trican, Daily Advertiser.

THED BY W. PECKIN, Gay-Street aws of the Union.]

sppear in both Papers

LY 18, 1807.

Office, pland, June 8th, 1807. EREBY GIVEN,

ty with the provisions of stary to the act, intituled ision for the redemption iblic debt-of the United opened at the office of ens for Maryland, on the to continue open until March, 1808, inclusively, each quarter excepted, eiving subscriptions for rer cent. deferred six cent stocks, as may, on stand on the books of of loans.

the old six per cent ho may subscribe, will f a new six per cent. deemed amount of the emable at the pleasure der a proviso however, shall be made except any such new certificate six months previous etors of the three per scribe, will receive in cent. stock, equal to e amount of three per emable in the same er cent. abovementionhowever, without the intil after the whole of riven in exchange for ovementioned,) as well per cent. stock of the been reimbursed. I every reimbursement a preference will be who may notify their nd that if the applicat any time either exum then applicable to of payment shall, s) be determined by lot. ers who reside in any assent to that modifin, receive the interest , either in the United London, or Amsterst case, the interest bankers of the United equent to the day on payable in the United ariation; nor to any commission to the

VARD HALL, mmissioner of Loans.

cent. on the interest

649 63 of new six 544 37

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ars three per cent.

650 dollars of new 1aw9m

unty Court, May 222, 1807.

Judges of the said tition in writing of county, praying the he relief of sundry t November session and the supplement er session eighteen erms mentioned in of his property and oath, as far as he cted by the said act, ition; and the said fied by competent ohn H. Schreiber ing years within the

the passage of the n H. Schreiber at petition as aforethe said court, the any of his creditors nount of two-thirdt the timeof passing

ged and ordered the said John H. copy of this order of the newspapers every other day the tenth day of to his creditors to ounty-Court, at the inty, at ten o'clock tenth day of Octof recommending a on the said John re taking the oath delivering up his

IBSON, Clerk. eo9m

E collody of the shety, a negto man by flout made fellow has a good coun-Had on when coma short jacket and id negro is hereby eably tally be NJ ONES,

L Harlord county.

From a Philadelphia paper:

GENERAL ORDERS.

Lancaster, 13th July, 1807. The President of the United States having required a draft of Fisteen Thousand Six Hundred & thirty five men, as the quota of Pennsylvania, towards a - BETACHMENT OF ONE HUN-DRED THOUSAND MILITIA, the GOVERNOR hastens to perform the duty which the Constitution and Laws have assigned to him, with all the sensibility and zeal that the occasion is caleviated to inspire.

After a laple of more than thirty years, the Honor, the LIBERTY, and the INDEPEND-ENCE of the Union, are again at Bake, upon a contest with the same power, over whose arms and ambition the Patriots of America triumped, in the war of 1776.—The resources of patriotism and valor, which were then employed to establish our existence as a Nation, must now, therefore, be displayed, in order to preserve it. The facred truits descends upon the Sons of our revolutionary heroes & statelmen. It is softhem, at the present crisis, to embalm the memory of the many, who are dead; to enliven the declin. ing day of the few, who furvive; and, in flort, to deferre the inheritance prepared for them. While the glory of the Revolution excites a

laudable emulation, the justice of our cause, will give confidence to every effort, for refentingunprovoked intult, and repeiling unexpected aggression. The memorable Declaration of Independence had placed the people of Great Britain on the same footing with the people of every other country-" us enemies in war; as friends in peace; and from the moment, that the Treaty of 1783 terminated the revolutionary conflict, it became the duty, and it has been, obviously, the delire, of the American Government, to preferve an harmonious intercourle between the two nations. But a far different policy feems to have aduated the Government of Great Britain. It would be difficult to trace in their conduct, many inflances of good-will; while the indications of wounded price, of arrogant power, and of political as well as commercial jeolouly, are every where to be feen. It must be remembered, that even the faith of the Treaty of Peace was long lifregarded; that our seamen have been crueily impressed, abuted and flaughtered; that lawlets ipoliations, committed on our commerce, have enriched the British Navy; that the jurifiliation of our coaft has been violated, and its harbors, in effect, blockaded: that our Towns and Territory have been actually menuced; and that the rights of neutrality, founded upon the law of nations, have been arbitrarily fabretted, for finitler and felfish purpotes. In the confumination of these outrages (accumulating year after year) we behold, at length, a premeditated, a direct, insult to the Flag of the Union! For, while peace existed, and friendship was professed, a Public Ship of War of the United States, has been attacked and subdued by surprise; many of her crew were killed and wounded; and four of them (native Citizens of America) have been forcibly feized and carried away ! This is not the cale of plundered property; of private wrongs; or of doubtful jurisdiction; which may admit of pecuniary reparation, or of diplomatic arrangement; but it is the cale of public war, treacheroufly waged, under the sanction of a British commission. And every ball fired by the Leopard at the Chesapeake, inflicts a wound upon the heart of every American.

