## American.

## Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BINTED & PUBLICHED BY W. TECHIN, 31, South Gay-Street. [Printer of the Laws of the Union.]

Daily Paper 37 and Country Paper 35 per ann All advertisements appear in both Pap 3

MONDAY, YULY 27, 1897

NEW-HAVEN, July 21 On Saturday last about 2 l'. M. we were wisited by . thunder gust of unusual severity. Fer near halfan hour the rain fell in one unbreken steet, and during a few minutes the wind blew a perfect tomado. The principal Sorce of the fquall passed over the harbor and that part of the city adjoining it; feveral chimnies were blown down, and two brigs (the Polive Branch and Grey hound) were uplet while . Miding at enchar. No other damage has been sustained to far as we have heard.

Since penning the foregoing, we learn that Mr. Enoch Clarke, jun. of Milford, taking thelter from the rain under a tree, near Mrs. Woodruff's on the Milford Turnpike, was . 12stantly killed by the lightning.

NEW-YORK, July 24.

Some time since it was mentioned, that two Emen belonging to Yarmouth, Cape Cod, were - impressed on board of the British ship Leopard. They were put on board a Botton vessel foon afterwards, and have returned to their friends.

Captain Spencer, of the brig Hamlet, from the - Isle of France, informs us that markets there for American produce were lower than at New-York and that provisions are high, owing to the late hurricane having deflroyed the crops of maize, and wrecked the vessel on the Mada. gascar coall ient for rice. Indian corn, juilleus, per cwi. Rice to dollars per civt Cro ut cotfee on the ground far from promising.

We are requested to mention that a young man named andrew Graham, who is not more than 15 years of age, was jefterday committed to the debtors prison for the fum of 8 dollars, contracted for tundry articles of wearing appare: !

By the thip Philipsburg, from Bordeaux, we have recrived Paris papers to the and of May, and the 74th Bulie in or the French Grand Ar. my, of which the following is a translation:

TRANSLATED FOR THE MERCANIILE AD-VERTISER.

FRENCH GRAND ARMY. SEVENTY FOURTH BULLETIN.

tinkensiein, 16th May, 1807. Prince Jerome, conceiving that the thice advanced works from Neifs, along the Pilan, were an obliruction to the operations of the liege, ordered general Vandamme to deftroy them. This general, at the head of the Wirtemburg troops, carried off these works in the night of the 30th . April and 1th of May; put to the fword the enemy's troops that defended thes, made 120 prisoners, and took 9 pieces of cannon: The captains du Genie Deponthon and Proft, march. ed at the heads of the columns and gave proofs of great bravery. Lieutenants Hohendorff, Cawer and Mulles have particularly diffinguith. ed themselves. On the 2d May, lieutemant cen. Camarer took the command of the Wurtemburg

It appears that fince the arrival of the empefor Alexander at the army, a grand council of was had been held at Bartenstein, at which the -king of Prussa and the grant duke Constantine "Stave affisted; that the Langers to which Dantzick was expoted have been the object of the deliberations of that council; thaf it i.as been acknowledged that two ways only remained by which Unntzick might be laved. The first in attacking the French army, by croffing the Palfarge, and running the chance of a general batthe the silve of which, should it prove successful, would be to oblige the French army to un cover Danizick. The other by relieving the place by fea. The first operation appears to have been deemed impracticable, without exposing themielves to ruin and total defeat; and the plan for fuccouring Dantzick by fea was adopt-

Accordingly; lieutenant general Kantinski, son of the tield marthai, with two Russian divisions, forming eleven regiments, and leveral Prussan regiments, were embarked at Pillau on the 12th, 88 transports, elcorted by three frigates, landed the troops at the mouth of the Viltula, at the port of Dantzick, under the protection of fort Weischelmunde.

The emperor immediately gave orders to the marihal commanding the corps of referve of the grand army to march from Marienburg, where his head quarters were, with the division of general Outunet, in order to reinforce the army of marshal Lesebvre, . He arrived by a sing'e march at the lame moment that the enemy's army was dilembarking. The 13th and 14th, the enemy made preparations for an attack. He was Asparated from the city by a space short of a league, but occupied by the French troops.

On the 5th, he defiled from the fort in three columns. His project was to penetrate by the right of the Villula. General of Brigade, Schramm, who was at the advanced potts with the ad regiment of tight infantry, and a battadion of Saxous and Poles, received the first fire of the enemy, and kept them at cannon that - Ironi Weischeimunde.

