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THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1807.

" NEW-YORK, July 27.

As our readers may be curious to know, what is faid at Halifax, respecting the late attack made by the British ship of war the Leopard on the American frigate Chesapeake, we publish the following article from a Halifax paper of the 17th inst

HALITAX, July 7. His Majesty's sloop of wat Columbine, capt. Bradshaw, arrived here on Saturday lait from the Chesapeake, after a passage of 6 days, with dispatches to the Honorah'e Vice-Admiral Berkeley. These dispatches re'ate to an unpleasant contest, which hartaken plac between the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, Commodore Darron, and his Majefty's thip Leopard, Copt. - Hamphreys .- As this is an event of the unnoft importance to two nations, whose best interest - it is to be in smity with each other, we have endeavoured to collect as far as possible the in teresting particulars .- The order of Vice-Admiral Berkely, with which we have been favoured, will shew the ground of difference;the propriety of the order given; and that part of the order which gave to Cammodore Barron, the reciprocal right of search, must shew to every cand d mind, a sincere disposition to avoid wounding the feelings of the Comm dore, or of bringing the quellion to this painful is.

The manner in ch capt. Humphiere carried into effect the admiral's order, will fully appear in the subsequent interesting letter from an officer belonging to the Leopard, and reflects the highest honor on cant. Humphreys, who has flown on the one hand, the most patient forbearance; and on the other, the moth inflexible determination to do his duty.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman on board bis Majesty's foip Leopard, deted

CHESAPEAKE BAY, June 24, 1807. W" We arrived here on the 21st inst -and agreeably to the orders of the Hon. Vice Admiral Berkely, (in the event of meeting the United States frigate Chasapealie, to seatch her for deserters, of whom we had information,) the next morning, the signal was made from the Bellona to proceed to sea, which we did at g o'clock this morning; the Chesapeake was then passing the Pell na. as no three wiles with in us-We frod to the S. E with the wind at S. W. unril eleven, when it thisted to E. which retarded the progress of the frighte, - an e ea y tai, until the got within we miles of us, when she thertened tail, and we have down to her, we wer about 12 er 11 mies from the land; when sufficiently close the capt. bailed, and said he had dispaces from the Britist Com nander in chief-the answer was, send them on boald, I thall heave too," which he did accordingly-I was cent on beard with } the admiral's order, and a letter from captain Humphreys, saying he hoped to be able to exccute the admiral's order in the most amicable maniter; and, after the Com sodere read the order and letter, he told me, his orders from his Government were most peremisery in not suffering any freeigner to made, at thip's company, bu that he would wrige an activer to cant. Humphiey's at a, it I would be the bearer of it to him - ther having a sweet a true affir-" mative, he wrote, taying that we bud no deverters, and thus his infliructions prevented his allowing the Chesaprake to be searched.—I returned with this answer after being on board to minutes. As the Admiral's order was positive, there was no alternative but Force—so we edged down to her, and capt in Hamphreys haired, and said, that Commodore Barron muit be aware that the order of the British Commander in Chief muft be obeyed; the o ly reply made to this, (which was thrice repeated.) was, "I do not under-Rand what you fay : -now as we were to windward, and heard diffinctly his answers, it was evident he must also have heard what - e pt. Hamphreys said-orders were then given to fire a fliot across her bows from the lower deck; after a minute another; and, in two more, no satustactory auswer being given copt. Humphreys ordered the fire to be opened on Ther, beginning with the foremost gun, and i "fucceffon after: but as the order was not perfedly underlined, a broadfide was poured into her. Commodore Barron then hailed, when. orders were given to cease firing, but as he only faid he was going to fend a hoat on board and as they were preparing to return the fire, it avas imported an artifice to gain time, and o deis were again given to fire-two broadfides

