# American,

# Emercial Daily Advertiser

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1807.

## Latest Foreign Intelligence.

Translated from French papers received . at New-York.]

#### FRANCE.

Paris, May 23. The translations of the sword of Fre--'derick the great to the invalids, exhibited a spectacle full of interest. In no circum-" stance perhaps were the sentiments of -gratitude and admiration for our armies and august chief who conducts them to victory manifested with more energy and enthusiasm.

Early in the morning, the place du carousal and all the avenues of the Tuileries were crouded with innumerable peo-

At the hour stated in the printed notice, there came out of the Tuileries, amidst several salves of artillery, the carriages of the grand officers of the legion of honor, those of their excellences the grand officers of the empire, and those of their excellencies his m. jesty's ministers and of the prince arc., treasurer of the empire.

- Next came a triu nphil car magnificently decorated, carrying two hundred and eighty stand of colors conquered last

His excellency marshal Moncey next appeared, on horseback, in the midst of Bon e officers of his staff; he held in his hand the sword of Frederick the great and the insignia worn by that monarch.

Inmediately after, came the carriage of his serene highness the prince arch chancellor of the empire, attended by the sta ? of the government of Paris, on horse. · back.

Wherever this brilliant cavalcade pas-\* sed through to repair to the invalids, · unanimous cries of long live the emperer! long live the armies! were heard inixed with the flourishes of military music, the -sound of drums and the report of can

. The church of the invalids had been decorated with great care and taste.

In the post elevated part of it, and at the e- un ne of the dome, tile throne appeared, covered with rich drapery.

The part allotted for the ceremony extended from the thione to about the mid dle on the nave of the church. It contained seats and steps for all the persons of dignity who by their places were to take part in the ceremony.

Galleries for the ladies invited to the

fetes surrounded this space.

The upper galleries of the church were sornamented with an elegant drapery, and set apart for the me ubers of the senate, -the council of state, the legislative body, - and the tribunate ; for the members of - the tribunal of cassation, those of the national Computabilite, and for the officers of their majesties households, and those of the princes and princesses of the imperial family.

Upon the arrivel of the cavalcade at the invalids, his excellency marshal Serrarier, the governor, came to receive his serene highness the prince arch chancel-For at the gate of the fore court.

The, car which carried the conquered colours advanced as far as the grating, which its elevation did not permit it to : pass. There, some old invalids received the colors, and carried them to the place allotted for the ceremony.

During this march, a numerous orchesrta, plac : d over the gate of the church, sexecuted a military symphony.

Mr. de Fontancs, President of the Legislative Body, appeared at the Tribune tand delivered the following Speech: Moneeigneur,

"Mever was there a more noble fete given by victory; and never did fortune rosfer at the same time a more memoraible example of her catastrophes and her sports. Ovanity of human judgments! O-short and fallacious prosperities! All the voices of restown celebrated for fifty years the glery of the Prussian monar-.chy. The tactics of its army, the saving of its-treasury, and the wisdom of its government were given as a model to all the states. The 18th century was proud of reckoning the most illustrious of kings among the pupils of its philosophy! Twenty years have hardly elapsed, and From the first shock, this government, wherein one beheld rather an army than a people, let its real weakness be seen. A single battle overthrew those phalanxes so often victorious, which, in the seven years war, had surmounted the efforts of Austria, Russia, and France leagued against them. Is it this then that was promised by those approved talents, that long experience of the oldest generals of Europe; those annual camps, wherein all military theories were developed, those famous reviews, those skulful manæuvres, which from one end of Europe to the other the most able commanders came. to study upon the banks of the Spree? That new art of war, all the secrets of

which people went to dive into with great noise at Potsdam, has just yielded to the combinations of an art still vaster and bolder. Let us enjoy so great a triumph, but let us honor, after having conquered them, these remains of Prussian greatness, upon which so many heroic remembrances are still stamped, and over which the shade of Frederick seems to groan.

