

PRINTED BY W. PICHIN, 31, South Gay-Street. [Printer of the Laws of the Union.]

NEW-YORK, July 7. Six Days Later from London.

LONDON, MAY 18. The transports that were at Portsmouth have been ordered to the Downs to receive troops immediately.

The letter which the King of Sweden wrote to General Esfen, refusing to ratify the treaty which he concluded with the French, is said to have commenced thus:—'I learn with much displeasure that you have concluded an Armistice with Napoleon, Commander of the French Armies, &c.'

The French succeeded lately in gaining possession of the heads of one of the Canals near Dantzic, which would have considerably facilitated their operations if they could have retained it.

FRANKFORT, May 6. The divisions of Generals Molitor, and Boudet, which have arrived in the vicinity of Augsburg, received orders, the latter end of the month of April, to march without delay for Leipzig and Halle.

According to accounts from Buda, his Majesty the Emperor has decreed, that all the subjects of the House of Austria, as well as the Hungarians, from 17 to forty years of age, shall be sent to the army, without exception of rank.

The States of Hungary have agreed to support his Majesty with all their power. A regular guard of 3000 men is to be formed and impounded at the public expense, and in time of war they are to serve in common with other regiments.

Letters from Rotterdam dated on Monday last, were yesterday received. Intelligence from Dantzic, of the 5th inst., had reached Holland. At that time the siege had not been raised, but there was an evident relaxation in the operations of the enemy.

The channel fleet failed from Torbay on Monday, under the command of Sir James Saumarez, for the purpose of attacking the French fleet in the Bay of Biscay.

Yesterday we received Dutch papers to the effect that the court of Vienna was on the verge of declaring against France. It was even reported, on the 18th inst., that such a declaration had actually been made.

Captain Baker, of the Tribune frigate, has destroyed a convoy of Spanish gun boats and considers in a very spirited action; but, unfortunately, in the contest, he lost 10 men, killed, wounded and missing.

The channel fleet failed from Torbay on Monday, under the command of Sir James Saumarez, for the purpose of attacking the French fleet in the Bay of Biscay.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8. The newly arrived ship Susanah, capt. George, from Richmond, who says, that on Friday morning last, while lying at anchor in Hampton Roads, he heard a voice calling him, when he awoke, he found a man holding himself up to the mast, and saying, 'I am G. G. with his people, and I am on board to exterminate the British, and I have recovered the information that G. G. has been taken by William Woodfield, that he has been taken by the ship Fen Trader, of Philadelphia some time since, when this was false.

ken and sent to Halifax; that having stripped himself that evening, he had swam from one of the British ships of war, then lying about four miles off. He further informed, that the British ships had come up to demand their cables and water, that the ship he belonged to had not more than one month's water on board, and that they had all had six months' provisions, &c. that it was said on board the ships of war, that if their demand was refused they would destroy Hampton; for which purpose, he says, they had put a 32 pounder on board of each of the two pilot boats they had some time since purchased, they had also fitted a number of their boats and barges, with 4 and 6 pounders and swivels, and had ordered a number of picked men to be ready to man them on the signal to be given—whenever the undertow would be this day.

The above mentioned sailor says, the British seemed determined to take every American vessel they could meet with, that they had taken several and sent them to Halifax, and that they had then in co. a ship and brig from the West Indies, bound in.

The ship Intrepid, Smith, from Bristol, is below. Has had a passage of 44 days. Was brought too near the Capes. It was by a British ship of war and suffered to proceed without examination!!!!

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, to his friend in this city, dated July 3, 1807.

The late disgraceful conduct of capt. Humphries, is certainly deserving of the resentment of every American, and I hope our government will have energy to demand redress, and that England will have the magnanimity to make it, though I cannot say, I expect they will do more than promise. The U. S. sch'r Revenge is victualing, the marines are on board, and she will be dispatched immediately with a special envoy to England.

ALBANY, July 3. INAUGURATION. On Wednesday last, being the day appointed by law for the purpose, the hon. Daniel D. Tompkins was sworn into office as governor of this state.

It having been previously announced that the governor elect would come into town on that day, the republicans of this city and vicinity made arrangements to receive him in a manner not only suitable to the dignity of his station and the excellence of his character, but evincive of the joy and satisfaction with which they viewed his election as the triumph of principle.