more were the refult, when the ftruck. Two - lieutenants, with several midshipmen, went then - on b and the Chefapeake to starch for deferters, and afterbeing there three hours, returned with afour-three belonging to the Melampus, and . one to the lialifax ; the latter is the fellow who abused lord James Townshend at Norfolk. *Commodore Bairon wrote to Capt. Humphreys, reaying that he confidered the Chesapeake as his prize, and that he was ready to deliver her to conv person authorized to receive her:-Capt. Hemphreys replied, that as he had excuted the forders of the Commander in chief, he had nothing more to do with her; that he must Forthwith join the rell of the squadron, and that The not only lamented, molt succerely, the ne-"cessity that compelled him to violent measures, -but that if he could render the Chesapeake any Bervice, be would cheerfully do it. In short, Cape. Humphreys has conducted himselt throughout the whole of this unpreasant transaction, in the most praiseworthy manner, as an officer and gentleman-ne has more humanity in his composition than most mankind; you may then suppose his feelings were none of the mon comfertable on this occasion. The Chesapeake regurned but a few shot-they were acarcely prepared when we begans and were thrown into such confusion, that the greatell part of the peuple deserted their quarters

"The number killed on board the Chesupeake according to their own statement, was 6-and 23 were wounded.

Twenty-six shot went through the Bull, seven between wind and water; the sails were completely riddled, and I have mote doubt but that in 10 minutes more she would have gon- down, the sea being so'smooth, every shot told after the first, broadside, which was chiefly at the

Commodore Barron was slightly wounded in the leg by a splinter—he be-Hated in the coolest way inaginable, and

stood at the open gang-way the greater part of the time."

If any thing can place this matter in a stronger light, we need only compare the assurances of Commodore Barron, with the result. of the deserters claimed; six were taken out of the frigate, upon searching her, two were killed, and one jumped overboard. The gunner of his majesty's ship Chichester; who basely deserted his country's flag, was found dead, acting in that station, on board the American frigate, and many otherswere left by Captain Humphreys, because they could not be identified.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28. Letters from Washington announce the arrival of Commodore Shaw in the United States Ketch Vesuvius, from N. Orleans, Spoke at leuthe Bridish thip i copard, who informed Com. Shaw of the occurrence in the Chefapeake, and expressed his regret on the occasion.

Com. Barron, we understand, is confined at Little York by the wound in his leg, which has become very painful.

Capt. Davy, of the Coromandel, has favored us with a fie of late Calcutta papers. The only article we perceive in them, at all interesting to this country, is an order of the Governor Gen. in Council, granting permission to neutral vellels, particularly American, to import Grain, under the license of the British govern ment. This other was occasioned by a fetreity of grain, in consequence of the failure of the periodical rains. Neutral veilels availing themfelves of this permission, mult have cargoes of grain exclusively, and the permission is extended to the 311 of December 1807 Several American vessels were in configuence engaged in Rice volages.

It is an interesting fact, which appears to have been forgot en, that the British frigate Leonard, is the thip which was fender by the British government to fucceed in Leander. upon her of hig recolled, in confequence of the misconduct of her commander Whitby!

Late from Europe.

Testerday arrived, ship Amelia, capt. Matthews, from London, which he left the 23th May and the Downs the 34 of June, and furnishes us with a Canterbury paper of the 2d of June, from which we have only time and room for the followingextracts, which are the chief it contains, except a long account of an insurrection of some of the foreign troops at Maita, which they so far exected as in blow up a pragazine of \$ 10 barrels of being obliged to beat out-we kept on a ward. | powder, before they were quelled, when I i of the a were taken and executed. It does not appear by the paper or by verbut accounts, that any material action had taken place between the dustins and French. Further extracts to-morrow.

LONDON, June 2.

It is reported that the absides required for the present campaign by Prussia and Russia, amount to Seven Militons.

Private letters from Hamburgh, under date of the 22d, state that a report had reached that city of a very dreadful battle having taken place between the Russians and French, in the neighbourhood of Dantzic, in which the latter lost 30,000 men, and the former remained masters of the field. The seige of Dantzic was consequently raised. These letters add, that it is confidently reported that the King of Sweden has not only refused to ratify the armistice, but has actually recommenced hostilities.

THE GRAND EXPEDITION.

The time when the large expedition now preparing will actually sail, depends on the contingencies which may result from the present state of affairs upon the Continent—but we are assured that Ministers are indefatigable in their different departments, and that such activity has been employed that every thing will be ready in 14 days from this date.