"When formerly in that city the mistress of the world, an illustrious Roman\* came to suspend upon the walls of the capitol the spoils of the kingdom of M:cedon, he could not help feeling a deep emotion, upon thinking of the exploits of Alexander, and contemplating the calamities spread over his house. The hero of France was not less affected when he entered those sorrowful and deserted palaces formerly occupied with so much lustre by the hero of Prussia. He was seen to seize with a religious enthusiasm this sword of which he makes such a noble present to his veterans; but he forbaue that the arms and Prusaian éagles, that all this mass of trophies conquered from the descendants of a great king, should cross the place where his ashes rest, for fear of a dicting his manes and insulting his tomb.

I think therefore, that I enter into the thoughts of the conqueror, in rendering homage to the conquered before these very colors which they were unable to -defend, but which they dyed with glorious or all from the elevated regions which they inherit, the great men whom the Earth has lost, still interest themselves in human affairs. Frederick was breath, the old companions formed at his school, and who died wouldn't upon the runs of his monarchy. He did not see fall without glary those young princes of his house who bit the dust in the field of Jena, or who, after illustrious feats, signed capitulations and received honorable setters. O how just it is to pity unto tunate valor! O how sweet it is to leable to esteem enemies w iom one has defeated! Yes, and it is a ple saire to me to say it in the mid t of all these judges of true giory with who all am surrounded, yes, the Paussian Monarch himself, at this day without a capital and almost without an army, supported, however, his dignity in the battle which was so fatal to him, and was wanting neither in the duties of a chief, nor in those of a

... But these last sparks of the genius of Frederick had not sufficient strength and activity to reanimate a monarchy where artificial power was perhaps destitute of tho e preservative principles which maintain ocicties. I cannot conceal, but some sages have made several reproaches to Frederick. if they admire in him the indefati able administrator and the great commander, they have not the same esteem for the same opinions of the philosopher-king. They would have wished him to have been better acquainted with the rights of nations and the dignity of man. To the cries of the philosopher Sans-Sauci, they oppose with advantage that book wherein Marcus Aurelius, who was also a warrior and philosopher, returns thanks to heaven, upon setting out, for giving him a pious mother and good masters who inspired him with the fear and love of the divinity. Instead of that disdainful and fatal philosophy which gives up to ridicule the most respect d traditions, the sages I speak of love to see reign that grave and beneficent philosophy which supports itself by the doctrine of the sages, which engenders fine sentiments, which gives a value to fine actions and which constituted more than once, upon ascending the throne, the delight and honor of mankind. They think in one word, that a king cannot with impunity profess a contempt for those salutary maxims which guarantee the authority

of kings. "I stop, it would ill become me at this moment-to accuse with too much bitterness the memory of a great monarch whose posterity has just undergone so many misfortunes. His image is already but too much grieved at the spectacle of our glory and at these triumphal pomps which we form with the wreck of his diadem. But if one ought not to show one's self too severe towards him, one should be just towards another great man who surpasses him, and when Frederic had the imprudence to proclaim in his court those reproachful doctrines which soon or late destroy the social order, ought I to forget that Napoleon raised again to honor those noble doctrines which repair all the evils of atheism and

anarchy ? "Thus in this part of his history, as in all the others, our monarch has no more rivals; and not to fraylfrom the art of war of which this august ceremony recals all the prodigies, how much all that was great disappears before the extraonlinary enterpriles we are witnesses of ? Armies fought, Governments negotiated formerly during years for the capture of a few towns, and now a few days decide the fate of Kingdoms. What military name, what political talent, what glory ancient or modern is not henceforward lowered before him who from the seas of Naples to the borders of the Vikula, keeps in repole to many liabilised nations; who, encamped in a Sarmatian village, receives there, as at his court, the Ambassaffarfors of Ispahan and Ceiftantinople, astonissed at findung themselves together; who unites in the same interest the sectaries of Omar and of Aci; who joins in a common tie both the Spaniard and the Dutchman, the Batarian and the Saxon who, for fill vafter deligns, makes the move-

6, The emperor forcies that the celors conquered from the Prussians should be entried through Potsdain, the place where Proderick used.

ments of Affa concur with those of Europe, and who flows a fecond time as under the Roman Empire, the arlike genius arming itself with all the strength of civilization, advancing against Barbarians and forcing them to withdraw towards the bounds of the world.

