

Annapolis:
THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1807.

By the Commander in Chief of the Militia of the
State of Maryland.

GENERAL ORDERS.

WHEREAS the president of the United States, by his proclamation, dated at Washington, the second day of July, 1807, issued in consequence of the late outrage committed on our national honour, by the attack of the British ship Leopard on the Chesapeake, "for the avowed purpose of taking, by force, four seamen, previously ascertained to be native Americans," has required all the armed vessels, bearing commissions under the government of Great-Britain, to depart immediately, and without delay, from the harbours and waters of the United States; and has interdicted the entrance of them, or any ships bearing commissions under the authority of the British government, into the said harbours or waters; and has forbid all intercourse with them, their officers or crews; and has prohibited all supplies, or aid, to be furnished them; and enjoined it on all persons bearing office, civil or military, under the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, with vigilance and promptitude, to exert their authorities, and be aiding and assisting, to carry the same proclamation into full effect; whereby it fully appears, that the president has determined to use all the means intrusted to him to enforce obedience to the same. I have therefore thought proper to issue the following

ORDER.

THE commanding officers of divisions, brigades, regiments and extra battalions, residing in the vicinity of the Chesapeake and its waters, in the state of Maryland, will be vigilant in guarding against the violation of said proclamation, and prompt to repel every attempt to violate the same, within its limits, by the exercise of so much of the force under their respective commands as may be necessary for the occasion.

Given at the city of Annapolis, this 20th day of July, 1807.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

By the Commander in Chief of the Militia of the
State of Maryland.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE officers of the different corps, commanding divisions, brigades, regiments and extra battalions, in this state, are hereby directed to make returns of the militia under their respective commands to the adjutant-general, that he may be enabled to make his general return to the commander in chief, agreeably to the law in such case provided, as soon as may be, that the necessary information may be had to enable the commander to direct a draught, (should such a step be necessary,) but from the zeal and ardour of all our citizens on this occasion, under the existing circumstances of our country, it is confidently hoped, that all parties will drop the curtain of oblivion over the unpleasant scenes of recrimination, which have too long agitated the public mind, as the zeal of all attest, that neither were wanting in patriotism, when a fit occasion should present itself to call it forth, and that, as a band of brothers, all will unite in the cause of their common country, in promoting volunteer corps, as the pride of the citizens of Maryland would be highly gratified in having it in their power to present their quota, consisting of 5863 troops of that description, to the president of the United States, under the acts of congress by which the requisition is authorized, and in the promotion of which we have no doubt of your co-operation to the utmost of your power.

Given at the city of Annapolis, this 20th day of July, 1807.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

SAMUEL TURBUT WRIGHT, Esq; has been appointed by the governor and council adjutant-general of the militia of the state of Maryland.

IMPRESSMENTS.

It appears from a custom-house advertisement, that John Burns, of Baltimore county, William Mears, Accomac, Va. and Thomas Malone, New-York, are now confined on board the British ship Bellona, where they will be kept until their friends furnish the proper documents for their relief.

Arrived at Philadelphia, ship Martha, Kingston, 50 days from Newry, with passengers, to Mr. Brown. Off the capes the Martha was boarded by the Squirrel sloop of war, and had thirteen passengers pressed.

In Bell's London Weekly Messenger, of the 19th of April, we find the following paragraph:

"From North America, the news is of no pleasant quality. It appears that our treaty of commerce with the United States has been rejected, and that the president has refused to ratify the act of his minister. The matter of this treaty has not hitherto transpired; but if we may surmise any thing from the conduct and intentions of the late ministry, it was not wanting in indulgence and favour to the American claims—all is not to be conceded in an overstrained fondness for peace. The usurpations of America upon the British flag are notorious; her hollow neutrality; her predatory commerce; her whole mercantile system founded on a subtle species of contraband and smuggling, which for its baseness and extent has had no parallel in the history of nations, has long demanded a check." [American.]

To the Editor of the (N. Y.) Mercantile Advertiser.

SIR,

A publication of the following letter which has been presented to the mayor may be gratifying to our fellow-citizens. I take the liberty to send it to you for that purpose.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN PINTARD.

