

## American Intelligence.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, July 28.  
LATEST FROM FRANCE.

BY Captain Woodward, who arrived yesterday from Nantz, Paris papers to the 15th of June were received. They contain bulletins of the grand army to no. 77. No general battle had taken place, but the fate of Dantzic will hasten that of negotiations; but of the latter we perceive nothing which bears an official mark. The capitulation of Neifs to Jerome Buonaparte is reported. There are many accounts from Turkey, which relate several successes obtained over the Russians. The reports are various and rather confused. It is said the British meet with unexpected difficulties in Egypt. The conscription in France for 1808, is represented as complete, and the conscripts on their march. The Emperor still takes unwearied pains to strengthen the grand army. Accounts from London in these papers are to June 4.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.  
Commodore Barron, we understand, is confined at Little-York by the wound in his leg, which has become very painful.

Capt. Davy, of the Coromandel, has favoured us with a file of late Calcutta papers. The only article we perceive in them, at all interesting to this country, is an order of the governor gen. in council, granting permission to neutral vessels, particularly Americans, to import grain, under the licence of the British government. This order was occasioned by a scarcity of grain, in consequence of the failure of the periodical rains. Neutral vessels availing themselves of this permission, must have cargoes of grain exclusively, and the permission is extended to the 31st of December, 1807. Several American vessels were in consequence engaged in the voyage.

### VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, July 29.  
Captain Benthall informs us that a few days before he left Madeira, a brig arrived from Lisbon, which brought an account of an earthquake on the 6th of June, having done great damage to that city, particularly to the aqueduct.

The brig Flora, captain Benthall, arrived this morning from Charante and Madeira, left June 5, in Rochefort roads, 1 French line of battle ship of 130 guns, 4 of 84, 2 frigates and 4 brigs, blockaded by 6 English 74's at anchor off the mouth of the harbour, said they expected the French out every day.

Mr. Davis, pilot, was brought to yesterday by the Triumph, Sir Thomas Hardy, who put on board a black man belonging to Baltimore. Mr. D. was also informed, that there were eight more Americans on board, that would be given up on proper application. The United States schooner Revenge, captain Read, went to sea on Monday evening.

### MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, July 30.  
Extract of a letter from a British officer, to a gentleman in New-York, dated July 14.

I applied on my arrival here to Vice Admiral Lord Berkeley for leave of absence on my private affairs for two months, which he readily granted. I had good interest with him, the Rt. Rev. Doctor Inglis, the bishop of this province, asked it as a favour. I had taken my passage and put my baggage on board an American ship that had been sent in here by one of our sloops of war, but was recalled immediately by the court of admiralty. While waiting a change of wind, the Columbine sloop of war, lord Townshend, arrived and brought the account of that distressing affair at Norfolk. The admiral sent his secretary to say "that from the accounts he had received from the U. States it would be highly improper in him to suffer any British officer to go to any part of the U. States; also added, he had no sort of doubt of an immediate rupture between the two countries." I pray Heaven to prevent it, as it will materially injure the trade of the two finest countries on earth. The commerce of England and America covers the ocean, and they are almost the only flags you'll meet on the ocean; then why go to war? every thing here is in the most active state of preparation; in the king's dock yards all the hands work double tides, and every thing that can float is getting ready for sea. A number of furnaces for heating red hot balls have been shipped for the squadron in the Chesapeake, and in short there are as active preparations on foot as if the war was actually declared. I heard a report this morning at the admiral's that there is an account of a small vessel having arrived at Windsor, about 50 miles from hence, from one of the southern ports of the U. S. that says an embargo was actually laid on by the president of the United States.