" It does not beiong to me to raife the veil which covers the aim of his distant expeditions. It suffices me to know that the great man by whom they are directed, is not less admirable in what he conceals than in what he allows to be seen, and in what he meditates than in what he executes. Does he will to raise again those ancient barriers which held at the confines of the polished universe all'those barbarous hordes with which the North always menaced the South? His policy has not yet spoken, let us wait until he explains himself, and let us especially remark that this filence is the surell guarantee of his pacific intentions

" He wished, he still wishes for peace: he asked for it at the moment of vanquishing, he asks it again after having vanquished. Although all the field of battle, which he has run through in three parts of the world, have conflantly been the theatres of his glory, he has 'ever groaned for the disafters of war. It is becaute he knows all the scourges of it that he takes care to carry them far from us.

" War ought to be paid for with foreign fubfidies, in order not to aggravate too much the national burdens, one ought to live in the enemy's country in order not flarve the people whom one governs. The internal security is then the reward of thase unheard of fatigues, of thosenumberless privations, of those dangers of every khind to which heroiim devotes itieff. Compare to our present situation that of the subjects of Frederick, when twice driven from his captial in spite of his exploits, was unable even after the victories, to defend the industry of his towns and the harvest of his country against the ferocity of the Russians and the plunder of the Austrians. Such is not our destiny. Paris a d the whole Empire repole in a profound calm under the authority of the fame hand which foresils terror three hundred leagues from our

able to recognize, even in their last | base of planie to the armies which have procur- | cd by the British, and refused by us, then was ed this fecurity to France, thows, by the flriking example of Frederick and Napoleon, what | peake, jultifiable and the caute of war on our the genius of two great men is capable of effectog upon the destinies of their people. Then all of a sudden he ftops and cries out.]

" But ala; ! whillt I am forming much leis for 110m than for us, those within encircained by all French hearts, a royal caid has jut entered the tomb; and the regrets or his family are mingle! with our homns of victory.

" Perhaps at this moment the here who favhundred thousand victorious Fre ichmen, and to many confederate Princes and Kings who I march under his enfigns. He weeps, and neiways seconding the projects of the greatest of sovereigns, no more make him pay for his glory by fimilar misfortunes !"

His Serane Highners the Prince Arch-Chinceller afterwards came down to deliver into the hands of the Givernor of the Invalids, the fword of Frederick; his Excellency Marshall Money hastened to meet him, & to offer it to him. His Serene Highnets in giving it to the Governor, together with the insignia of the Prussian Monarch, expressed huntelt in il efe

" In the name and by order of his majeft; the emperor and king, our most gracious fovereign, I deliver to you marshat the infignia and arms which belonged to a monarch of whom Prussia and Europe will ever preferve a great remembrance.

"This conquell, made by the hero of France, is for her a rich spoil, and a worthy ornament for the alylum of the defenders of the

" I asso deliver to you the flandards taken from the enemy during this last & bruliant cam-

" It is his majefly's intention that they flight! remain under the guard of the brave feliows whom you command, until they be placed on the monument which his majerty withes to have elevated to the immortal glory of the ar-

" Here, it is, Marshal, that from all parts, interest and admiration come to feek for the trophies of French valor; those who Hall henceforth visit this hall will recognite in the double disposition made by the orders of his imperial majefly a new proof of his benevolence for his old so diers, and of his particular eiteem for their werthy commander.

His ex. marshal serrurier, Governor of the inva id, answered:

" Monocigneur, "We are fall here upwards of 900 men who have fought the great king, whose warlike spoils have just been conquered by our children. Fortune did not always second our courage. The fathers had not less bravery than the children; but they had not the same commander. We cannot, however, recollect, without pride, the words of this great man: "Were I at the head, of the French people, not a cannon that thould be fired in Europe without my permission:" an honourable testimony of his esteem for the soldiers who sought against him. But it was under the reign of a sovereign still greater by his genius, by his high feats and by his modera. tion, that the French people are to artive at that high degree of glory and power.