City inspector's office,
July 16th, 1807.

NEW-YORK, July 16th, 1807.

To Maturin Livingston, Esq.

SIR,

I have arranged with the secretary of marine, and war, that my submarine experiment for destroying a brig of two hundred tons shall commence on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, for which purpose the brig will be anchored between Governor and Ellis's islands.

The operations of Saturday will be to exhibit with dumb torpedoes, the various modes, by which vessels may be assailed and destroyed, while at anchor or under sail; and on Monday next between the hours of 12 and 2, it will be shown how an enemy's vessel or vessels on entering our ports may be annihilated; to prove which the brig shall be blown up.

As the success of such experiments may become of some importance to those who are interested in the safety of New-York, I beg leave, through you, to invite the governor, mayor and members of the corporation, with such other persons as you may think proper. Those gentlemen what may think proper to attend will have the goodness to provide themselves with row-boats and meet me at Governor's island on Saturday morning between the hours of 10 and 11, that I may exhibit to them the machinery, before the engines are put into the water. I am, Sir, your most obedient, and very humble servant,

ROBERT FULTON.

The United States' schooner Revenge passed this port last night bound for England.

By the politeness of a gentleman lately arrived from London, which place he left on the morning of the 27th of May, we have been favoured with the following important intelligence. The source from which it is derived entitles it to the highest credit.

Official intelligence was received in London on the evening of the 26th May, that a sortie had been made from Danzig by the combined Russian and Prussian armies, while 5000 men from Koningsberg, had effected a landing on the Haaff, which led to a very bloody and long contended conflict, which, by the French bulletin, is said to have cost the allies 16,000 men—the whole 5000 from Koningsberg were either killed or taken prisoners. The loss on the side of the French is not mentioned. The names of several of the officers were given, and the allies demanded a suspension of hostilities for three days to bury their dead, a part of which was only granted. The same account, with the exception of 2 or 3000 fewer killed, was also received from Denmark.

The next arrival from England will probably bring us the official details of this event. [Peoples Friend.]

From the Belfast Chronicle, of May 20.

Mutiny.—It has been stated in accounts brought from the Mediterranean, that the crew of the American ship Eliza Ann, mutined against the captain. They first tied his mate to a gun on the quarter-deck, and used him most cruelly. They then pricked him with the cook's tormentors, beat him over the ribs with staves in the most shocking manner, and left him for dead. They also treated the supercargo in the most cruel manner. They then attacked the master, whom they struck a dreadful blow. His wife with an infant in her arms followed him, he fell back, and she caught him, crying "You have murdered my husband. The ruffians answered, we will do for you by and bye." The wife gave her husband some liquor to drink and he somewhat recovered from the stunning blow he received. When he recovered a little more, he sallied forth with pistols and sabre to disarm the villains. The mate and supercargo had by this time recovered sufficiently to aid him in this courageous attempt. They knew they had to contend with cowards at heart, and by stratagem and determined bravery, they succeeded in driving the mutiners forward, after wounding them, except the two ring-leaders. The Niger frigate, captain Hillyar, luckily, soon after fell in with the ship off Cadiz, in a gale of wind, boarded her, and then took the ring-leaders out. The master was then lying dangerously ill. The Niger then sent an officer and four men on board to navigate her to Gibraltar, where the mutiners will be brought to trial. The two ring-leaders are English born; their names are, John Cross, alias Daniel Crosswright, and Robert Warrington. The former has since given himself up as a deserter from his majesty's ship Warrior. The ship had a great many dollars on board, with other treasure, of which they intended to plunder her.

On the 14th June, in lat. 5, long. 22, 30, was spoken, by a ship from Canton, arrived at New-York, a British sloop of war and 12 transports with troops, on a secret expedition. [Fed. Gaz.]

We understand, that application being made to the secretary of the treasury, on the subject of the president's proclamation, he has advised, that its prohibitions are not meant to include British merchant vessels, although armed, and bearing letters of marque. [Relf.]

SALEM, July 16.