If the Government of Great Britain has inferred from our lege of peace, an indisposition to war, upon any provocation, they will be undeceived by the vigor and fortitude of the Federal Administration, who justly estimate the Honor of the Nation to be more precious, even than its peace. If the Government of Great Britain has imagined, that our domestic dillentions on political quellions, have deltroyed or impaired the National unity, in relation to foreign countries; the opportunity has aiready occurred, to learn, that the patriotism of America, when drawn into action by foreign outrage, is of all Parties; and constitutes the pride and safeguard of our Government, by whomsoever our Government is administered. If the Government of Great Britain, viewing our Citizens only occupied with the arts of peace, without a Standing Army, or a Permanent Navy, to meet, at once, the exigencies of war, have thought, that we may become an easy, as well ac a lucrative, conqueit to their arms; let them seriously sessed upon the exploits of our Militia during the former contest, and the exemplary spirit now manifested by our brethren of Norfolk an l Hampton; let them candidly estimate the Maritime character recently displayed in our hostilities with France and with Tripoli; and let them calculate the resources of our population, industry, and enterprize, to convince them, that (however we may suffer in the onset) we have nothing to apprehend from the re-

With this view of our fituation, whatever hope may still be indulged of adequate atonement, by amicable means, it would be folly to postpone our preparations, for the last appe lof an injured and indignant nation. The Governor, therefore, confidently relies upon the cooperation of the Militia and Volunteers of Pennsylvania, to give the most prompt and estcient execution to the requisition of the President of the United States. And the Adjutant General is particularly charged with the meafures necessary to organize the quota of the flate, conformably to the following plan :

I. There shall be for:hwith drafted from the Militia, in the manner prescribed by law, 15,635 Officers and Privates, to be formed into two Divisions, sour Brigades, and twenty-five Regiments.

But Volunteers, accepted by the President of the United States, either under the Act of Congress of the 18th April, 1806, or the Ast of Congrels of the 24th Feb. 1807, will be considered as substitutes for the whole, or for any part, of the quota, on notice of the tender of

The Corps of Artillery, Cavalry, Ristemen and Infantry, shall be in the following general proportions as nearly as practicable.

Artillery · Cavalry 1,563 Riflemen 1,563 Infantry

Total 15,635

II. The whole quota required, shall be apportioned among the several Divisions of the state, agreeably to a detail to be furnished by the Adjutant General.

The quotes of the feveral Divisions of the State, shall be formed into two Divisions, for the present service. The quotas of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Divisions of

the flate, shall sorm the First Division for ser-

wice, under the command of Major General Thomas Craig/a Brigadier General from the First Division of the State, and a Brigadier General from the Second' Division of the state. The quotas of the Righth; Ninth, Tenth, E. Jeventh/Twelfth, Phisteenth, Fourteenth, Fisteepth and Sixteenth Divilions of the State, Mall torm the Second Virlian for Tervice, moder ed this at ion.

the command of Major General Joseph Heister, with a Brigadier General from the Third Division, and a Brigadier Ceneral from the Fourth Division of the State.

III. As Joon as the drafts are made, the men Mall be multered and inspeded, and Muller and Inspection Returns shall be made to the Adjutant General, who will, withoutdelay, transmit conjecto the Secretary at War.

When the detachment and organization shall be effected, the respective Corps will be exercised under the Officers set over them. Drasted Militia, by their proper officers -Volunteers, under the first act of Congress, by the pretent Militia Officers, or others, at the option and direction of the constitutional authority of the State. And Nolunteers, under the second Act of Congress, by their own officers, if already organized; and, if not already organized, by officers appointed in the manner prescribed by the law of Pennsylvania.

But the Corps (either of drafted Militia or of Volunteers) will not remain embodied, nor be considered as in adual service, until, by sub. lequent orders, they are directed to take the

It the Divisions, Brigades and Regiments, have not been organised agreeably to the directions of the Militia Act of this State, the same shall be done with all possible dispatch, and the returns of elections be forwarded to the Go-Vernor.

