

an armistice to general Mortier, informing him that the king had granted him a special licence for concluding the peace. A peace, or even an armistice granted to Sweden, would accomplish the most sanguine wishes of the emperor, who has always been very reluctant to carry on a war against a generous and brave nation, which, upon local grounds, is the friend of France. Must Swedish blood flow, either to protect or subvert the Ottoman empire? Is it to now for maintaining the balance, or supporting the slavery of the sea? What has Sweden to fear from France? Nothing. What has she to fear from Russia? Every thing. These reasons are too evident not to prompt an enlightened cabinet, and a nation which possesses clearness of mind and independence of opinion, to put a speedy stop to the war. Immediately after the battle of Jena, the emperor made known his desire to restore the ancient relations between Sweden and France. The first overtures were made to the Swedish minister at Hamburg, but rejected. The emperor constantly directed his generals to treat the Swedes as friends, with whom we are at variance, and with whom we shall soon be reconciled, from the nature of things. Behold the true interests of both nations. "If they did us any harm, they would regret it; and we, on our part, should wish to repair the wrong which we may have done them. The interest of the state will at last be superior to all differences and petty quarrels." These were the emperor's own words, in his orders. Animated by such sentiments, the emperor ordered the military operations for the siege of Stralsund to be discontinued, and the mortars and cannon which were sent from Sweden for that purpose, to be sent back. He wrote to gen. Mortier in the following words: "I already regret what has been done. I am sorry that the fine suburb of Stralsund has been burnt. Is it our business to hurt Sweden? This is a mere dream. It is our business to protect, not to do her any injury. In the late war, let us be as moderate as possible. Propose to the governor of Stralsund an armistice, or a cessation of hostilities, in order to ease the burden and lessen the calamities of a war, which I consider as wicked, because it is impolitic." On the 18th the armistice was concluded between marshal Mortier and baron Von Effen. Annexed is a copy of the articles.

The siege of Danzig is continued without interruption. Annexed is the report of the military operations at that place. [This report is omitted in the Dutch Gazette, being of importance only to military men.]

[Here the articles follow as published in our last.]

On the 10th April, at 8 in the evening, a detachment of 2500 men from the garrison of Glatz, advanced, with 6 pieces of cannon, against the right wing of the post of Frankenstein. On the following day, the 17th, at break of day, another column, of 800 men, marched from Silberberg. These troops after their junction, marched upon Frankenstein, and commenced an attack at five in the morning, with an intention to attack gen. Lefebvre, who was posted there with his corps of observation. Prince Jerome set out for Mautberg when the first gun was fired, and arrived at Frankenstein at ten in the morning. The enemy was completely dispersed, and pushed to the covered way of Glatz. Six hundred of them were taken prisoner, together with three pieces of cannon. One major and eight officers are among the prisoners; 500 men were left dead on the field of battle; 400 men that had elapsed in the woods, were attacked and taken, at 11 A. M. Col. Beckers commanding the 5th Bavarian regiment of the line, and col. Scherfstein, of the Westenburg horse Chassars, have done wonders.—The former would not quit the field of battle, although he was wounded in the shoulder; he showed himself every where at the head of his battalion, and every where performed wonders. The emperor has granted to each of these officers the Eagle of the Legion of Honour. Capt. Brockfeld, who provisionally commands the Westenburg horse Chassars, has likewise distinguished himself; and it was his that took the several pieces of cannon.

The siege of Neuf is going on prosperously. One half of the town is already burnt and the trenches are approaching very near the fortresses.

CHILLICOTHE, (Ohio) June 4.

A gentleman from Campaign county informs, that on the 25th ult. a man, by the name of Boyer, who lived in that county, was murdered by the Indians. While he was burning some logs in his new ground, the Indians, five in number, came near to where he was, and shot him twice.—Being only wounded by the first fire, he attempted to make his escape; but being fired at a second time he fell. The Indians then tomahawked and scalped him in a most shocking manner, and laid some peculiar signs on his back, which could not be accounted for by the oldest warriors among the whites. This melancholy circumstance has alarmed the inhabitants of the frontier counties very much; but we are happy to learn that no other act of violence has been committed by the Indians. Some suppose that they were prompted to the above inhuman and daring act, in consequence of the brother-in-law of the deceased having burned an Indian camp last spring. It is also thought that the Indians mistook Boyer for the person who had done them the injury.

BALTIMORE, June 24.