He was accordingly met, on his way from Schenectady, at the turnpike gate, three miles from town, by a very numerous concourse of republican citizens, who had rode for the purpose. When his carriage arrived at the gate, the citizens who were paraded before it, opened to the right and left, forming a line to McClellan's hotel, and saluting him with three cheers as he passed through the line.

In a few moments after, captain Brees's troop of light horse, from Rensselaer county, arrived at the hotel, and the governor elect, having received the congratulations of the troop and the citizens assembled was escorted into town by this civic and military corps in the following order: The troop of light horse, commanded by capt. Brees.

At the entrance of the city the procession was augmented by the accession of a company of infantry, commanded by lieut. Colligan, forming altogether a numerous & respectable procession as any ever before witnessed in this city.

The procession halted before the state-house, on the porch of which the oath of office was administered by judge Spencer, and Daniel D. Tompkins proclaimed governor of the state of N. Y. for the ensuing 3 years. Three cheers were immediately given by the vast assemblage of citizens who witnessed the interesting scene & federal salutes from field pieces stationed at different parts of the city, announced to the surrounding country the happy event, from which we venture to predict the most salutary consequences to the commonwealth, in the preservation of its freedom and the promotion of its peace and prosperity.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 8. A Pilot Boat yesterday arrived with an express to the Secretary of the Navy, from capt. Decatur, communicating the following important intelligence: On the afternoon of the 3d inst. the 4 British ships of war came into Hampton Roads and occupied a station between Hampton & Norfolk. Tenders were seen to leave the frigates, and to ascertain the soundings beyond the narrows, in the direction of Norfolk.

This, with other circumstances, led captain Decatur to believe that their object was to take the Chesapeake and a French frigate lying at Norfolk, if not to threaten the town. It is represented that the depth of water is sufficient to allow the passage of the British ships through the narrows. On the succeeding morning a private vessel passing from Norfolk to Hampton was stopped by the British ships, and a demand made to carry a letter back to Norfolk. This the captain at first refused, but on the British commander threatening to sink him in case of non-compliance, he agreed to take the letter. The

letter was addressed to the people of Norfolk, and declared that if they rescinded their resolutions, there would be a vigorous blockade, by which the intercourse of all vessels would be prohibited. So impressed was capt. Decatur with the being the object of the British to take the Chesapeake, that he had his men at quarters during the whole of the night of the 3d inst. The four gun boats stated to be in readiness at Norfolk had not failed for Hampton. Capt. Decatur having judged it advisable to keep them for the defence of the Chesapeake, with which vessel the French frigate was ready to co-operate. Four other gun boats in the neighborhood of Norfolk are getting ready.

The Chevalier de FORONDA on Monday presented his credentials as Charge des Affaires, in his Catholic Majesty to the U. S. succeeding to the diplomatic functions of the Marquis Yrujo, and was afterwards in that character received by the President. Mr. Lena, attached to the legation, was also presented to the President.

Orders have been issued from the War Office to the Governors of the several States, making requisition of one hundred thousand MILITIA, to be ready to take the field at a moment's warning, and authorizing the acceptance of volunteers. Young men of America! rally to the standard of your country, and prepare yourselves, in case of necessity, to overwhelm, with incredible energy, the violators of your rights!

In the course of a very short time between 60 and 80 GUN BOATS, fully equipped, will be stationed at the most exposed points of the U. S. to repel any aggression that may be offered.

ALEXANDRIA, July 7. POSTSCRIPT. To the politeness of a Gentleman of this town, we are indebted for the Norfolk Herald, of July 4th, from which we copy the following interesting intelligence.

INSULT ON INSULT!!! This day is the 4th of July (the anniversary of our independence) and the four British ships which have been at anchor off Lynnhaven bay since the attack on the Chesapeake, weighed anchor yesterday, and are now drawn up in the line of battle off Hampton. While we are perceiving this, we are in full expectation of their attempting a landing!