THOMAS M'KEAN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennfylvania.

By the Governor, A. J. DALLAS, Aids de camp: J. B. M'KEAN,

From the Norfolk LEDGER.

INSURANCES IN ENGLAND.

In the present important crisis, and critical situation of the political relations between the United States and Great Britain, we have deemed it a portion of our duty, to draw the attention of our mercantile friends to a matter well worthy of their serious consideration.

The very large amount of American property which is insured in England, is well known to every mercantile man, it is therefore worth an enquiry into the probable fate of these insurances in the event of war between the two countries. It is very clear that by special act of parllament no insurance made on the property of an enemy is valid, but it has not yet been decided whether insurance " ade prior to the commencement of war, does not becomie void. It is very clear that such insurances cannot be recovered by law during the war.

The following extract from a work of great learning (Mar. on Ins. p. 36,) may be acceptable to our mercantile friends. The learned author having stated the law as to insurances upon enemies' property, and added some arguments upon the impolicy of permitting such insurances, thus proceeds:-

"But be this as it may, two cases have occurred during the present war, in which, though it has not been expressly determined that these insurances are illegal, yet it has been decided, that no action can be maintained on any policy, at the suit, or on the behalf, of an alien enemy, at least during the war, whether the insurance be made before or after the -commencement of the war, and though the goods insured be of British manufacture, and shipped before the war began. These cases, independent of any parliamentary restraint, must in future throw a great impediment, at least, in the way of such insurances.

" The first of them was an action* on a policy upon goods on board the Greyhound, an American ship, effected before the passing of the stat. 33 G. III. c. 27, "at and from London to Bayonne."-It was averred in the declaration, that the policy was effected on account of certain persons therein named, who were interested in the goods, and that the ship was captured by the English .- The defendant pleaded first, that the persons interested were aliens, born in France, within the allegiance of the French king; that before the ship sailed, a war broke out between the king of Great Britain and the persons exercising the powers of government in France; that the persons interested were inhabiting and commorant in France, under the government there; and that they were enemies of our king, and adhering to his enemies, &c. Secondly, That the defendants were living in France, and enemies of the king; and that the goods were sent from London, after the commencement of we war, for the purpose of being landed in France, and delivered in a course of trade to the king's enemies. To the first of these pleas, the plaintiff replied, That the persons interested were indebted to them in more than the value of the goods insured; and to the second, That the goods were not prohibited at the time when the policy was effected, and that they were shipped before the commencement of the war. Upon demurrer to each of these replications, the court gave judgment for the desendant, being clearly of opinion, that no action whatever could be maintained by, or in favour of, an alien enemy. Lord Kenyon said, " that the case of Anthon vs. I isher, proceeded on the same principle: that there was no case in which the action had been supported in farour of an alien enemy; for though i was held in Ricord ve. Bettingham, that the action by an enemy on a ransom bill might be maintained, the action was not brought till peace was restoredre.

". The insurance, in this case, having been made before the commencement of the war, was perfeculy legal, and the insured only failed in their action on account of their temporary disability to sue. -And it would seem, from these latter words of lord Kenyoft, that upon the return of peace, they might have maintain.

"In the other cases, it appeared that the plaintiff, as agent, in pursuance of directions for that purpose, caused an insurance to be made on account of Arrougt and others, subjects of France, on goods, condisting of British manufactures, shipped on board the Nancy, an American vessel, on the 19th March, 1793: that previous to the insurance and shipping of the goods, general reprisals were granted against France, and an embargo laid on all foreign vessels, except those belonging to states in amity with the king, not having naval or military stores, or any other prohibited articles on board : and that the ship having sailed on her voyage, was captured by the English, and the goods insu: ed condemned as French property. Upon this case, which came before the court of King's Bench, upon a special. verdict, stating the above facts, the court held clearly that it could not de distinguished from the above case of Brandon v. Nesbitt, and therefore gave judgment for the defendant.

"Here the insurance being on property belonging to persons who were in the situation of alien enemies at the time the policy was effected, afforded an opportunity of deciding the general question. But though the objection was made and fully argued, yet, according to the report of the case, the court expressed no opinion on that point, but gave judgment for the desendant, without stating any other ground than that it could not be distinguished from the foregoing case of Brandon

v. Nesbitt.—But as the ground of the decision in that case was not, that the contract was void, but merely that an action could not be maintained at the suit of an alien enemy, the general question still remains undecided."