Marskal Lefebvre had directed his march to the bridge minated below the Viftula, canfed -the 12th regiment of light infantry and some Saxons to cruls over to the assillance of gen. Schramm. General' Gardanne, charged with the defence of the tight of the Vistula, had likewite supported it with the remainder of his corps. The enemy was superior, and the en-Sebenient was maintained on both sides with equal obstinacy.

Marenal Leannes, with Oudinot's reserve, was placed on the left of the Vistura, by which it was expected the enamy would defile, as appeared by useir dispositions the proceding evening: but observing the movements of the enemy unmaiked, Marthal Lannes paffed she Vistula with lour battalions of Undinor's re-Lerve i The whole line, and the reserve of the etiethy, were routed, and pursued as far as the Patismadoes ; and at nine in the morning the enemy was blockmed in the fort of Weischelmunde. The beld of battle was covered with deal bulles. Uur loss ammusts to 25 men Killed and 200 wounded; that of the enemy is 180, zilled, 1500 wounded, and 20 prisoners. In the evening a great number of wounded were percently being-put on buant the snipping, worth successively speared off to return to Manigeourg Buring that action the place made no sally, and contented steelf with sup-

porting the Hussians by a brise cannonade. The enemy has witnessed this-attair from ethe top of its tattered and half demolished ramparts. He has been plannayed at seeing the hope of relics vanish away. General Oulinot bite killed three Russims with his own hand

Several of his staff officers have been wounded. The 19th and the 2d regiments of infantry have distinguished themselves.

The particulars of this engagement have not yet been received at head quarters. The Journal of the firge of Dantzick will shew that the works are going on with great activity; that the covered way is completed; and that they are buly in making preparations

for the passage of the ditch. As foon as the enemy heard that his maritime expedition had arrived before Dantzick, his light troops begun to observe & harrass the whole line from the position occupied by Marshal Soult, along the Passarge, in the division of Gen. Morand on the Aller They were received within murket shot by the voltigeurs; the, lot a great number of men, and retired fafter than they came.

The Russians made also their appearance at Malga, in front of General 3-panchek, commanding the Polish corps of observation, and carried a Polish past. General Fischer marched and overthrew them, killed fixty men, one colonel and two camains. They likewile me fented themselves before the 5th corp, and insulted the advanced posts of General Guzen at Willemberg. This general purfued them for several leagues. They attacke t in greater earn. est the tete du post L'Omuew of Daenzewo. The general of brigade Girard marched up to them with the 68th, and overturned them into the Natew.

General of division, Suchet, came up, pu sued the Russians at the point of the twor and overthrew them at Offrolenka, killed about 60 men und took 60 horses. The capt of the 6+2d, Lawrin, who commanded this grand-guard, surrounded on all sides by the Colfacks, remained firm, and deserved being Chine u thed. Marthal Mealeua, who had mounted on horseback with a brigade of Ba varians, had occasion to be pleased with the zeal and deportment of his troops.

the tame in, 13th, vie enemy attacked reneral Lemarrous at the anouth of the Burg. That general had croifed that river on the 10th with a Bavarian briga i and a Polish regiment, had in 3 days caused tetes de pont to be constructed, and had bent its march towards Windown, with the alterion of burning the rafts on which the enemy had been busy these six

His expelition succeeded perfectly; the whole has been buint; and in an instant, this ridiculous work of six weeks was annibilated.

On the 13th, at nine in the morning, ] 6000 Russians from Nur attacked general Lemarrois in his retrenched camp. -They were received with musket are and grape shot, 300 Russians remained on the field of battle; and when general Lemarrois saw the enemy, who had arrived at the edge of the ditch, repulsed, he pursued the a sword in hand. The col. of the line, a brave soldier, has been killed; his death is generally lamented. The Bavarians had 20 men killed and 50 wounded.

The foliage begins to shoot forth. The season is like the month of April in

The whole army is encamped by divisions in square battalions in & wholesome positions.

These events of advanced posts have occasioned no kind of movements in the army. All is quiet at head quarters. This general attack on all our advanced posts, on the 14th, seems to have had for its object to direct the attention of the rench aring in order to prevent its rein ording the besiegers of Dintzick .--This hose of relieving Dantzick by a military expedition will appear very extraordinary to every considerate military man who knows the ground and the position occupied by the French army.

NORFOLK, July 21.

