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NEW-YORK, July 10. Franked letters were received at the Post-office yesterday, directed to all Middlemen of our City, in addition to the city. No doubt they contain orders for them to proceed to Washington.

General Jonathan Dayton set out a few days since for Richmond, in Virginia, in order to invite a trial as speedily as possible, upon the charges exhibited against him by the Grand Jury there. This prompt and voluntary submission, and his own unequivocal assurances, justify the conviction in the minds of his very numerous friends that his actions and motives have been entirely misunderstood, and that the result of his trial will wipe away every imputation.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.

EXECUTIVE MEASURES.

We understand that the following arrangements have been decided in the Cabinet at Washington, as necessary to meet the exigencies of the present crisis. The immediate equipment of a national vessel, to be dispatched to our minister at the court of London—Congress to convene in the month of October—A call on the several States for their respective quotas of 100,000 infantry, cavalry, and artillery, to be held in a state of preparation for field or garrison service.

The immediate repair of those fortifications on the seaboard, which may require it—and the erection of new defences, where they may be deemed necessary. The equipment of fifty gun-boats. These preparatory steps being taken, the U. States, it is said, will suspend further proceedings until the determination of the British Government is known, which may be expected about the time that Congress assembles—when, we trust the united spirit of the American people, will give effect to the decision of their Government, whatever it may be—unless the repeated outrages of the British marine banditti should, in the intermediate time, render vigorous offensive operations necessary.

General Dearborn, secretary of the war department, is now in this city, for the purpose of carrying the measures of the executive into effect—and we understand, that he will proceed to the eastward.

GROWLERS.

The complaints of the American Citizen against the executive, appear to be like those of the man in the fable who called upon Hercules; they infer that because the government is possessed of certain powers that therefore the people of the state, or the city should do nothing for itself. A little consideration would show that the constitution does not authorize the executive to do more for the defence of N. York, than apply the money voted at the last session for the service of that place; the mode of application is not calculated for immediate, but for remote defence.

It is said likewise why not call congress? surely the calling of congress would not accelerate immediate defence. Forty days notice is required before congress can meet, and altho' it is probable that congress will be convened in October, the calling of them now, nor even the assembling now, would not add a single atom of defence to New York.

The executive has done and is now doing, all that is practicable, to prepare for every possible exigency, and the petulant and thoughtless attempts of the Citizen to excite jealousies or to throw censure on the executive, though it may furnish matter to command the sneering commendation and plaudits of the known enemies of civil liberty and the executive, can only tend to sink the paper which indulges in it, in the estimation of every republican—and to injure those whom it may affect to support. The citizens of New York, ought not to call upon Hercules but put their shoulders to the wheel, as the people of Boston did in 1775, and as the people of Norfolk did last week; and as the people of every section of the union will do, they will not wait for orders, to do what is right, fitting, just and necessary—they will act coolly, and judiciously, and vigorously.

NORFOLK, July 6.

The gentleman who bore the answer of the Mayor to Commodore Douglas, we understand, that it is intended, &c. that a letter explanatory will be received from him this day. The first letter we were before the public, and surely it is impossible to separate from it the idea of menace.—The British commander we understand explicitly denies any further hostile intentions, unless provoked thereto by hostilities on our part.—Let his intention be what they will, it is the duty of our fellow Citizens to continue their zealous and active exertions, to be ready for the worst. We have nothing now to fear from menaces of hostility from the force that is in the Roads. Our naval force is under the direction of a brave and judicious officer; this, fortified by the forts we trust will use a naval attack. The volunteer militia troops being now completely armed, are fully competent to repel any force that might be landed, we therefore can trust for security in our own strength.

Whatever may be the result of this business really, we are confident that the impressions which it has made will never be effaced. The anxiety of being always prepared, has been so generally comprehended, that we, perhaps our country, shall not find many advantages for the system, which would prefer economy to safety.

We are now happy to reconcile the friendly relations of Commodore Douglas, with a fact of which we are well assured. A boat from the Commodore's ship was employed in conveying the time in Maryland in founding the channel of Chesapeake Bay which up to Craney Island, about 10 miles below this place.