On the above intelligence reaching town the drums beat to arms, the companies of volunteers and militia immediately assembled, and are determined that not an English flotilla shall longer pollute our shores with impunity. Let us remember that MILITIA drove these redoubtable boats, 4000 in number, from Lexington to Boston. Let us remember the Militia at Bunker's Hill, and Stark at Bennington? Let us remember that we are MEN and if we can do no better, let each man take his tree and kill one. In the name of all that is holy, powerful, manly or just, are we to FEED THEM for KILLING US? Are we to suffer them to send a BOA-LOAD OF MUDDERED CITIZENS ashore and take a LOAD OF PROVISIONS in return? Are we to pay them, to hire them with the treasures of our land, to cut our throats? Away with such words as COURAGE and MODERATION, they are the cloak, the covering of treachery, and we have heard too much, seen too much, and know whence this moderation proceeds—from people who would tie our hands and bend our heads to the banner of MODERATION now—the storm is up, and at the least varying of the wind it will overwhelm domestic treason in its course.

Last evening three seamen who made their escape from the British line of battle ship the Triumph, arrived here. On being examined, they gave the following account: That on Wednesday morning, they in company with three other seamen, under the command of a lieutenant and 3 midshipmen, were sent ashore on Cape Henry in the tender, having on board an 18 pound carronade, cutlasses & small arms, for the purpose of getting fresh provisions, of which the ship is in much want. That on landing the officers went in pursuit of a bullock near the beach, when these three poor men gave them the 'dub' and got into a forest where they remained all night, and meeting with some hospitable country people, were able to get to this borough.

A pilot boat passed this town this morning for Washington, said to have 20 patches on board. A packet for Norfolk, with arms, &c. came too here this morning.

NORFOLK, July 7. Proceedings of the committee at the Exchange Coffee House, 2d July. Present.—Thomas Mathews, Luke Wheeler, William Pennock, D. Bevinge, St. B. Foger, E. S. Taylor, Thomas Newton, jun. Thomas Blanchard, & M. A. Myers, Theo. Armistead. Where it has been represented to us that the British Consul has refused to send his dispatches covering communications from our government to the British ships through the conveyance offered by the collector, alleging that the resolutions of the committee have suspended his functions, and therefore that he would not make a demand for the liberation of the Seamen detained on board of the Bellona, unless through the medium of the advice boats hitherto employed by the squadron, or in such other mode as he may think proper.

Resolved, That this committee do not pre-fer to the Consul any mode of communication which he may, in his pleasure, think proper to adopt.—He knows full well how far the resentment of an injured people will brook the appearance in their own ports of those very men whose hands are yet reeking in the blood of their country. But in an interval wherein the sense of the government cannot be ascertained, the committee will hold him responsible who infringes the spirit of the public resolutions; and whether it may or may not be deemed expedient by our government to suspend for the present the intercourse between its citizens and the British squadron. We do declare that the citizens of this community have a right as individuals to withhold supplies of provisions and water derived from their own stores, and that it will be departing from that just indignation already expressed by them if they furnish or permit to be furnished supplies of any kind, until complete satisfaction is made for the insult offered to our national character. Resolved, That this committee do hereby declare their power from the people only, and appointed

solely to carry into effect the Resolutions adopted by them at the general meeting, have no power to alter, modify or abolish the proceedings and infractions of their constituents.

THOMAS MATHEWS, Chairman. THEO. ARMISTEAD, Sec'y. Mr. Fox, Naval Constructor for the U. States at Washington, arrived here yesterday with twenty ship-wrights and mill-makers, to expedite the refitment of the Chesapeake frigate.

From Baltimore we understand that Lieut. Read, arrived at that city from Washington with orders to refit the U. States' Schooner Revenge, the sale of which had been previously ordered.

It is conjectured that this vessel will proceed without delay for London, with orders to our Ministers, to demand explanation and satisfaction for the late outrage, and in case both are not given, to leave the Court of St. James.

There has been no communication with the British squadron in Lynnhaven-bay for some days.—This squadron begins to feel some serious inconvenience from the want of water and fresh provision.

Price Current.—We have inserted our Price Current as usual in the first page of this paper, but our readers will understand that prices are merely nominal. Business of every kind has been suspended since the attack on the Chesapeake, and while the uncertainty of what will be the result, commercial operations will remain suspended. Some of the Insurance Companies to the Northward, have shut their offices for the present. The Insurance Company here have not come to such a determination, but the difficulty in fixing any premium equal to what the risk may be, produces nearly the same effect as shutting the office.

At a meeting of the committee at the Exchange Coffee House, on Monday the 29th of June, 1807. Present.—Thomas Mathews, Moses Myers, William Neumann, Francis S. Taylor, Seth Foster, Thomas Newton, Richard Blow, Thomas Blanchard, J. W. Marjoub, Theo. Armistead.