An immense number of transports are hired ;-Ordnance, Military and Medical stores, have been embarked; and a large body of troops is in the neighbourhood of the points of embarkation; so that on the very first receipt of expected intelligence from the Continent, the troops will be hurried on board, and sail without a

moment's delay. In addition to the quantity of stores now on board the transports, 30,000 sets of accourrements were ordered from a

house in the city within these few days. A Tonningen mail arrived on Saturday ! morning, with letters and papers from Hamburgh and Altona, to the 24th inst. The rumor of a negociation for a general peace, under the mediation of Austria, gains ground daily. A paragraph, dated Banks of the Maine, May 16th, says, "The public Journals state, upon the authority of accounts from Vienna, that proposals for peace have already reached Vicnna and Buda; immediately after the arrival of which, a courier was sent off to Lodon, with these proposals, to invite the English Government to accede to them; but many persons doubt that they will lead to a successful issue."-An article, dated Vienna, May 13, adus, w We are here positively assured, that France and Russia have accepted the mediation of our Court, upon condition, however, that there shall be no armistice during the course of the negociations,", The present appearance of affairs upon the Continent corresponds with these accounts-for tho' an armistice be expressly prohibited, it is natural that the chance of peace, held out by an existing negociation, should restrain the ardor for the final appeal to, a general action—and there does not appear any

other satisfactory cause for the long pause that has taken place in the military operations in Polafid, upon a large scale.

The report of the capture of Dantzic on the 9th, had reached Copenhagen on the 18th inst. but it was universally discredited upon apparently good ground. Letters from Stettin of the 16th are silent respecting such an event, which if it had taken place, must have been known there before that date.

The head quarters of Bonaparte still continued at Finkenstein on the 15th in-

Further official accounts, from the Imperial head quarters at Finckenstein, dated May 13, announce the following e-

" The General of Brigade Beaumont, aid de camp to the Grand Duke of Berg. and the General of Brigade Albert, at the head of two battalions f the division of Oudinot, the 3d and 11th battalions of chasseurs, and a brigade of dragoons, have defeated and put to flight a division of the enemy which endeavored to penetrate by the Narew. I his division was attacked on the 15th, when it was routed and pursued 15 leagues beyond Nahlberg. It lost 900 prisoners, and 4 pieces of cannon. This e erprize of the enemy was connected with the expedition of Lieutenant General Kamensky. Both were intended to effect the deliverance of Dantzic.

"On the 13th, the enemy attacked Gen. Lemarrois, who, at the head of a Bavarian brigade and a Polish regiment, had pass. the Narew, to burn the rafts which the enemy had constructed six weeks before, at Wyrzkorve. All these rafts were burnts The enemy appeared before the entrenchments of Gen. Lemarrois, but were defeated, and left many killed on the field of bittle. Marshal Massena, at the same moment, passed the bridge at Pultask and fell on the rear of the enemy. Some Cossacks advanced at the head of the brigade over Omnlew near Doontzowo: they were repulsed. The General of Brigade Greard, at the head of the Soth regiment, made 15 Cossacks leap into the Narew, and took from them six horses

" Actillery has been brought into the covered way of the half moon before Dantzie. The fire from Hakelsberg has been selenced."

" From the Danibs, Mar 16. "It does not appear in the several camps for the practising manoeuvres any evolutions which were expected to be formed in the course of the summer, are to take place. It very officer who wishes, for leave of absence, obtains it without difficulty, and every thing shows that the Imperial Cabinet persists in its pacific dispositions. Peace alone can held up the wound inflicted on the house of Austria by an unfortunate war. - The chief attention of the Imperial Mini try is directed to the restoration of the finances.

Handwig Grrespondenten, May 26.

Vienna, Mr. 13. We are positively assured, that i rance and Russia have accepted the mediation of our Court, under the condition, however, that there shall be no armistice during the course of the neg interes. Bessian, May to.

Our Gazette has this day published a supplement extraordinary, containing the following intelligence:

"The enemy having been driven from Carth, on the 14th, by the column commanded by General Dumuy, af er sufferling considerable loss, effected his retreat by the side of the mountains. General Lelebyre pursued him, and came up with him near Kevelsdorf. Not to mention the number of killed, he took 700 prisoners, among which were 30 officers, and 3 pieces of cannon. We do not yet know all the results of this brilliant day on which our brave allies performed prodigies of valor."