General Dashiell, of the brigade, Petersburg, arrived yesterday from Alexandria, was boarded by Commodore Douglas's frigate, from Hampton Roads, and treated very politely. The frigate's captain, Chapman, from Guadaloupe, was also boarded, treated rudely, but permitted to depart. If the British commander is disposed to peace, he should refuse to stop vessels in the waters of the United States.

A letter from Richmond was received by the Mayor yesterday, that the governor had forwarded to the President of the United States...

States.—The tenor of those advices were it is said more pacific than had been expected, when measured with the extent of the outrage. The next mail will probably inform us of the contents of those dispatches, as far as can with propriety be communicated.

July 6. Gentlemen who have subscribed to furnish labourers to repair Fort Norfolk, will be pleased to send them down as early as possible. Provisions, &c. will be furnished them there.

Our last noticed the correspondence between Captain Douglas and the Mayor of our Borough. We now are enabled to present our readers with the following report made to the Mayor, together with the second letter of Captain Douglas.

Norfolk, July 5, 1807.

SIR, In pursuance of your request, I this day went down to the British Squadron, lying in Hampton Roads, for the purpose of delivering the letter with which I was charged to capt. Douglas; on arriving alongside his ship, the Bellona, I was invited on board, received by capt. Douglas himself at the gang-way, and conducted to his cabin, where I found assembled all the captains of the squadron. I immediately informed him that you had yesterday received a letter from him, the answer to which I had been requested to deliver, and placed it in his hands. He read the letter very attentively, and then handed it to capt. Hardy, from whom it passed to the other captains in succession. When they had perused it, capt. Douglas observed to me, "I presume, sir, you are acquainted with the contents of this letter." I told him I was perfectly so. He then stated that his letter must have been misapprehended, that it contained no expression of menace which he recollected, and that it certainly was not his intention to use language which could be construed to convey such ideas as he referred to capt. Hardy, saying that he had shown him the letter previously to its being sent, and had requested his opinion as to its sentiments; capt. Hardy concurred with capt. Douglas in the opinion and objects of the communication. I then remarked to them the particular expressions in the letter, which I considered as the language of threat, and adverted to the circumstance of the words "I immediately annulled," being underlined. He said that this underlining must have been done by his clerk, without his direction, and had escaped his observation; but again assured me, upon his honour, that if any expression in the letter was the language of threat, it was not intended to be so understood.

Captain Douglas next adverted to the conclusion of the letter, in which the alternative of peace or war is left to himself.—He said upon this subject, he had no orders to commit any act of hostility, and that there was no man from whose intention or will, such an object was more remote. That he was anxious to preserve the relations of amity, which had existed between the two governments, and that no act of his should tend to interrupt their harmony, unless he was ordered by his superiors to perform such acts, in which case, as an officer, he must do his duty. He repeated, however, that he had at present no such orders, nor did he expect to receive such. He stated that he had in charge generally to guard his flag, and those vessels proceeding from insult or affront of any kind, and that this in all situations he would unquestionably do. But that any further measure he was not at present authorized, nor was it his intention to take. I here stated to him the many insulting menaces, which had been communicated in Norfolk, as coming from him. He positively denied ever having uttered any such—declared if they had been uttered by any of his officers, that they were unauthorized, and disapproved of by him, remarking at the same time, that he hoped all who knew him, would do him the justice to believe, that he was not in the habit of using the language of threat.—He here too again referred to all the officers to say, if they had ever heard him at any time, even while speaking confidentially to them, utter such expressions, and they united in declaring that they had not.