Yesterday, at it o'clock, the Leopard icturned to Lynhaven Bay, (we were mistaken in stating that she remained,) and anchored. About 4 o'clock all the British ships went out from our waters and from a boat which came up last night, we learn that they were leen steering to the eastward under a press of sail. We are not presented of the knowledge of any circumstance which has induced this movement, of courle we are not enabled to form a conjecture, whether their departure is final or temporary .

Yesterday the whole of the troops stationed here and at Portsmouth, was reviewed by brigadier General Mathews. The appearance of the troopis did credit to themseives and their officers, and was we understand, satisfac. tory to the general. A violent rain prevented the troops from going through all the revolutions that were intended to advantage.

POSTSCRIPT.

. At the inflant that our paper was putting to press, a bay pilot-boat came up from the Capes. which she lett this morning at 10 o'clock, reports that the British ships were at anchor at their usual anchorage

Independent Light Dragoons. The members are requested to meet at Henry Reese's Tavern, Old-Town, sign of the Black Horse, on Monday, the 27th instant, at six o'ckick in the evening Any persons who wish

-to join said troop will please to attend. HENRY REESE, Lieutenant. July25

To Lct, A pleasant two story Brick DWELLING, situated about two hundred yards above the French Seminary, on the Reister's town turn. pike read, well constructed for the seasonterms will be low. Enquire of the subscriber, No. 7, Shakespeare-street, Fell's Point, or at No. 162 1-2, Baltimore-street.

WILLIAM H. FUDGE.

July 21

.may

Removal.

JAMES NINDE, Wateb-Maker, No 70, Market-street, RESPECTFULITY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old fland to the above place, where he hopes by a particular attention to business to merita continuance of the public pitronage he has hither.

to so liberally experienced. He has on hand and will be confiantly supplied with an elegant-alfortment of Gold and Silver Horizontal, Second, Caped, Jewelled and other Watches of the first quality, which he of ers for sale at the most reduced prices.

American,

Commercial Paily Advertiser.

MONDAY; JULY 27, 1807.

To the Editor of the American.

Having learned from the most undoubted authority, that both in the Southern and Eastern states, the young men from the ages of 14 to 18 years, have established companies of Infantry, for the purpose of defending the rights and liberties which they at present enjoy. have been induced to offer this for publication, in order that the same measures may be adopted by the youths of Baltimore, to shew to the world the love they bear for their native soil, and the indignation with which their breasts are filled, by the dastardly conduct of British cowards.

By giving the above an insertion in your useful paper, you will confer an obligation en a YOUTH of is, and a FR END TO LIBER 1 Y.

DIED at Martinique, 2d June, Mad me Delapagerie, mother o. her Majesty the Empress and Queen o France and Itay, a c. 71. Her remains were interred with great pomp, in which all the civil ecclesiastical and military bodies assisted. On the 17th the funeral service was cell brated throughout the colony on the event.

The following is from the pen of Thoma: Paine · — OF THE COMPARATIVE POWERS AND EXPENCE OF SHIPS OF WAR, GUN-BOATS, AND FORTIFICATIONS.

The natural defence by men is common to a'l nations; but artificial defence as an auxiliary to human thrength must be adapted to the total condition and circumflances of a country. What may be suitable to one country, or in one state of circumstances, may not be so in

The United States have a long line of coast of more than two thousand miles, every part of which requires desence, because every part is approachable by wa er.

The ri, ht principle for the United States to go upon as a water dete ce for the coast is that of combining the greatest practical power with the least posible bulk, that the whole quantity of power might be better distributed through the leveral parts of such an extensive coalt.

The power of a ship of war is altoge her in the number and fize of the guns the carries, for the ship, of itself, has no power. Ships cannot struggle with each other like animals; and betides this, as half her gans are on one file the thip and half on the other, and as the can ute only the guns on one fide at a time, her real power is only equal to halt her number of guns A seven y sour can use only thirty seven guns. She mult tack about to bring the other half into action, and while the is doing this the is defencelets and exposed.