Bayreute, May 14. Dispatches brought to Dresden, by a courier on the 6th, occasioned a great ministerial conference, to which the king repaired irom Pulnitz.

Warsaw, May 13. Our Gazette contains the following intelligence, dated Halensberg, near Dantzic. from the 1st to the 5th of May:

Private letters which we do not say are official, but which have some pretensions to public confidence, as they are written by officers of credit from the camp of Dantzic, all agree in asserting, that the surrender of that unfortunate city is no longer doubtful, but that it is very near. The last parallel, which is now completing, is at most only 60 paces distant from the place. Besides the 200 pieces of heavy artillery employed, 40 others of the largest culibre have arrived. The bom ardment, which, from compassion to the unhappy inhabitants, was somewhat intermitted, has begun again with greater vigour, and will not cease till a practicable breach shall be made. An assault will then be undertaken, which, notwithstanding the obstinate defence of General Kalkreutn, and the united exertions of the Prussians and Russians, will, in a few hours put our warriors in possession of

Dantzic, it is said, is half destroyed, few houses remain undamaged, and our bombs and musketry, which reach the interior of the town, daily kill many of the coldiers and inhabitants though the latter, from want of dwellings, lodge in cellars and the vauits of the churches. The Prussians had brought upon the walls great beams with chains fastened to them, probably to destroy our suktiers, when they should mount to the assault; our

The Holling of the Control of the Co

artillery, I owever, broke all these chains, and the beams probably fell back upon those who invented this insecure means of defence. We have learnt from deserters, that in the night of the 1st of May, our bombs killed a General of Artillery, a Llajor and an A juta it.

We understand that the besiegers have taken the Mouth of the Vistula, one of the most important positions near Dantzic. The Russians who defended it lost wove 400 men killed, and 500 men were made prisoners.

, NORFOLK, July 24.

The Richmond and Petersburg infantry, will, we understand, let out on the return to their respective places of residence on Sunday next.

We have copied into our paper of this day some articles which they the impressions made at Ualifax by the recent outrage.-It is car opinion that the British government will not relinquiin the principle, and that we shall have to maintain our eights by an appeal to arms Partial, indeed extensive mitchief will be the conlequence, but we must reconcile ourselves to it, remembering that we contend for every thing that is he nourable to us as a nation, for nothing thort of independence. The government is pu suing a course that demands, and we hope, will receive the unanimous lupport of the people. It will feck redrefs by negotiation, and if that fails, it will be prepared for war.

The Executive of the Commonwealth has, we understand, directed the five pertons that were taken in Princel's Ann, to be detained for orders of the General Government.

The British ships remain as heretofore.

American,

Commercial Duily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, HULLY 35, 1967. Hepocrife, at the fame time that it is one of the work vice. Alternan auf die de is ene d'a toois which can be the most reality ditestal. That Deal de was not incire in his offer to faster commonders Barring to fearch the Loopard for Americans, or that if the was Humphries diffusional him, is evident from the well known circum, tance that all the American Jeannen which were on board the Leopart were put on board another of the Pritish fruitron previous to her protecting to fea to arrive the Unetapeake. Lo profer the libert, of ferrit, wie i the object tought for has been remined, is a periest twochery; but at the fame tone it is of a piece with the conduct of British officers, was with his minister mouth are capable of the

molt deted tele perfide. But had the fearch been permitted by Hung phiries, that would afford no excule at all for the nutrage or our flag. The "honoraule Gerre Cranfiel ! Berkely" has got either hamfelf or his government into a lifemma, out of which it

will not be ealy to eleage.