A desultory conversation then took place between Captain Douglas, the other captains, and myself, which continued nearly an hour, in the course of which many remarks were made, which had no reference to the subject of your letter, or were in any way connected with it; these, sir, I have already communicated to yourself, and to all my fellow citizens, with whom I have conversed upon this subject; but as they are not connected with the subject of your letter, I presume it would be unnecessary again to detail them here. In the course of this conversation, I described to them as well as I was able the sentiments which universally prevailed throughout the country at this time, the cause from whence it proceeded, and the effects it would produce, provided any effort on their part should be made to oppose the public resolves, as to intercourse or supplies. I explicitly declared that we had as yet received no authority from our government to proceed to acts of aggression, but that we were authorized, and were prepared for defence, and for the protection of ourselves and our property; to prove which I placed in the hands of captain Douglas, an extract from the letter of governor Cabell, to brigadier general Mathews, which I had made for that purpose. I concluded by warning him again not to send any of his officers or people on shore, for that if he did, the arm of the civil authority, I did not believe, would be able to protect them from the vengeance of an enraged people; that this might lead to consequences which might possibly be yet averted, and if he was sincere in the sentiments he had expressed, he would be anxious to prevent such results. Capt. Douglas and all the captains declared, that they were aware of the present state of the public feelings, and deplored the circumstance which had excited it; that they did not intend to expose any of their people to the resentment of ours, which they could conceive was highly inflamed; that as to supplies they did not want any attempt, but when they did, they should not attempt to procure them in any way which would excite the opposition of the citizens of this country.

Upon the subject of intercourse, he did not expect to hold any with the people of this country, nor was there any occasion for it. He only wished to be permitted freely to communicate with the accredited officers of his government here, who had been formally received and recognized by our executive, and whose functions he presumed none but the government had the right to put down. As to the particular manner in which this communication might be carried on, it was a matter quite indifferent to him.—He had no objection to that being regulated by ourselves, in any way which is judged proper, and that he would certainly pursue the mode which might be suggested as most agreeable to us, provided the channel of communication was kept free and open.—To this I stated, that I had no authority from any person to enter into any engagement with him, but that as an individual I would state that the letters he had forwarded under cover to you had been safely delivered, and that therefore, I presumed any other dispatches of a like kind would be treated in the

same way—but upon this subject, I could only refer him to you and your associates for information. He then stated that he would be glad to write an answer to your letter, which he would forward as before, and I left the ship, captain Douglas again repeating the substance of what I have already stated.

From the moment I approached the Bellona to that on which I left her, my treatment from captain Douglas and all his officers, was marked by as much attention, politeness and respect, as any gentleman ever received from others.—My particular friend Mr. James Taylor, jun. accompanied me to board the British ship, for reasons that will at once suggest themselves to you, when you remember the delicate and embarrassing situation in which I might be placed. He remained on board the whole time with me, and was a witness to every thing which passed. I have read to him this communication, fir, in order to ascertain if my recollection was correct, and he accords with me in every statement here made.

I have forwarded a copy of this letter to the Governor of Virginia, and to the Federal Executive, believing that at this time it is the duty of every citizen to keep his government well informed of every thing which may be useful. I am respectfully, fir, Your most obedient servant, L. W. TAZEWELL.

To Richard E. Lee, Esq. Mayor of the Borough of Norfolk.

His Majesty's ship Bellona, Hampton Roads, 6th July, 1807.

SIR, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst. in answer to mine of the preceding day, requesting that the British Consul might be referred to his powers. As every circumstance relative to the above communication was fully discussed in presence of the gentlemen deputed by the magistracy of Norfolk, as bearers of your dispatch, I have only in addition to remark, that as far as I am individually concerned, every exertion shall be used that can, consistent with the honour and dignity of the British flag, tend to an amicable termination. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient humble servant, J. E. DOUGLAS.

RICHARD E. LEE, Esq. Mayor of the Borough of Norfolk Virginia.

A letter from a gentleman in Richmond to his friend here, states, that the express which was sent off on Saturday last, in consequence of Commodore Douglas's letter arrived there on Sunday evening, upon which the Richmond Cavalry and Artillery received orders to march for this place immediately.

From another source we understand that 2000 militia were ordered to repair for this place.