" We livear faithfully to keep the treasure whichhis Imperial and Royal Majesty has entrusfled to our care; & ater the honor of being the depositaries of it, nothing can be more precious for us than to receive it from the hands of your highness.

The words we swear it repeated by the Invalids, re-echoed through the church.

The chorus of the triumphal song recommenced. H. S. H. remounted near the throne, figned on the registers of Hotel of the Invilide, the proces resbal of the delivering of the sword and insignize of the great Frederick, and of the flandards conquered in the last compaign. His Ex. the Governor Bigned after the Prince Chancellor.

T. S. H. the Princes, Arch Chancellor, and-Arch Treasurer of the Empire rose and whilh the orchestra played a military symphony, came down the steps of the throne, and advancedtowards the church door at the head of the Ministers and of the Grand Officers of the Empire and of the Legion of Honor. Onleaving the Hotel of the Invalids, the Prince Arch-Chancellor requessed tije cavalcade to disperie, the object of its union being tulilled.

A discharge of artillery announced-the end of the ceremony.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

Capt: Connel, of the Hazard, from Laguira, informs, that the Juliet and Polly and Betsey, were both captu ed off the harbour by a Spanish privateer, on suspicion of having on board goods of British manufacture; but in consequence of the capture being made within the jurisdiction of the post or province of Carraccas, they were restored by order of the Commandant-Though an appeal by the captors from his judgment to the Vice-Admiralty Court at Porto Cavello had taken place-the event was uncertain. A most singular war with our flag has been carried off that port, by privateers of their own nation.

Capt. C. alfo informs, that the blockale of the port was discontinued, in confequence of a spirited order from Commodore Murphy, commanding his Majefty's gun boats, ferbidding their cruiters to molell neutrals within fight of his flag. The privateers have all abandoned the coaft, and leverai American vessels had arrived previous to Capt. C's departure, wuh-

out meeting any interruption. Markets at Laguira were glutted with every kind of merchandize-Flour at lo dolls .-By an ettiniate made at the time of my failing, there were in the port unfold, S. 700,000 worth of American property, and produce getting

## American,

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1867.

All the prints on the continent, to their hon r be it spoken, excepting two or three of Boston, have taken simurican ground in relation to the late outrageous conduct of Britain These latter prints have undertaken to express doubts with regard to the conduct of our own government, and, in a certain measure, palliate that of Britain. If, in, they the men, taken from the Chesapeake were subjects of Britain, if they [Here the orator, after having paid a juliteri. | delicited from the Drivi h, if they were demandthe force, used in taking them from the Chesapart, though the act was hers.

Why this repredentation is made, is altegether un accountable, u dels we confider it as A wing from that habitual attempt to applicable for the iniurtice of Britain, which characterises thefe prints. The prefilen's procumation, the higheit authority theende admiss of an authori-; ty which no American or indeed an honeit man will dispute, tays their men were Americans. edus weeps in his tent at the head of three | And yet these British apologists can write columns descanting on the hypothesis that they were British labjects,

But, thould we admit them, for argument's ther the trophies accumulated round him, nor fake, to have been Beitilin Cabjects, had Britain the fostire of twenty teeptres which he holds a right to demand them? It is desied that ile with so fleady a hand, and which Charlemagne | had any such right. While the late treat, conhimfelf did not unite, can turn his though's from ; tinued in force between the two nations, the the co. En of that child whose first steps he help. | enjoyed, un er an express stipulation, a right ed with his triumphant hands, and whose pre- | to require the delivery of jugitives charged with mature intelligence he was one day to have oul- i murder or forgery; but that treaty has expired. tivated. Ah! let him not be agnorant at least and the cale is now the tame as though no that his domestic missortunes have been sele as, such treatyhad ever exilted; with, however, a public missortune, and let so sweet a tellieno- this difference—that the intertion of such ; ay of the national interest carry to him some a provision, fittell contains a throng implication comblation. All our aier is the the tuture are fithat without it the right it gave did no. exilt further homages which we render mir. May I And even this right, were it now in force, at least fortune content herself with the young | would not embrace the present case. But putvictim which the has firuck, and may the 17 al. | the this consideration aside, let us examine the cale on its own grounds.