We have before-mentioned a corps called the Salem Juvenile Artillery, composed of boys. The Lilliputian body also appeared on Saturday in the arms of the day, in a neat uniform, and handsome arms adapted to their age and use. Their number about 40. They have been very attentive to military exercises, march with uncommon correctness and perform all their evolutions with great propriety. This little body marched into Beverly where their beautiful appearance caught the attention of the inhabitants; and it happening to be at the moment when the procession was about moving to the meeting-house, they were requested to form part perfectly well and without any embarrassment. They also accepted an invitation to the public dinner but it should be mentioned, to the honour of their commander, (Master E. Clarke) that he strictly prohibited their taking any wine, or spirituous liquor. The attention bestowed upon them by the gentlemen of Beverly was highly gratifying to their friends.

BOSTON, July 14.

By a vessel from Halifax, we learn that the remains of the Chesapeake had been received there; that four men had arrived; that orders had been given to deliver up all impressed Americans, and that several had been discharged. That a cutter had been dispatched with intelligence to England. A gentleman from Halifax says, two of the men were certainly Irishmen.

A letter of a recent date from Halifax, observes, it is said to be a standing regulation from the navy board, that in case of deserters from any neutral man of war, being on board any of his majesty's ships, they shall be given up on being demanded. Captain Humphries of the Leopard, has here the reputation of a man of moderation.

We may have some erroneous reports respecting the alarming affair in the Chesapeake; but we believe they exceed us at Halifax. One story there was, that the American frigate fired first—another, that the names of the Metropolitan, and other vessels, were the persons killed on board the Chesapeake.

The intelligence of the attack on the Chesapeake was sent express to Halifax, in his majesty's brig Columbine, and from thence to England, in the Silvia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.

The Helvetius left Canton the 7th March; six days previous to her departure from thence an affair between some Chinese and some of the crew of the English East India company's ship, had taken place, during which the latter unluckily killed a Chinese; for whom the Mandarin demanded a man, which being refused, the loading of the company's ship was stopped; the chief of the English factory had the Mandarines made acquainted, that unless they were permitted to proceed with the loading of their ships, he would, on account of the approach of the south west monsoon, dispatch them as they were, and render the Chinese responsible for the loss that would occur thereon.

Captain Rolls, of his majesty's ship Lion, of 66 guns, demanded at the same time, that an officer and six men, who had been taken by the Ladrones about one month since, when attempting to land at Macao to procure provisions, should be restored; that if they were not, he would proceed to obtain redress.

The Chinese Mandarines gave three days notice to the English factory, that, should they obstinately persist in not giving them a man, their supply of provisions should be stopped; the English had prepared themselves in case of any further disturbance, as the ship Lion of 64 guns, a brig, and a discovery ship then at Macao, were held in readiness to proceed at a moment's notice up the river: The Chinese had scaled the guns in their forts; and some very severe consequences were apprehended by the gentlemen of the East India company.

Extract of a letter from an American capt. to a gentleman in this city, dated Canton, March 6, 1807.

"There has been a very disagreeable fracas taken place here, a few days since, owing to the improper conduct of some of the crews belonging to the English East India company's ships, who were up at Canton on liberty, by getting into riots with the Chinamen, which continued for three or four days, some lives have been lost on both sides, a Mandarin chop boat hauled up on the shore, and the chop house & breast of the factories was burnt to the ground, the consequence has been strict orders are issued that no sailors shall come to Canton, only barely enough to man a small boat.

"Yesterday all chops (boats) of every description were stopped from the companies ships, and some of the security merchants were put in chains. A very heavy demand has been made by the government, and only three days allowed the company's servants to consider it. What the end will be we cannot judge, but the opinion is that of its being serious. Thank God the American seamen (although a good many of them were in Canton at the time of disturbance) not one of them has had any thing to do with it. A very favourable circumstance to the Americans!" [Phil. Gaz.]

NORFOLK, July 13.

Official notification of the President's proclamation, was yesterday sent down to commodore Douglas, by lieut. Ham, in the Revenue cutter. And this morning the Bellona and Leopard, the two ships that were in the roads, got under weigh and went down.