· Brandon v. Nesbilt, 6 T. R. 23: Bristow v. Towers, 6 T. R. 35.

From the Continel. At a large meeting of the Citizens of Boffon and of its vicinity, at the State House in Boston, on Friday, 15th July, 1807, called in conse. quence of the late attack made by the British thip of war Leopard, on the U. States frigate

Ghasapeake. The Hon. Elbridge Gerry, was unanimously chosen Mederator-and the Hon. Perez Morton, Secretary of the meeting.

The following gentlemen were chosen a committee to report Resolutions, expressive of the sense of the citizens on this momentous occa-Sion, VIZ :-

The Hon. Barnahas Bidwell, John Quincy A. dams, Charles Jarvis, Benjaman Auffin, Tromson J. Skinver, George Bluke and Perez Morton - Who after retiring to the Senate chamber for have on hour returned with the following report, unanimously adopted by the Commit-

Whereas it appears by a Proclamation issued by the l'resident of the United States, that a most wanton and crael outrage has been committed upon the United states frigate Chesapeake, by the British ship of war Leopard, in which our citizens have been wounded and murdered, and the flag of our nation insulted and violated. And whereas it is the duty, as well the right of the citizens of a free country to express their readiness to support the Constituted authorities in theme asures that they may adopt for national redress of an injury so barbarous in its nature, and so unprecedented in its execution. - Therefore,

Resolved unanimously, That the late aggression committed by a Eritish ship of war on a frigate of the United States, for the avowed purpose of taking from her by force a part of her crew, was a wanton outrage upon the persons and lives of our citizens, and a direct attack on our national sovereignty and independence.

Recolved unanimously, That the spirited conduct of our fellow-citizens at Norfolk on this occasion, before the orders of government could be obtained, was highly honourable to themselves and to the nation.

Resolved unanimously, That the firm, dignified and temperate policy adepted by our Executive at this momentous crisis, is entitled to our most

cordial approbation and support. Resolved unanimously, That with our personal influence and exertions we will aid and assig the Constituted Authorities in carrying the Proclamation of the President of the United States in every particular into full and essecual exe-

Cution. Resolved unanimously, That although we unite with our government in wifning most ardently for peace on just and honorable terms, yet we are ready cheerfully to co-operate in any measures however serious, which they may judge necessary for the safety and hohor, of our country, and will support them with our lives and for-

The report was read twice, and accepted unanimously.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting he figned by the Moderator and Secretary, and publithed in all the Boston newspapers. Foted, That an attested copy thereof be trans.

mitted to the Committee of Norfolk. ELBRIDGE GERRY, Moderator. Atteft, Perez Morson, Sec'ry.

.NEW-YORK, July 16.

POSTSCRIPT.

At a late hour last night, we received Paris papers to the 21st of May, by the ship American Packet, but we were unable to make any translations for this morning's paper.

The captain insorms, that the French & Russian armies were in sight of each other, & a battle momently expedied.

Capt. Boyd informs us that when he left Cadiz 5 French and 7 Spanish ships of war were lying at that place ready for sea, unable to get out on-account of a Bertilh squadron by whom they were blockaded.

Capt. Weymouth, from Richmond, has furnished us with the following information relative to the British squadron, viz.

" That on Friday morning (July 10) he was boarded in Hampton Roads, by a boat from the Bellona, Commodore Douglass, and treated politely. The officers enquired after news, and informed Capt. W. that they had received the President's proclamation the day before, and that they hoped the dispute would be terminated in a few days. . The same exening Capt. W. was boarded of Cape. Henry, by a boat from the Melampus, which ressel and the Triumph of 64 guns had dropped down two days. before. The book had a officers and 2 seamen (2 of the officers assisted in rowing.) Who seked espt. Wir for some poultry, which ha refuled

provisions ; that their crews were getting tha scurry and that they had plenty of salted y provisions and water. Capt. W. enquired what they had done with the seamen taken out of the Chesapeake ! and if they were Englishmen ! The officers replied they were distributed on board the fleet ;-that they were Americans, but they had received the King's bounty and figned the 'flip's papers in England; -and that they had taken the captain's pinnace, in which they made their escape, but did not take an officer with them, as has been erroneously flat-

NORFOLK, July 13.

THE PDITOR of this paper, with every person belonging to his establishment, being of the 54th regiment, now in actual service, must excuse us to our readers for the want of matter that will be apparent in the Ledger occasion-

Persons who have subscribed labour towards the repairs of Fort Norfolk, 'are respectfully requested to send their negroes without delay. In order to ascertain the expence of repairing this fortification, an accurate account has been kept of the hands employed, in which the labour of two boys is rated equal to one man.