British seamen, subjects of Britain, deser. from Beitili vessels. They teek an aijlum in this country. Suppole on reaching our thores, in order the more effectually to tereen themsolves from the punishment, which would inevitably await them thould they be taken by the British-they change their occupation, and become farmers or mechanics. Would the A merican government be under any obligation to deliver them up? Indisputably not. The act of desertion, however criminal being committed without the jurisdiction of the United States, thois who committed it, flanding in the same cituation with the perpetrators of all other ofserves committed out of the United States, would not be amenable for luch offences to the la vs of the United States. Thole laws do not recognize any acts as criminal, except thole committed within the United States or against the Unite : states. The government of the U. State-could not therefore negally arrest those alledged to have committed them; much leis could it arrell, and then deliver up the alledged offender to the power demanding him. This point is soclear, as not to require any further

Would the case be altered by such deserters entering our merchant service? Clearly not. For the right of every member of the community is the fame to follow this as any other profession. And thould a foreign gov rument demand of our government their arrest and delivery, would be a sufficient and ver to fay that the laws of the country gave them no fuch authority, in as much as they only authorised an arrest for offence committed against the

United States. Finally, is the case altered by such men entering the public fervice on board a national vessel. It is not percent ed that this in the least varies the cafe. If the person, who deserted from the British service entered our service immediarely, and their act of defertion known and countenanced by us, the British might unqueltionably have reason to complain. But it is not pretended that this is the fact, in any instance whatever. The case supposed is that of British subjects deserting from the British service landing in the U. S. an after aards entering into the service of the United States Is there any obligation im; ofed on the United States when men offer to en er her fervice, to inquire whether they are Americans, Englishmen, or deferters? -Where she diposed to do so, has she the means of obtaining he truth? Neither the ob-Egation or means exist. Men are wanted by her, and the American flag offers its protestion to all who enlist. Obedience is not less obligatory on our side, than protection on the other. Once enlifted on board a mational vessel, the rights of the enlisted are no otherwise abridged than the rules of the naval service abridge them, if they were not punishable for certain acls committed by them in foreign countries, or on the high seas, before their enlissment, they do not become punishable for such acts after their enlistment. It is not therefore the duty of the A. merican government, either themf Ives to puniff or to give them up to foreign power for punithment, and if it is not their duty to give them up, no right can exist in a foreign government to demand them. The letter may request their delivery, and the former may comply with the requeit; but the delivery will be an act of courtely, not the fulfilment of a duty.

But it may be said that the law of nations, which is paramount to ail municipal laws, requires the lurrender of deserters. This we totally deny; and fay that neither the law or u fage of independent nations recognize such ?

It is, indeed, we underkund, enstomary for the commanders of men of war on the high four and on foreign flations, as an all of courtely, to la render deferters'ffunt each piber

But in this case the ad of desertion is direct from one vessel to the other; and the delivery

is a matter of favour not of right: Let us zhen hear no more of this most absurd of all absurd pretensions. However, the Englishman, whose habitual perversion of mind has accustomed him to measure right by sorce, may rave in the delirium of his passions; let us look upon that American as a promiting candida'e for bedlam, who broaches luch opinions; and, particularly, let our eyes be fixed won him intimes like these.

[Intelligencer.]