The Chairman presented the following letter from Commodore Stephen Decatur, which was ordered to be published. Norfolk, 10 July, 1807.

Sir, Orders from Government directing my immediate attention to the re-equipment of the Chesapeake, any farther movement of the Gun Boats, for the moment, must necessarily be suspended. These boats will however lay where they are, with every thing on board, ready for such measures as the government may direct or emergency call for.

Accept, Sir, for yourself, and the Board over which you preside, the assurances of my high consideration and respect. STEPHEN DECATUR, Jun. To General Mathews, Chairman of the Committee, &c. Resolved, that this committee view with the greatest satisfaction and most lively sensibility, the patriotism displayed by captain Decatur since the alarm excited by the late outrage committed on our flag by a British squadron.

Resolved, That commodore Decatur be invited to partake of a publick dinner. Resolved, That Seth Foster, Thomas Newton, and Richard Blow be a committee to wait upon Commodore Decatur with this invitation, and to make the necessary arrangements for this entertainment. Whereas this committee passed a resolution interdicting all communication with the British ships until the pleasure of government should be known; and whereas the Collector of this port has received directions to make a request through the medium of the British Consul for the release of some impressed seamen now on board the Bellona—Resolved, That this committee never did consider the interdiction entered into by the citizens of Norfolk, of Communication between the British Consul and the British squadron, as extending to dispatches transmitted under authority of the government of the United States or any of its agents.

Communication respecting the state of Fort Norfolk was received from Col. Sharp. The Committee appointed for that purpose made a return of the powder in the magazine. A communication was received by the chairman from Mr. Shere, chairman of a town meeting of Petersburg. THOMAS MATHEWS, Chairman.

The Washington Federalist, at the same time that it announces the arrival of Mr. Erskine at the City of Washington, states that the British Minister has declared that the recent aggression and foul murder of our countrymen, is an act unauthorised by the British government, and that he was ABOUT to send orders to the British Commander at Hampton to withdraw. In the present stage of the business, we can only regard the British Minister as an unauthorised agent in whatever he may attempt with respect to the recent outrage and murder. Mr. Erskine cannot possibly have any instructions from his government with regard to the conduct of Humphries; and it is highly probable that Berkely has orders which are paramount to the Minister's, in which case the directions of Mr. Erskine to Douglas would not be obeyed.

But let us suppose for a moment that they would be heeded, what consolation is that to the American nation? THE DEED IS DONE. The murder has been committed; our neutrality has been violated; and the flag of our country dishonored. If the outrage was unauthorised, so much the worse: That does not alter the nature of the transaction; but substitutes hypocrisy and treachery for open and honorable warfare. The officer of a British ship of war murders a number of our citizens, and seizes on others, from on board an armed frigate, bearing the flag of the United States; the British government disavows the act; the officer is called home, unscathed, and a mock trial, and honorably acquitted; and the same acts of bloodshed and piracy is sold over again. Now, what signifies it, whether the British government authorizes or not? If it is the worst thing to be

United States. They are dishonored, their citizens killed, yet they get no satisfaction for the insult and aggression.

Is it possible that any man can suffer himself to be lulled into security by any thing that the British minister can at this moment say or do? Why will men permit hope so to delude them, as thus to seize eagerly upon every measure of expediency which British officers or the minister may see proper to adopt? If our merchants wish for an uninterrupted trade hereafter, this is the time to secure permanent respect for our flag: As affairs have come to a crisis, let every thing be adjusted properly at once or let us try the worst. A little resolution now, may teach the great Sea Animal to use us well in future.

The information of a cannonade having been heard in the direction of Hampton Roads, which will be found under the Philadelphia head in to-day's paper, corresponds with an account furnished by the master of a vessel which arrived at this port on Wednesday last. Every mail may now be expected to furnish important news from Norfolk, where, it will be seen by an article under the Alexandria head, the minds of the people were so highly heated with indignation against the British that they were ripe for battle. Our brethren of Norfolk are made of true American metal.

FOR THE AMERICAN. PRO PATRIA MORI.