As this is the case with ships of war, a question naturally arises therefrom, which is, whether seventy-four gune, or any other number, cannot be more effectually em noyed, and that with much less expence, that by putting them. all into one thip of fuch engraous build that it ca mor approach a shore eitner to detend it or attack it; and though the thip can change attack place, the whole number of guns can be only in one mace at a time and only half that number can be used at a time

This is a true flatement of the ense between thips of war and gun boats for the defence of a ceall and of towns lituated near a coaft. ' .. ut the case often is, that men are led away by the GREATNESS of an idea and not by the justress of it. This is always the case wit those who are advectates for navies and lar e fnips

A gun boat carrying as heavy metal as a ship of one hundred guns can carry, is a one gun chip of the line; and seventy sour of them which would coll much less than a 74 gun ship would coft, would be able to blow a 74 gun fhip out of the water. They have, in the use of their guns, double the power of the thip, that is, they have the use of their whole number of 74

Having thus stated the general outlines of the subject I come to particulars.

That I might have correct data to go upon with respect to the expence of thips and gun boats, I wrote to the head of one of the departments at Washington for information on that

The following is the answer I received. "Calculating the cost of a 74 or 100 gun " thip, from the actual cost of the thip United " States of 44 guns, built at Philadelphia, be-"tween the years 1795 and 1798, which a-" mounted to 300 000 dollars, it may be presu " med that a 74 gun ship would cost 500,000 " dollars and a 100 gun fhip 700,000 dollars.

"Gun mats calculated merely for the de-" fence of harbors and rivers will, on an aver-" age, coll about 4000 dollars each when fit to " receive the crew and provisions."

On the data here given I proceed to flate comparative calculations respecting thips and gun beats.

The ship United States, cost 300,000 dollars. Gun boats cost 4000 dollars each, consequently the 300 000 dollars expended on the ship for the purpose of getting the use of 44 guns, and those not heavy metal, would have built severty five gun boats each carrying a cannon of the same weight of metal that a ship of an hundred guns can carry. The difference therefore is, that the gun boats give the ule of 3t guns heavy metal, more than can be obtained by the thip, and the expences in both cases equal.

A 74 gun ship cost 500,000 dollars. This same money will build 125 gun boats. The gain by gun boats is the use of 51 guns, more than can be obtained by expending the money on a ship of 74 guns.

The cost of an 100 gun ship is 700,000 dollars. This money will build 175 gun boats. The gain, therefore, by the boats is the use of 75 guns more than by the ship.

Though I had a general impression, ever since'I had knowlege of gun boats, ... that any given sum of money would go farther in building gun boats than in building fnlps of war, and that gun boats were preserable to ships for home defence, I did not suppose the difference was so great as the calculation above given prove them to be, for it is almost double in favor of gun boats. It is as 173 to 100. The cause of this difference is easily explained...

The fact is, that all that part of the expence in building a firp from the deck upwards, inciuling mall, yards, fails and rigging, is saved by building gun. boats which are moved by oars, or a light fall occasionally.

The difference also in point of repairs between ships of war and gun boats is not only great but is greater in proportion than in their firli cost. The repairs of thips of war is annually from 1-14 to 1 10 of their siest cost. The annual expence of the repairs of a ship that cost 300,000 dollars will be above 22,000 dollars; the greatest part of this expence is in her sails

and rigging which gun bozts are free from. The difference allo in point of duration is great. Gun boats, when not in use, can be put under stielter and preserved from the weiner, but ships cannot; or the boats can be gunk in the water or the mud. This is the way the nuts of cider mills for grinding apples are preserved. Were they to be exposed to the dry and hot air after coming wet from the mill they would crack and split and be good tor nothing. Bit timber under water will continue found severa! hundred years, provided iliere be

no worms.

Another advantage in savor of gun boats is the expedition with which a great number of them can be built at once. An hundred may be duilt as soon as one if there are hands enough to set about them seperately. They do not re quire the preparations for building them that ships require, nor deep water to launch them in. They can be built on the there of fiallow waters or they mig'm be framed in the woods of foretts and the paris brought separately down and put together on the fhore. But ships take up a long time building The ship U. S. took up two whole years 96 and 97 and part of the years 95 98 and all this for the purpose of getting the use of 44 gurs and those not heavy metal. This foolish affair was not in the days Li the present administration.

Ships and jun boats are for dessernt services She are to dinant expeditions; gun boats for defence. The one for the occan; the other for the thore.

Gun boats being moved by pars cannot be denived of motion iv came, for the calver the weather the better for the hoat. But a hostile flip becalmed in any of our waters, can be .. . in u, gan allass moved by cars, let the rate of the th pibe what it may. A 100 gun man of war becalmed, is like a giant in a dead palsy. Every little fellowcan hie's aira.