Entract 's a letter from a Bricish Officer, to a geneleman in New York, dated July 14. " I applied on my arrival here to Vice Ad. mirii Lord Berleicy for leave of ah ence on my private uffzire ibr two months, which Le readily granted. I had good interest with him, the Rt Rev. Defor Inglets the withop of this Province, asked it as a favor. I had taken my p stage and put my baggige on board an American flip that had been sent in here by one of our sloops of war, but was releafed immediately by the court of admiralty. While waiting a change of wind, the Countine sloop of war. Lord Townshend, arriv d and brought the account of that distressing affair at Nortolk. The admiractions his scentary to faces that from the accounts he had received from the U. States it would be lighly improper in him o fuffer any Brillin theer to go to any part of the U States; sito added, he hal no firt of count of an immedia. rupture between the two countries" I pray Heaven to prevent it, as it will materially injure the trade of the two finest countries on earth. The commerce of England and America covers the ocean, and they are almost the only dags you'll meet on the ocea; then why go to war? Every thing here is in the most active state of preparation; in the ling's dock yards all the hands work double tides, and everything that can float is getting ready for less. A numbe of furnaces for heating red hot balls have been thipped for the fauadron in the Chelapeake, and in fort theis are as active preparations on foot as if the war was actually declared. I heard a report this morning at the admiral's that there is an account of a small vessel having arrived at Windfor, about 50 miles from hence, from one of the suthern ports of the U.S. that fays an embargo was actually laid on by the Prelident of the U.

APPOINTMENTS By the Governor and Council of Maryland, July

25:b, 1807 Alexander Nesbitt, Captain of a company in the 27th Regiment. John M'Clure, Ensign of Captain Thomas

Rickard's Company, 27th Regiment.

CONCERNS WITH SPAIN.

It is understood we believe pretty generally, that the differences which juriduced a collision between the United States and Spain, aroun a fair train of netrocation and Examination. In this view, we are disposed to accord with that tri e system of policy, which obtains by liberal explanations, and by reason, the objects for which wars are usually commenced, rather than go to war and tel at to explanation and reason afterwards. This is the bell policy at all times, and would be preferable even with England, if repea ed experience and reiterated aggressions, had not rendered all hope from reason in dealing with the government fruitless.

We are willing even to fet alide all confi derations for the present, and until the negociation is brought to its close, the courses by which the various misunderstandings and menaced hullility were produced. In this spirit we notice a recent publication in the Washington Federaliet, from which it would appear that the Spaniards have flopped on the Mobile, a ve Tel going from New Orleans to Fort Stoddert, with arms and amniunition belonging, it is said, to the United States .- Were the facts alluded to, true in themleives, and correctly flated, we thould certainly lament the effects of any new collision tending to disturb the harmony. which Spain and the United States are reciprocally interested to preferve ; but a candid evamination of the animalivertions may probably place the subject in a very different light.

The Washington Federalitt lays: " From the moment of the occiusion of the part of New-Orleans till the present moment, Spain has treated us with unitorm insult, outrage and aggresso."

This is not correct, il 2 fiell inflance of well grounded complaint against the Spaniards in wat quarter, was the unauthorised conduct of ie intendant of New-Orleans.—As foon as the matter was underdrod at Madrid, it was settle i to the fatisfaction of the U. States.

" She has withheld from us a large tract of territory which we honeltly purchased and paid

for and to which we are fairly entitled" The territory alluded to it is presumed, is that to the eastward of the Ibberville and 10 Later Asthis topic is embraced in the perding negociation, which promiles to be amic to bly settled; and as Spain set up claims and i 1terpretations which opened the both for dispute ; it will be time enough to discuss this point, when the negociation is cloted.

"She has entered our acknowledged territory in the night time, and with an aime I force car-

ried offour citizens"

This has been denied by the Spaniards, and what is denied ought at least to be clearly established before it is taken as evidence - The incident which appears to have given rife to this complaint, was the arrest of the Kembers, which the Spaniards fay was executed as recably to the legal affidavits taken in the Mississippi territo y, by some mulatives and Alerican citizens. The Spaniards deay taking hald of them, but to en the were wit en their mon limits. On the contrary the Kembers, the Spaniards say, had previously att mixed, in company with many american citizens, to excite an infarrection in Weit Florida, and by furp ise and vidence to obtain possession of the fort of Baton Rouge; for what purpole perhaps recent even s may