A report prevailed in London on the 6th May, that Buenos Ayres had again fallen into the hands of the British.

The colonists of the French island of Re-Union, (Bourbon,) in the Indian ocean, have applied to have the name altered to Napoleon.

## Annapolis:

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1807.

### ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE.

#### ATTENTION!

THE Annapolis Volunteer Company will assemble on SATURDAY next, the 4th of July, at 10 o'clock, on the usual parade ground. They will appear in complete uniform...each member will provide himself with a flint, having his gun and accoutrements in good order...Blank cartridges will be furnished on the parade.

### THE CHESAPEAKE FRIGATE.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated June 26.

"You will perceive in the National Intelligencer by this mail the mortifying disaster of last Monday. The men demanded by the captain of the Leopard were three native Americans, one of them of Indian extraction, was born in the state of Massachusetts, the other two were born in Maryland. The men had entered at the rendezvous at Norfolk for the frigate Chesapeake. They were afterwards demanded by the commanding officer of the Melampus, as deserters from that frigate. The recruiting officer having replied that he could not surrender them without orders from government, an application by the British minister was made for them. The secretary of state stated in reply, that they could not be given up, and especially as they were not only and confessedly native Americans; it was then resolved that the question was at an end. At all events it was not imagined by any person here, that it would ever be other than a subject of discussion between the two governments. Little indeed was it apprehended that a British admiral because he had the physical power, would assume the political right of deciding such a national question. And still less was it conceived that he would carry such his decision into effect by an act of public war."

"The Chesapeake is lying in Hampton Roads without any colours! And strange to tell, the Leopard is triumphantly riding at anchor within our waters near the capes."

"An order was gone from the navy department, giving the command of the Chesapeake to capt. Decatur; and upon commodore Barron there has been ordered a court of inquiry." [American.]

From the National Intelligencer of Friday, June 26.

#### BRITISH OUTRAGE.

We give the public the particulars of the following outrage on the American flag, under the influence of feelings, which, we are certain, are in unison with those entertained universally by our fellow-citizens; feelings which cannot, which ought not to be suppressed. We know not, indeed, that this savage outrage has a precedent in naval annals.

On Monday last the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, of 38 guns, left the capes, where there lay at anchor a British squadron consisting of three two deckers and one frigate of 38 guns. As she passed this squadron, without molestation, one of the two deckers, the Leopard, put off, and went to sea before the Chesapeake. When the latter came up with the Leopard, at the distance of about three leagues from the squadron, her commander, captain Humphries, hailed the Chesapeake, and said he had a dispatch to deliver from the British commander in chief (meaning admiral Berkeley of the American station) commodore Barron, supposing it was a dispatch for Europe, hove to, when capt. Humphries sent or read of her a letter covering an order of admiral Berkeley, to take from the Chesapeake three men, alleged to be deserters from the Melampus frigate, and designating them by name. Commodore Barron replied by a letter that no such men, as named in admiral Berkeley's order, were on board, and added that his crew could not be mulctred for examination by any other officers than his own. This answer was couched in terms of politeness. It was no sooner received than a broadside was discharged from the Leopard. The crew of the Chesapeake were at this time not at quarters, considering the Leopard a friend, and commodore Barron not contemplating the possibility of danger to immediately after leaving the capes. No other attempt was therefore made to fight her than the discharge of a few straggling guns, while the Leopard repeated three or four more broadsides; when the Chesapeake struck her colours, after having three men killed and eighteen wounded.

A boat was then put off from the Leopard with an officer who demanded four men. Commodore Barron said he considered the Chesapeake as a prize to the Leopard;—the captain of which vessel said, no—that his orders were to take out the men, which, having executed, he had nothing further to do with her. Thus dismissed, she returned to Hampton Roads, where she now lies. She received in her hull twenty-two round shot, her foremast and mainmast were destroyed, her mizen mast greatly injured, and her standing rigging and sails very much cut.

Of the wounded eight are considered dangerous, and two have lost an arm. Commodore Barron suffered a contusion, received from a splinter, which is not serious. No other officer is wounded, excepting midshipman Broom, and he but slightly.

Nothing evinces in more striking colours the influence of captain Humphries, than his immediate return, after this outrage, to the Capes, where he now lies with the other ships of the squadron.

## NORFOLK.

From the Norfolk Herald of June 25.