The President's Proclamation, which we published yesterday in an extra sheet, is again republished in this day's Ledger. This cannot fail at this interesting crisis, to be considered but as a document of the first importance. The measures which the Executive proposed to pursue on this occasion, were looked for with degree of anxiety proportioned to the magnitude of interests which was to be involved. The powers of the executive are limited. He can call Congress, he can forbid the armed ships of Britain from entering the waters of the United States, and he can seek reparation by negotiation. The second he has done, and we may fairly infer that the last will also be adopted. Whatever may be the case, it is to be fairly inferred that the President does not believe that this particular act has been or will be sanctioned by the British government. With such impressions then, the President could pursue no other course than the line of our relations with Great Britain as well as with all other foreign powers, it is presumed is best known to the Executive.

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1807.

Commodore Douglas is this day presented to our readers in a new point of view, though perhaps in one not very foreign to his nature. Meanness belongs to the character of a Russian, who, when he cannot bully men into his measures descends to the use of dissimulation and hypocrisy.

In his letter to the Mayor of Norfolk, dated the 6th of July, the English commander says, "I am determined, if this infringement (the stoppage of intercourse) is not immediately annulled, to prohibit every vessel, in or out of Norfolk, to proceed to their destination." And then adds, "Agreeably to my intention, I have proceeded to Hampton Roads with the squadron under my command."

Here, then, is the avowal of a determination to blockade Norfolk, and the declaration that he had done so agreeably to his intentions. That is, Douglas had "determined" to prevent "every vessel" from going in or out of Norfolk, and in support of such resolution, had "proceeded to Hampton Roads with the squadron under his command."

Yet Douglas declares, "upon his honour," that "his letter must have been misapprehended, that it contained no expression of menace which he recollected."

Is a threat to blockade a port if a certain thing is not "immediately annulled," no menace? And is an action (the bringing the squadron up to Hampton) avowedly in support of the threat, no evidence of hostile intentions? Why did the actions of the man tally so precisely with his words, if he meant no menace? But it is useless to multiply words in a case so palpably plain.

Douglas, then, in his letter of the 6th of July, makes a declaration of war, and on the 5th he avers "upon his honour," he did not wish to foment animosity.

This is exactly the conduct of Duckworth before Constantinople. After forcing the Dardanelles and destroying a Turkish squadron, Duckworth vowed, "upon his honour," that his government wished only for peace! But upon what terms! The Porte must surrender up its fortresses, and put itself under the guidance of England and Russia.

Well, what says Douglas? "Every exertion shall be used that can, consistent with the honour and dignity of the British flag, tend to an amicable termination." But the "honour" and "dignity" of the British flag, it seems, render it necessary to attack the ships of war of neutrals in the moments of peace, to murder their seamen in cold blood, and rob our frigates on the ocean of our native hero citizens.

frigate Chesapeake;" thereby shewing that the apprehension of spawen, Americans or others provided they had been in the British service, from on board a vessel bearing the national flag of the union, was a matter of course in his opinion, and that if the "circumstances" of the arrest were marked by blood and slaughter, the two governments might adjust the matter very leisurely, as they would any other trifling dispute. In other words, that where a British officer conceives the service of his sovereign in the least degree injured, he has a right to resort to immediate force for the attainment of satisfaction without reference to the two governments; but that if the United States are insulted and her seamen polluted, she must look to the British government for redress, and use no measures of retaliation or for satisfaction in the mean time.

Now are we prepared to submit to such a humiliating state of things? To acknowledge it, or to tolerate it, would be at once to acquiesce in our own degradation; to sign the convention of our own inferiority.

The whole detail given by Mr. Tazewell evinces the duplicity of Douglas. He had all his captains assembled on board the Bellona; he politely steps to the gangway on the arrival of Mr. Tazewell alongside; he conducts him to his cabin, where he found the captains in council, all prepared with cogent and courteous arguments to soften down and smooth over the bearer of the Mayor's letter. All the captains read the letter in turn; Douglas opens the force by declaring on "his honor," that he meant nothing like menace: He appeals to Hardy, who supports the words of his commodore: Then follows a ridiculous scene about scoring two words. Mr. Tazewell dwells eloquently upon the scoring, but says not a word about the threatened blockade: Douglas throws the blame on his clerk (unluckily wight!) and the interview ends in the most "gentlemanly" manner. This is the story Mr. Tazewell tells. The commodore's letter is a little more laconic. Not a word about not using menace; and if it should be convenient hereafter, Douglas will no doubt assert "upon his honor," that Mr. Tazewell has misunderstood him, in which assertion he will doubtless be supported by Hardy and his associates.

