be the consequence? Supposing the continent of Europe at peace under the influence of Bonaparte, and England suffering from his rigorous exclusion of her manuface tures from every port over which he has control, will the government of Great Britain be mad enough to encounter the comity of the United States also? The answers to these questions furnish strong grounds for a reasonable hope that we may obtain from the fear of Britain what we cannot procure from her justice, in case she remains at war with France. In either event, however, we have nothing to dread; for in either event we shall be successful as to the object in

To the President of the United States. WE, the officers and privates of the Rifle Company of Baltimore, known by the "Union Guards of Liberty," attached to the 27th regiment of Maryland Militia, commanded by Lieut. Col. William Low:y. conscious that at this threatening conjuncture our country is entitled to every man's utmost efforts in her cause, and that zeal tor her interest, and an ardent preparation for the worst, is the most eftectual method of either arresting war or of shortening its duration—tender to you, sir, their unanimous service, in avenging the insulted honor and outraged rights of the United States; and in case the collected wisdom of the country shall resort. to the last dreadful alternative, they shall hold themselves ready, upon your order, to march at a moment's warning to any part of the United States, that your excellency may think proper to order them-In behalf of the company, we have, sir, the honor to subscribe ourselves,

Your obed't humble serv't, WM. WOODLAND,

> Captain. CHARLES STANSBURY Licutenant JOHN YOUNG,

> > Eusign.

Baltimore, July 27, 1807.

To captain William Woodland, the other officers and privates of the Riffe Company of Baltimore, known by the "Union Guards of Liberty," attached to 'the 27th regiment of Maryland Militia, commanded by Lieut. Col William LOWIY.

The offer of your services in support of your country, merits and meets the highest praise; and whenever the moment arrives in which these rights must appeal to the public arm for support, the spirit from which your offer flows-that which animates our country, will be their sufficient safeguard.

To the Legislature will be rendered a faithful account of the events which have. so justly excited the sensibilities of our country; of the measures taken to obtain reparation, and of their results, and to their wisdom will belong the course to be uitimately pursued. In the mean time it is our duty to pur-

suc that prescribed by the existing laws, towards which, should your services be requisite, this offer of them will be remembered. I tender, for y ur country, the thanks.

you so justly deserve.

TH: JEFFERSON. Washington, July 29, 1807,

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Pechin, BY inserting the following in your useful paper, you will much oblige

A Lover of his Country. Seeing an advertisement in last evening's paper, where the young men of Baltimore, from the ages of 17 to 20 are to meet this evening for the purpose of forming a Volunteer Corps, I offer a few observations which simply are, that they ought by all means to choose steady and respectable men for the commissioned officers, and have the dress as cheap as possible, for I know that will be a great object among the most of them. I likewise think that if they form a resolution to carry Pikes instead of Muskets, it will be a great addition to the company, as they are much lighter and a great deal cheaper, and it is also to be hoped that all true patriots will strive to encourage their young men as much as possible.

On Sundayfast a gentleman arrived from the Mediterranean, with dispatches for the Secretaries of flate and navy. The contests of three dispatches have not yet transpired. The gentles. man who was the bearer of them belogs we are told the intelligence that the British are captur ring indifcriminately all - American vellet in the Mediterranean, and Cending them Into Mal-

Extract of a letter received at Lugusta, dates. Albents July &

"President Meigs was returned from North-Carolina-The Commissioners have samicably adjusted the boundary line, between this sta and North-Carolina. Col. Hammond Lines 342 Louis U.S. T. was bein yellerday-Last torra. to leath from the Colonel that & Lient. Pike. and company are killed by the .. Asuage Indiana, near the head waters of Red River. which ther were exploring-It is underslood that they were killed through the influence of the Spanishts.

The Berlin Ganette contains the following an Liese has been much talk feveral days of Estretititen which look water between !!