The following narrative is from Moses Williams, an old continental soldier who farms a plantation adjoining Lynnhaven Inlet. The next morning after the late capture of the boat and officers, a tender came near the shore; a lieutenant of the British navy got into her boat and came within about two hundred and fifty yards of the beach, shewing a desire to speak with the party. He (Williams) undertook to go down, and hear what he wanted. He demanded whether the boat, officers and men were to be released from their captivity -alledging that the two nations were not at war, and asked winy our people fired on their boat. Williains asked him why they fired upon the Chesapeake, did he call that an act of war, or by what name did ne distinguish it? He replied that we detained their men and used force. Williams urged that they had detained ten of oursfor every one we had of theirs, if that had heen the fact, and yet we had not used force! to take them away. The object said that our men had inlisted, to which Willia ns replied in that particular we were at least equal, for none of theirs were impressed or forced into our service, and that he wished to know what business any of them could have on shore when they had seen the president's proclamation ordering them out of our waters. He assured them also, that there was now to planter in the country that world not enforce that proclemation by putting a bail thro any of them who set a loot on shore—! hat as to their boat, then in his p stession, or their officers and men, he could only a t as the commanding other directed, and that they had been sent to gen. Mathews at Norfolk.

### ONE OF OUR SPECULATIONS.

The 74th Bulletin from the French armies is dated on the 16th of May, our previous calculations had been a battle on or between the 17th and 2cth, we have been, as frequently we have bein before mittaken. The fail bulletin presents new views and new suggestions. The position and the conduct of the French army, powerful as it is in force and resources, i idicate -ei-her-secret n-gociarion: going on with Ru sia or the medicated and sudden explosion of some vast stratagem of war.

Dumouriez was in April removed from the Russian camps—he has arrived in England and an aid de-camp of his had been seized by the British government with al his papers. Hutchinson had not appeared for some time in Rushan assairs, whether thro' the change of ministry in England he had been suspended, or that the affairs of England in Russia had taken another turn, we are not able now to ascertain -tho' at no very terrote point of time, the real flate of things cannot remainein doubt.

From the position of Danizie, we had en the first information of its being placed in a. state of siege and invested by the armies of France, considered the operations as not to be accounted for by the ordinary laws of war .--From Koramsin's account of that place, and the exposed flate in which the city flands, iron three neighboring hills, it could not flan i a week's siege in regular form; as a military position for desence, or for offence, it is by no means of equal importance with Elbing or Stralsund. He had endeavored to find some rational motives for the investment of that place. and concluded that it was only important in relation to the interruption of those vall lines of cattle, grain, and other atticles which pass. down the Villala from the interior of Poland, and after being deposited at Dartzie, find a passage through the Baltic ir to the general commerce of Europe. As a magazine both of rea ceipt and disburiement we then considered it as of importance; and in this view at could be of vail value to Russia and Profia, thould tie French armies have left it in the rear, and the courie of the Viffula unguarded, while they per netrated into Russia.

The reinforcements of troops thrown into Destzic, and the command of the place being given to Kalireuth, shewed the importance. attached to Dantzic by the coalesced pow-

But it would seem from the dispositions of the French legions, and from the particular direction of their manœuvies, that it was intended to draw the whole attention of the coalesced armies to that point.

The precise object of such manæuvres, it is always difficult to penetrate, because the art of deceiving by appearances goes largely into the system of war. We are lest therefore, to form conjectures, aud how objects present themselves independent of the idea of fecret negociations going on.

We had early conceived that the first movements of the French after the opening of spring, would have been made on their left, by a vigorous and impoling movement of the corps of Bernadotte, at Brauniburg, and along the thore of the Baltic towards Koningsberg. Butsthis movement we conceived would have been mada only to cover or to divert attention from the real and more mighty movement of Massenz on the right towards Grodno: These operations at Dantzic might be consistent with such a design, and probably may be collaterally intended for that purpole.

But there is another, and apparently more decisive objest. The French legions are encampe ed in a particular and unusual manner, in profitions more than usually distant, and in square compact bodies, out of the usual order of encampment in modern times. The French line is thus extended, and yet presents through at. its points. The intervals of encampment may be presumed favourable to the inroads or to the attacks of an enemy. But in the relative position and coherency of several which are next adjacent, depends the thrength and security of the

Bonaparte has minutely surreyed every inch of ground from the source of the rivers in Upper Prusta to the mouths of the l'asterage and Vistula's and he has not advanced, since the

A courte lo différent from the imperuosity of his famice satties canno. be acciuental; it, ean-