The United States ought to have 500 gun boats stationed in d'derent parts of the couit, each carrying a thirty-two or thirty-six pounder. Hoftile fligs would not then venture to iye within our waters, were it only for the certainty of being sometimes b calmed. They would then betome prizes, and the insulting bullies on the ocean become prisoners in our CWII Waiers,

Having thus flated the comparative powers and expense of thips of war and gun boats, I come to speak of fortifications.

Fortificati a may be comprehen led under two general heads.

First, for isied towns; that is, to vits enclosed within a for micd polygon, of which there are many on the continent of Laren but not any in England.

Secondly, simple forts and batteries. - There are not formed on the regular principles of tortification, that is, they are not formed for the purpof, of flanding a segia af rified pijgon is. They are for the purpose of obstruct. ing or annoying the progrets of an enemy by land or waser.

Batteries and formidable in dife ding na row pailes by land; such as the passage of a bridge. or of a road cut through a rough and craggy mou train that connot be passed any where else. But they are not formidable in defending water pailes, because a ship with a brisk wind tide and running at the rate of ten miles an hour will be out of the reach of the fire of the bat tery in fifteen or twenty minutes, and being a swift moving object all the time it would be a mere chance that any that flruck her.

When the object of a thip is that of passing a battery for the purpole of attaining orattacking some other object it is not cultumary with the thip to firs at the battery least it mouid disturb her courle. Three or four men are kept en deck to attend the Lelm, and ther fl, having nothing to lo, go below. Duckworth in passing the Dardanelles up to Constantanople did not fire at the batteries.

When batteries for the desence of water palles can be erecled without any great expence, and the men not exposed to capture, it may be very proper to have them. They may keep off small piratical veilels out they are not to be trusted to for defence.

Fortifications give, in general, a delusive idea of p otection. All our principal loss in the revolu ionary war were occasioned by trufting to fortifications. Fort Washington with a garrison of 2520 men was aken in less than four hours and the men prisoners of war. The same fite had besell in Fort Lee on the opposite shore is Gen Lee had not moved hallily oft and gained Hackinfack bridge. General Lincoln fortified Charletton S. C. and himself and his army werk made prisoners of war. Gen. Washington began sortifying New York in '76, General Howe passed up the east river landed his army at Flog's Point about 20 miles above the city and marched down upon it, and had not General Washington stoie thently and suddealy off on the north river side of York Island, himself and his army had also been pritoners. Trutt not to fortifications, otherwile than as

tutteries that can be abandoned at discretion. The cafe however is, that hatteries, as a water desence agamin the passage of ships cannot do much. Were any given number of guhs to be put in a battery tor that purpole, and an equal number of the same weight of metal put in gun boats for the same purpose, those in the boats would be more effectual than those in the battery. The reason for this is obvious A battery is flationry. Its fire is it nited to about two miles, and there its power ceases. But every gun boat moved by oars as a moveable fortification that can follow up its fire and change its place and its positions as circumitances may require. And besides this, gun boats in calms are the sovereign of ships.

As this matter Literests the public, and most probably will come before congrets at its next meeting, if the printers in any of the states, atter publithing it in their news papers, have a mind to publish it in pamphlet form, together with my tormer piece on gun boats, they have my consent freely. I take neither copy-right nor profit for any thing I publish.

Translation of an Order of his Imperial Majesty Melly Soliman, emperor of Mcrocco, given at Megadore, 9th May, 1807.

COMMON SENSE.

To all Merchants in Mogadore, Moors, Jews &: Christians: At this time I have found this place delitate

of goods and fuch merchandize as is wanting in the country, and I observe the reason is, because you do not bring goods which pay duty, but you only bring hard cath, which is no profit to me, and ballast which is an incumbrance.

I wish you to bring such goods as are necessary for the country, and also benefit and fill the port. For my own par God has not made illem needful to me ; for which reason, Ben Absedec that whoever does not import goods to the benefit of the country and employment of the port, brings only ballad & empty flufes not to fuller' fuch empty ships to reman in the harbor, but to fend them away.

And he will allow them sussient time to convey this order to their iriends. And peace be

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true

copy of the translation sent by Mr. James Renfliaw my agent at Mogadore.

JAMES SIMPSON. (Signed)

Tangier, 11th June, 1307.

l'alermo, 25th May, 1807.