To capt. Boyington, of the ship Sally, from Liverpool, we are indebted for a London paper, (the Gourier) of the 20th May, from which we have extracted every thing that was worth noticing. Capt. B. had papers of the 21st and 22d, but they are in the possession of some of the British officers in the roads. Although this paper does not contain any important information, we are assured by it that all accounts which have been received of a battle about the last of April, were without foundation. The grand armies remain as heretofore, each it would appear is alarmed at the consequence that defeat would produce. Negociations, it does appear, are still going on, & we should not be furprized that they should result in

The British grand expedition, we first underflood from capt. Boyington, had already sailed, but in this we were mistaken. It does not anpear to us that this expedition is intended to act in Poland, or even in Germany, but probably will make an attempt on Holland, more especially if the allies should deseat Honaparte. This expedition is said to consist of 40,000 men, aniong which are 8,000 cavalry.

On I riday last brigade orders were issued for calling into actual service the following force, viz. from the 54th regiment, I heutenant colonel, 2 majors, 8 cap ains, 8 lieutenants, 3 enligns, 500 non commissioned officers and soldiers, together with the caval y, artillery and volunteer companies attached to that regiment From the 7th regiment, 1 major, 4 captains, 4. lieutenants, 4 ensigns, and 200 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, with the cavalry and volunteer corps attached to that regiment, the whole making about 1,200 men. Thele and the troops from Richmond and Petersburg, make a force of about 1,500 men, the whole under the command of brigadier-general Mathews. It has not been judged expedient to order more men into actual tervice at present. The remainder of the 7th regiment, with the regiments of Princess Anne and Nantemond are held to march at a moment's warning.

Official notification of the President's proclamation, was yellerday lent down to commodore Douglas, by Lieutenant Ham, in the Revenue Cutter-And this morning the Bellena and Leopard, the two ships that were in the Roads, got under weigh and went down.

American. Commercial Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1807.

LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE. STATE OF HAYTI.

ORDER OF THE DAY OF THE ARMY, " Monday 22d June, 1807, year 4th. (Toere has veen no Order of the Day since 4th

His Excellency the President and Generalissimo of the land and sea forces of the Stateof Hayti, returned to the Cape the 20th of this month, to the great satisfaction of the inhabitants of this city, who crowded on his passage to see their father and chiefaster a hard campaign of 35 days absence. His Excellency was deeply affected by the acclamations with which he has been received, and attended in his Palace to the vifits and congratulations of the civil, administrative and military bodies upon his happy return.

The troops which had been dispatched to expel some rebels who had taken by treachery the city of Gonaives, have returned to their respective quarters.

His Execliency testisses the greatest praises & expressions of satisfaction to the troops which concurred by their bravery to force the infurgents to evacuate Gonaives.

His Excellency bestows the same praise on the brave General of Brigade Toussaint, and to the distinguished soldiers under his command. who have driven away the rebels which dared to advance under the walls of St. Marc, andforced them to retire with all speed under those of Port au Prince, their refuge.

The report of this memorable campaign shall be printed and sent to the Chiess of the differ-

His excellency promoted to the rank of General of Division the General of Brigade and Councellor of State, John Philippe Daux, and gave him the command in chief of the Divition of the Well.

The General of Division John Philippe Daux, shall correspond directly with his Excele. lency the President for all that relates to the military service of these divisions; the generals of brigade of this division shall receive immediately orders from general John Philippe

The general of division and councellor of state, Vernet, Ihall only be charged with the general superintendance of the finance of the navy

and with the interior department of the flate. The chief of brigade, Peter Cotterecu, has

been promoted to the rank of general of brilg Colonel Raphael to that of gen eral adjutant of the staff of the army employed hear his ex-

cellency the president. Colonel of cavalry, Joseph Albert, to that of adjudant general, ditto.

The chief of squadron, Peter Pona, has been promoted to the rank of colonel aid de camp of

his excellency the president. Captain John Charles, to that of lieutenant colonel aid de camp do

Mr. Joseph-Cefar han been appointed, chief of batallion, military commandant of the parish of l'Artibouite and envitons.

Mr. Louis Bernatezu, has been appointed. chief of the department of the hatbour of the Cape." Done at the head quarters of the cape on the

22d June 1807, 4th year of independence. HENHY CHRISTOPHE. In the absence of the general in chief of

the flat.