It was feared that the troops of Baltimore would be without cavalry, but with pleasure it is seen that the young men are about to form a company immediately. It is most ardently hoped that the meeting at Bryden's this evening for that purpose, may be well attended. In this city, numerous as are its inhabitants, not one company of cavalry exists. The utility of these kind of troops is well known. In America they will be particularly useful, where so much will depend upon celerity and expedition: Cavalry is peculiarly adapted for young men, who are ardent in their love of country and who will sacrifice every thing for its preservation. Be prepared then youths of Baltimore. Step forward to guard the hallowed altar of liberty from the sacrilegious touch of despotism.—Show to the world that with your rights, you inherit the spirit to preserve them; that you hold the full enjoyment of your privileges in more estimation than your lives; that you are prepared to serve your country in any station! What heart-felt gratification, will such conduct afford to the remaining heroes of '76! How soothing to their ancestors! Let us not check these pleasurable sensations of grey-headed patriotism, but rather add to them, by shielding it from the sword of lawless Britain! GRACCHUS.

Extract from the log book of the Revenue Cutter, arrived at New York.

Monday, June 29, 1807.—Cape Henry bearing fourth distant about two leagues.—At half past 4, put the pilot on board of a pilot-boat about this time, a ship of the line (then about two leagues distant) fired a gun to bring us to, & at the same time manned one of her cutters, armed with a swivel, and gave chase for one hour, during which time they fired three times, but finding they could not come up, gave up the chase, being about a mile and 3 quarters distance from us.—At 8 P. M. saw a ship or some other vessel which altered her course as we altered ours, supposed to be a frigate.

- On Saturday the 4th instant, a number of respectable Mechanics of Fell's Point, convened at Colgate's Creek, for the purpose of celebrating the 31st anniversary of American Independence, by whom the following patriotic toasts were drank: 1 The day we celebrate—May it ever be held in the highest veneration by every American. 3 cheers, President's march. 2 The memory of George Washington, and the deceased heroes of seventy-six—May the living generation, while they honor their names, pattern after their virtue. Silence, dead march. 3 Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States and the present administration—Ever ready to support the dignity of the nation, and the rights of the people. 9 cheers, Hail Columbia. 4 The commerce of the U. States—While it enriches our own citizens, let it not fill the coffers of tyrants. 6 cheers, America, Commerce and Freedom. 5 American Agriculture—Which repays the industrious labourer an hundred fold. 9 cheers, The sons of Albion's rock. 6 The Manufactures of Columbia—Preferred by Freemen to those of European slaves. 3 cheers. 7 The American Navy—May it now check those pretended lords, and in a short time give freedom to the seas. 6 cheers. 8 The Militia of our Country—Ever prompt and able to chastise foreign invaders, and suppress domestic apostasy. 3 cheers. 9 The City of Baltimore—As it increases in size and consequence, so may it still increase in pure republicanism. 3 cheers. 10 The trade of our country—May it grow as rapidly as the gourd of Jonah, and be forever as fresh as the cedars of Lebanon. 3 cheers. 11 The Mechanics of Baltimore—Eager to assist with their lives and property, the cause of their country, and relieve the distresses of their fellow citizens. 3 cheers. 12 The Atlantic—May the foot stool which stained it waters, be speedily purified by our noble tars. 9 cheers. 13 May the Eagle of America be ever watchful over the tyrannical Lyon of Britain, & her talons always ready to check his swollen career. 12 cheers. 14 May the ghosts of our murdered seamen, like Jack O'Lanterns, mislead to perdition the fleets of England. 13 cheers. 15 May the breasts of Britannia go dry till her sucklings do what is just and right to America, who fills her paps with milk. 12 cheers. 16 May we never insult unjustly, nor pocket one at any rate. 3 cheers. 17 The American Fair—Soft and sweet as the down on the Rose's leaf, and pure and unsullied as the lily of the valley.

Speaking of the probability of Congress being convened, the Editor of the National Intelligencer says.— On this point there appears to be considerable public solicitude, which is far as we are enabled to deem it our duty to satisfy. From what we have been able to collect, Congress will probably be specially convened, but not before fall shall have elapsed sufficient to receive an answer from the British government. The able Harbinger will be immediately sent to England, with a becoming demand on the part of our government; and with accompanying instructions not to admit of procrastination or evasion. It is probable that about three months will be taken up in going to and returning from England; so that, may be added two or three weeks which may be consumed in that country, at the government may