I have the honor to enclose you herewith for your government, copy of an official not ification sent my II. E. the marquis de Circello, his Sicitian majesty's minister for foreign affairs, where all the ports of the kingdom of Naples

occupied by his majefty's enemies, are declared in a flate of blockade. You will of courie do, what is needful with the same for the information of the American

I am Sir, Your obedien: fervant, (\*igned) ABRAHAM GIBBS. John Canvino, esq. U. S. Contul, Gibraltar.

Of American vessels captured and carried into Maira for ad .d.cation, from the 7th of April to the 8th of June, furnithed by captain Houston, of brig American, in 45 days from

Brig Joshua Potts, Buell, of North Carolina, from Gallipoli for Marleilles, with oil, vessel & cargo condemned, May 16. -Ship Nyph, of and from Baltimore, for Leghorn, coedemned May 27.

Brig American, Houston, from Baltimore for Trieite, veilel and cargo cleared, appealed for by the captors.

Sch'r Fair American, of Duxbury, from Naples to Leghorn, with ath, veiler and cargo condemned, May 33d. Ship Carpenter, Myers, of Salisbury, from

Manfredonia, for Lithon, with wheat, veilel & cargo detained for further proof. Brig Lilac, Bradford, of Durbury, from Leg-

hora for Messma, with oil, veilel & cargo condemned May 27. Brig Victory, Lewis, of Boston, from Brendiffe for Liebon, wheat, liberated to pay quit &

Ship Juliana, Collins, of Bofton, from Manfredonia for Litban, wneat, liberated, cargo detained for further proof. Ship Glerg, Moor, of Philadelphia, from

charges!

Smyrna for Triefle, with cotton and galls, not Brig Pennsylvania, M'Pherson of Philadelphi,

from Triefte for Canton, with quick filver and fincie not tricu. . arque George Jones, Prince, of Salem, from

Leghoin for Gallipoli, baliast not tried. Schooner Betley, Fulcher, Lickwood, of N. York, from wallipoli for Copenhagen, oil, not

L'arque Lydia, Head, of Cape Ann, do. do.

Sch'r Charles, Soule, of Duxbury, from Alicant for Panza, fish, do. Ship Fortune, Johnion, of Newburyport, from Smyrna for Lithon. Brig Peace, -, from Gallipeli, for Copen-

lingen, oil. The two last arrived the day on which the American failed.

TWENTY SEVENTH REGIMENT. Col. William Loury.

Understanding that my holding the command of a Battalion in the 27th regiment is not agreeable to a part of my fellow citizens, and that it is a cause of faifure in reorganizing the regiment, I cheerfully tender up my commission, being persuaded, that it is the part of every honest and patrictic cit zen, to sacrifice his private gratification to what may be deemed a public good.

Should my services be necessary in a . bordinate situation, I willingly tender them, and can only add that should our common country call us to the field in support of its just rights, I hope to convince my fellow citizens that to whatever place I may owe my birth, I can never be deprived of the feelingsof en American

I have the honor to subscribe myself, Your sincerely devoted friend, WILLIAM BELTON.

Baltimore, July 22, 1807.

Mr. William Belton.

When I recollect that you were among the first of the Baltimore Volumteers, who embodied yourself in the corps of Rangers, and have risen by gradual steps from the ranks to the office you now retire from, I own, I seel a sensible regret, that any cause should have arisen, by which you find it necessary to resign your rank in the 27th regiment, at the same time, I duly appreciate, and I hope all my fellow citizens will acknowledge the patriotie, and praise worthy motives that actuate your conduct. I must not part from you as one of the majors of my regiment, without acknowledging that I have always experienced your steady support, and my perfect conviction, that you have the cause of your adopted country as steadily at heart as any other man. am rejoiced, however, that in retiring from command, you do not retire from the regiment, the tender of your services in the manner you have made them is the best proof you can give us of your desire to promote the service—I accept them with pleasure, because I know they will be useful to us—I sincerely wish your welfare-

I remain.

Your most obt. humble serv't WILLIAM-LOWRY. Lieut, Col. Commanding 27th Regt, Baltlmore, July 22, 1807.

There has not perhaps, ever been so memorable an example of unanimity, as that cinced in the United States at this interesting crisis. The faire soil animates the whole nation, and there is a perfect harmony between the government and the people. We have always maintained that external danger would make us an undivided people, and we rejuice to find thespre-

diction completly verified. There is no section of the union that does not probably with for the prefuration of peace There is proper that your per confider the tate