"She h stwice invaded our country, with a strong military force. & did not about in it until

intim date to, an oppoling for: " The event here a littled to mult be the palling

of the Sanine, by the Spanish troops under Don Sales to To judge of the nature of this movement, it is no flary to know formathing of he hillser of the cale; and this is the rise necessary lines the topic of boundary with probably be settled by treats. The Syaniards alleve that when the French had possession of Loudiana the boundary so twen them and the Spaniards, in that quarter, we mat I. : Hon lo; & for proof they refer to a variety of documents; they dwell particularly on a work of Villagener, entitled " a deser prior of rise provinces of Alexico," primed in that city fo early, as the year 1711. The treaty for the perchase of Tieufilms, Paring in terms that it was grounded on the print if le of retroces, in, the Spaniar is weto the tick to the territory winch they all held he attal government in more than 170 years, and which they had not received from France. The territory between the eistern bank of Sabine and Rio Handa -- mes within the description of their claim; after the amicable manner in which the true took place, the principle of an unfilled quettion, of course remains for negociation also; and although we offer no decitive opinion on the fice, yet the refule may draw that the Spaniards had at least some plau-ible pretentions. The ipinir of conciliation white directed the temporary agreement with general Wilkinson for the evacuation of that territory until the final settlement of the pretensions of both owers by negociation, is at least entitled to I me credit.

"She has friged our citizens in the peaceable pursuit of Long!! busines within our ow i terristory, & under a fleich mitter; gnard ir niported the coone of his dean p it through a tracklein wildernefa.

We perume this refers to the feizure of three or four perions, during the period of the movements on the Sabine. Those perfons appear to have been tiken up on su'picor of being thes-how justifiably or not we cannot allege; and therefore cannot are

" She has uniformly exacted an exproitant duty on the produce of the American toil, passiz from one American port to another, & thele exactions have taken place within the rightful jurisdiction of the U States."

The daties craft d a M bile, we finald wift to fee abidited; but it muit be ahowed that mey are not nevel, the like were formerly exacted on the Rhin and on Ther rive's of Larope which run through terri ories belenging to different trate, . althou h they have been inconvenient to the American catizens who have pawed up that river, fill ther are grounded on the rights of fovere gnty, concerni g which we hav above faid what w deem tufficient.

" She has extended thele ena lions to piblic vessels of the U. States freighted with provisions for the supply of their troops on the Tomoig-

This fiands in the same prelicament with the preceding circumnance, with this aldition, that the Spaniards aliege, that the attempt to pala and repals has been male without the previous confent and approbation obtained, or perhaps even chained from the local authority. This the Symmands fay is only an imitation of a fimiliar act on our part.

" She has refuled to let a detachment of our troops pal's from one American port to an ither, through the waters through which we withed to pals, and the very fort which enabled them to ensorce the refusal, is rightfully our own, but which, they are suffered unjudly to detain from

When last winter the governor of Pensacola wished to go to the relief of Baton Rouge, threatened as they allege by the conspirators under col. Burr, he requelled the permission, for expedition take, to preseed through the maters & territories of the United States, and was peremptorily refused. No just complaint can exist to be dealt with by others in the same manner as we deal with them ourselves. The governor of Well Florida, as it might be expeded, afterwards refused apassage through the Mobile which had been refused to him through the territory of the United'states when he proceeded to Baton

" And now not content with the exaction of exorbitant duties, the has seized the whole cargo of a vessel laden with arms, ammunition and naval flores, belonging to the United

We have such an account in the newspapers and it may be true or not ; but if a vessela mpted to pais up the Mobile in any manner contrary to their regular ulage recognized by both governments, it is perhaps fair to conclude that perhaps the has been only detained, not to make a prize of, but to enforce the ellablished usages; of which if we recolled right there were some cales before. - When the particulars of this detention are known it will perhaps be sound that the accounts in the newspapers relative

thereto are not perfectly correct. At all events, among all frontier nations occurrences frequently happen of mutual complaint which are objects of arrangement in a wife and friendly manner, by the different governments.

As the animadversions have not peen dicared with al temper, nor a view to terrimmation, but merely with that of a fair and liberal imention, we leave the public to judge for the rieves of the motives which could infilite to much invedive against the Spanjards in our squence of the Juppoled detention nt a veilet on the Mobile. and feel so little for the murder of American citizens, and the Insult to our than, 'y a maring that bas no several millions of our property