### WASHINGTON CITY, July 31.

Arrived here on Wednesday, the U. S. schooner Enterprize, capt'n Porter, in 35 days from the Mediterranean. Capt. P. left the frigate Constitution and Hornet, at Syracuse. He states the information of a rupture between the Barbary powers and Great-Britain to be unfounded. Capt. Porter furnishes the following intelligence:

Sometime in May, a deputation was sent by the Bey governing Rosetta, to the commander in chief of the British forces at Alexandria, inviting him to come

with his troops and take possession of the place; and stating that on his appearing before Rosetta, the keys of the city should be delivered him. The British commander, pleased with the proposal, marched next day with 3000 men for Rosetta; and, agreeably to the promise of the Bey, received the keys, marched into the public square, and was about allotting quarters to the different officers, and making arrangements for guards, &c. when at that moment, the tops of the houses were covered with Turkish troops, who commenced a heavy fire on them, and killed great numbers of the British. The British commander seeing his men fall in every direction about him, without a possibility (from their crowded situation, and from the secure position of the Turks) of defending themselves, ordered a retreat. They fought their way to the city gates, through a tremendous fire, but found them in the possession of the enemy, with whom they had a severe struggle before they could gain possession of them: they at length succeeded in getting out, where they found a body of between 4 and 5000 horse ready to attack them. They then formed a hollow square, fought their way down to Alexandria, and of the 3000 men 1500 were killed, among whom were two general officers. The Turks shewed them no quarters, and as they were unable to bring off their wounded, they all fell a sacrifice to Turkish fury. The bodies of the two generals were, however, brought off, and sent to Malta to be interred.

Admiral Louis died about the middle of June, at Malta.

About the first of May, a regiment composed of people from the Levant, raised for the purpose of defending the island of Malta, demanded their discharge from the British service, in consequence of their having heard that hostilities had commenced between their sovereign, the grand Seignor, and Great-Britain; and as the governor of Malta did not think proper to grant their request, they became very disorderly, in consequence of which one of the officers of the regiment went among them to endeavour by fair means to quell the disturbance; but not succeeding, he resorted to blows. They immediately seized him, hacked him to pieces with their sabres, tore his heart yet palpitating, from his body, and hove it in the streets. The British and Maltese troops of the island immediately assembled, but the mutineers having time to seize their arms, retreated to the castle of St. Elmore, of which they took possession, and renewed the demand for their discharge, and ships to transport them to the Ottoman empire; and threatened, in case of a refusal, to fire into the town, which threat they shortly put in execution, as the gov. still remained firm.

The different batteries were then turned on the fortresses, and the cannonading and bombarding continued for about 48 hours, without intermission, when the besieged demanded water, and threatened to set fire to the magazine, unless they were furnished with a supply; this was refused them, in consequence of which a number surrendered, but the most daring remained by the fortresses, firmly determined to put their threat into execution. They accordingly laid a train, to which they set fire, and in a moment blew the fortresses and a number of the besiegers and besieged into the air. Six of the mutineers who were most distant from the magazine made their escape through the line of troops which surrounded St. Elmore, and retreated to the interior of the island, where they wandered several days, hunted from haunt to haunt until exhausted by hunger and the numerous wounds they had received from the different parties out in search of them, they were at length taken, and shortly after hung, in presence of the rest of the regiment, who were taught to believe that a similar fate awaited them.

A Gibraltar paper of the 20th of May expresses a fear that general Wanchop had been killed, and general Meade severely wounded at Rosetta.

The account of lieutenant Pike and his party being cut off by the Indians is totally unfounded. The latest information entitled to credit states, that his party having missed their route, and passed from the Red river to the Rio del Norte, in the territory of Spain, had been arrested in their course in the month of February, by a detachment of Spanish troops and taken to Santa Fee, and thence to Chibualia, the residence of governor Salcedo, who had treated them with great attention, and given them liberty to return to the U. States. [Intelligencer.]

Extract of a letter from Lexington, (K.) to a gentleman of Chillicothe, dated July 15.

"Mr. Blannerhasset was arrested in this place yesterday, and Thomas Todd, circuit judge of the United States, has directed the marshal to take him on to the city of Richmond, in Virginia, where he has been indicted for high treason. He is confined in the goal of this place, until the marshal is ready to proceed with him."