On Tuesday the U. S. frigate Chesapeake arrived in Hampton Roads, without colours and the officers without arms. Four o'clock in the afternoon the wounded men arrived in town, and were immediately sent to the Marine Hospital.

List of killed and wounded on board the Chesapeake.

#### KILLED.

Joseph Arnold, city of Wallington; John Lawrence, Pennsylvania; John Sharkley, Philadelphia.

#### WOUNDED.

Mr. Broom, midshipman; Robert McDonald, Wallington city; Thomas Short, Virginia; George Fox, Philadelphia; Francis Coennoy, New-York; James Eppes, Petersburg, Virginia; Cotton Brock, Candia, New-Hampshire; Peter Simmons, Philadelphia; William Hendrick, Albany, New-York; Peter Eason, Denmark; John Hayden, Baltimore; John Parker, New-York; William Moody, Delaware.

As the anxiety, rage and alarm, on this subject, instead of subsiding is increasing, and the whole of this part of the country is ripe and prepared for any thing that may prompt revenge, we hasten to lay before the public all the particulars of this unhappy affair that we have been able to procure in addition to those already published—it is fully ascertained that this is not at all an affair of accident, that the orders were regularly sent, that the Leopard went out of the capes prepared for action, that she took every possible advantage of the unprepared and almost defenceless state of the Chesapeake, and that she did every thing she could to destroy her, until there remained not the faintest pretence for further fire or for deliberate murder.

It appears that the Leopard after leaving the Chesapeake sent a boat on board with a copy of the captain's instructions, which were to procure the men stated to be deserters, belonging to his majesty's fleet, and then on board the Chesapeake, at least to demand a search for them—the boat was near half an hour along-side, and after much delay, by signal ordered to the Leopard; she then scarcely got out of danger before a shot was fired at the Chesapeake, and that was succeeded by a broadside, several others followed, until it appeared evident that mischief enough had been done, and the Chesapeake's colours were down.—In all this time the latter ship fired but two, or at most three feebly shot, and these almost accidentally and without effect, for so woefully unprovided was the for action, that her cables were coiled over the guns, and the powder had not been properly dunnaged, and had been discovered to be damp, they were that day engaged in getting it out to dry, and the fire in this had been all put out to prevent accidents.

The two ships, after this, stood further off to sea, and the American ship of war Chesapeake went a regular search from his majesty's ship the Leopard, and four men were taken, two of whom we said to be native impressed Americans, who had escaped after long confinement.

The world is always curious to know the first cause or the first act of war; and we have been particular that the origin of, perhaps, a new era, not be forgotten. We should blame no captain for executing the orders of his superior if he executed them like a man, but the cold blooded, cowardly, with which this business was effected, is a disgrace and dishonour to the whole British navy; well knew the Chesapeake was little better than a lumbered store-ship, carrying out supplies for the Mediterranean, as totally unprepared for action, unconscious of danger; and without waiting to the effect of one broadside, or to observe if she was struck, he continued his fire, till, in the last place she was quite cut up. Some of the shot went through the hull; her rigging and sails are in pieces; and she arrived with five feet water in the hold.

Yesterday a more numerous collection of people assembled than was ever before witnessed in this place. But one voice, one sentiment, one spirit of energy was to be heard or seen; tempered however by submission to the will of government. The following resolutions were adopted by the meeting, and committed to be sent to the neighbouring towns and places.

At a meeting of the citizens of the borough of Norfolk and town of Portsmouth, held at the town hall on Wednesday, the 24th June, 1807.

Gen. T. Mathews unanimously called to the chair. Samuel Moseley appointed secretary to the meeting.

The meeting, after due consideration, came to the following resolutions:

Whereas the government of our country has constantly manifested an ardent inclination for the preservation of peace, and to secure that friendly disposition on which might reasonably be expected from the justice of foreign nations (if such a sentiment as of justice was to be found among them) and whereas we as individuals, deprecate the horrors of war, view it as one of the greatest evils which can befall our country; but when we behold our fellow-citizens impressed, and forced by a tyrannical and arbitrary power to fight against their own country, and be and indifferently murdered on our coasts, it becomes necessary at this awful crisis, to be prepared to the consequences which such conduct and such nations give reasonable cause to expect, to defend ourselves and be in readiness to take up arms in defence of those sacred rights which our forefathers purchased with their blood; and until our government shall have been informed of the late planned unwarrantable and unprovoked attack upon the United States frigate Chesapeake, commodore