It must be apparent to every man who is not mentally blind, that Douglas had been induced to change his tone from the consideration that he could produce no good effect from threatening measures, and from a conviction that the preparations for resistance made at Norfolk rendered it impossible to do any thing by force. The Mayor's letter too, was a cooling potion for him. There can be no question but what Douglas had fully understood the nature of the reply before Mr. Tazewell reached the Bellona, and had assembled his captains about him in consequence. He descends at once from the blustering bully to the courteous gentleman; and his determination to stop every vessel bound in or out of Norfolk, is changed into professions of amity.

Still determined, however, to hold intercourse with the British consul, by threats of blockade or mean dissimulation, he finds no awkward friend in Mr. Tazewell, who assures Douglas that he has no doubt the Mayor will forward his dispatches as before. But whatever we may think of Mr. Tazewell's behavior on this occasion, it will be universally admitted that the character of Douglas & his officers is stamped with rude insolence and mean hypocrisy; and is marked by a hollow-hearted dissimulation that is more dangerous if trusted to than the most open and declared enmity.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Several late arrivals have brought a variety of rumours of battles and diplomatic movements between the belligerent powers, to which we have not paid attention, because in the first place our own concerns have been of higher moment, and in the next that the European have had nothing of authenticity or serious interest in them.

An arrival at New York brings a London account of the 24th May, gives the rumour of a battle being fought somewhere, between 185,000 Russians, and 200,000 French, and that the Russians had a reserve of 40,000 in Lithuania—that the battle terminated like the battle of Eylau, without any decisive advantage to the French.

Such being the outline of the news, every intelligent person must see in it, the hand of a bungler—and that it is totally destitute of credibility on its face.

The position of the hostile armies no doubt affords just reason to expect a very severe and sanguinary conflict; and the tongue of rumour will therefore be busy in anticipating events which are so interesting and impending.

As to the idea of a peace between Russia and France, we are not so sanguine as some of the public prints. The war on its renewal assumed a very different character from those of the former coalitions. The principle of occupancy (uti possidetis) set up by Great Britain, has rendered it both prudent and essential to the security of France, that there should not remain, any power on the continent, capable of affording to Great Britain, either military or naval succors. The principle which induced the blockade decree of November 1806, comprehends the exclusion of Great Britain from the Baltic. France cannot consistent with her policy, therefore, leave a single ally or a single port open to Great Britain in that sea. The conclusion of a peace with Russia then could be only on the basis of an absolute exclusion of Great Britain from the Baltic, and an alliance offensive and defensive between Russia and France. The latter would indeed be the necessary result of the former; but we apprehend that the cabinet of Petersburg is not sufficiently enlightened in its policy, to be fully aware of the necessity of such a substitution; but when driven to it by force; and the views of Russia upon Turkey and Asia, render every idea of a dependent alliance of Russia on France, far from probable, in the first instance, the ultimately such must be the inevitable source of political evil.

\* Russia will be destroyed by Germany. Every hour augments the resources of the French. The revenues of Russia are not competent to discharge the expenses of an army of 300,000 men for two years. Lenax are not now to be negotiated as heretofore in Europe. The arsenals of Sweden were emptied. Small arms to supply the Russians after the battle of Eylau; the manufactories of Birmingham and London, were set to work at the same time to provide a similar supply; these facts prove how little prepared Russia was for a war.

A peace between Russia and France is rendered very improbable by other circumstances. The desperation of the ruling persons in the cabinet, whose banishment to Siberia might be the first effect of such an event.—The military cabinet is in fact under the direction of the infamously celebrated Dumouriez, and under the influence of Hutchinson. The presence of these two men in the Russian etat major must have a most decisive influence on the conduct and operations of the Russian army.