Extract of a letter from the Havana, dated July the 15th, 1807, to a gentleman in Washington.

"Unfortunately, Sir, I am under the disagreeable necessity to inform you that the yellow fever and black vomit rage violently amongst the crews of our vessels, and some of the citizens of the United States who are now in this city."

Accounts from Norfolk of the 27th ult. state that the Chesapeake was in complete readiness for sea, and that the Petersburg and Richmond detachments of infantry had returned to their respective places of residence.

Annapolis:  
THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1807.

BY THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS great and weighty matters requiring the consideration of the Congress of the United States, form an extraordinary occasion for convening them, I do by these presents appoint Monday, the 26th day of October next, for their meeting at the city of Washington, hereby requiring the senators and representatives then and there to assemble in Congress in order to receive such communications as may be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven—and in the thirty-second year of the independence of the United States.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,  
JAMES MADISON,  
Secretary of State.

### FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

At an election held on Monday last at Cockeys Tavern in this city, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were elected directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland for the ensuing 12 months. Those with an \* prefixed are new directors.

Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county—Richard Harwood, John Gibson, John E. Moxer, Arthur Shaaff, Lewis Duvall, James Mackubin, \*John

Allagany county—\*Hanson Britton.  
Washington county—\*John T. Mason.  
Frederick county—\*John M. Pherfen.  
Montgomery county—\*Thomas P. Wilson.  
Prince-George's county—\*Benjamin Hodgson.  
Charles county—\*Samuel Chapman.  
St. Mary's county—\*Barton Tabbs.  
Calvert county—\*W. S. Moriel.  
Harford county—\*William Smithson.  
Baltimore county—James Cheston.

The Richmond Argus, received by yesterday's mail, contains a strange account of an engagement between an American frigate and a British 74 in the Mediterranean. The report is said to have been received from the U. S. schooner Enterprize, on her way to the Chesapeake bay to the city of Washington. We have given already the news brought by Capt. Porter, and he having been silent on any such engagement, the probability is that the whole story is fabrication; and therefore we decline publishing it. The Virginia Argus which details the report, of the date August 1, and states the account was received from Norfolk, yet Norfolk papers to the 1st of August inclusive, mention not a word of the matter. [American.]

We yesterday received the Norfolk Herald of the date of August 1, by private conveyance. It states that the British armed brig Columbine of 18 guns with dispatches from Halifax, was at anchor in Hampton Roads. On her arrival within Cape-Henry, she received from on board the Triumph a large load of men, consisting of 50 in number at least, then proceeded to her anchorage in Hampton Roads. The British officers and seamen lately taken at Lynnhaven, were to be sent that day on board the Triumph anchored off Cape-Henry. [Id.]

An article from Hamburg, dated May 30, contains "all our late letters are calculated to prepare us for news of a general battle, which is expected to take place between the 10th and 15th of June. Benjamin Lauren is said to be ill. The Prussian major-general Lauren was killed at Dantzic. Gen. Essen has defeated the Russian army on account of illness."

Orders have just been given at Plymouth, from a London paper of June 4, to dispatch to sea with delay all the ships in that port, which are in readiness for sailing. It is asserted that government has received intelligence that a French squadron has fled from Brest, and escaped the vigilance of our cruisers, and a greater part of our channel fleet had put into Toulon.

IN compliance with general orders received from the commander in chief of the militia of the State of Maryland, the officers commanding companies belonging to the 22d regiment are ordered to enroll able bodied men from the age of 18 to 45 years, to make returns with all convenient dispatch.

The patriotism and zeal of officers, roused by the late British aggression, will, no doubt, urge them to use every necessary exertion towards a speedy compliance with the above orders, and enable the commanding officer of the 22d regiment to be amongst the first to hand in his return to the adjutant-general.

HENRY M. MADISON.

Lieutenant-Colonel of the 22d regiment.

### ATTENTION.

A meeting of the Annapolis Volunteer Company is requested on Saturday next, the 8th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. on the usual parade ground.