Of the transcendent military talents of Dumouriez, there can be no dispute among men of intelligence; of his desire to obtain some station in society which may rescue him from the humiliation into which his pride to his country plunged him, there can be no question; no theatre could be more suited to his ambition nor calculated better for the display of his talents, than in opposition to the conqueror of Europe—in opposition to the greatest generals of the age—and the greatest army as to military skill, reputation, success, and numbers that the world ever saw. Overcome, Dumouriez could not be worse than he has been; successful even partially, restores him in some degree to fortune by giving him consequence. For him peace can have no charms, as war alone can afford him the least hope of a resurrection from infamy and obscurity.

[Lurora.]

We are pleased to observe the circumspexion of the merchants. If they consult their own interest, or that of the country, they will for a time repress their spirit of adventure, and run as few risks as possible, until an explicit answer shall be given by the British ministry. As yet it remains a point undetermined whether the late barbarous outrages have emanated directly from the British cabinet, or the acts exclusively of subordinate commanders. If they are directly authorized by the cabinet, then we may calculate upon a scene of violence co-extensive with British power, and for another display of that perfidy to characteristic of its government. Every American vessel on the ocean will be seized and sent into some British port for adjudication and the courts will take special care, if they do not forthwith proceed to condemnation, at any rate to keep the cases sub judice. Indeed if the recent outrages do not emanate from the government, it is difficult to say whether they will not, notwithstanding, seize what they may consider a favorable opportunity to wreak their vengeance on our country. We know the hostility of the greater part of those who compose the British administration to our principles, and they may be quiescent enough to imagine themselves able to crush these principles, or seriously to arrest our commercial growth. They may, therefore, under some hollow pretext, refuse that satisfaction we demand, the result of which will be war.—There is indeed no small color of truth in the supposition that this outrage has flowed from the change in the British ministry, connected with the fate the treaty has received from our government, and that without meaning or expecting war, they have virtually authorized aggressions on us which they fancied we would tamely submit to; and that however astonished they may be with the manifestation they will soon receive of the temper of the nation, their pride may prevent them from retracting. Every thing is, and must for some time remain uncertain. In the mean time it becomes our duty to be prepared for the worst, and to husband all our strength.—But little injury can accrue to the merchant from a suspension of his export business for a few months, compared with the incalculable evils that might befall him from its active prosecution. He is, therefore, under a double obligation to pursue this course, arising not only from a regard to his own interest, but likewise from a love of his country. In the day of danger, it will want all its resources, and all its seamen. Were Congress in session, it is extremely probable that their first step would be the imposition of an embargo. What they would do, were they sitting, it is the interest and duty of the merchant to do himself. We have no doubt that the intelligence of this order of men may on this occasion, as it has on all former occasions, be relied on.

One great benefit may arise from an embargo not being immediately laid on in the United States. Such a step on our part would most certainly produce a similar one on the part of Britain; and as we have a much greater number of vessels in her ports than she has in ours, the hazard to us would be proportionally great. If, likewise, not a little to be feared, that an adoption of such a measure would immediately produce an extensive depredation on the ocean, at a period when our vessels were falling in the most unsuspecting security. But none of these objections lie against every individual merchant in the United States laying himself an embargo on his own vessels. This is the true policy at this time.

Nat. Intell.

From the Virginia Argus.

ORATION,

Delivered in the Capitol, on the 4th of July, 1807.

By SKELTON JONES, Esq.

Fellow-Citizens,

UPON the dawn of this day for one and thirty years, we have been accustomed to look with the gladness of freedom. We have annually hailed its arrival, as the auspicious birth-day of American liberty. It was the resurgent morning of emancipation, and its mild radiance has cheered our hearts, and lent an hilarity to our countenances, which neither the trophies of guilty conquerors, nor the magnificent pomp of mighty monarchs, can ever bestow. Much would it joy us, upon occasion of this holy fest