### American.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 7; 1807.

#### FOREIGN.

#### MUNICH, MAY 27.

Our court has received dispatches from Silesia General Klein had conceived the daring scheme of advancing by a circultous route to Breslaw, and taking that Town by a coup de main. He had already whiteined some advantages, when generals Lesebre and Roglovich attacked him and dispersed his troops after having taken from him many prisoners.

Extract of a letter from a Bavarian officer of the general staff, dated Pultusk, 17th May.

On the 10th, at 4 in the morning, we passed the Narew, in the front of Pultusk, where after having driven in the advanced Russian posts we took un a position on the left bank with five battalions of infantry, for the purpose of covering the building of the head of a bridge. Our laburs met with no disturbance on the 12th; but on the 13th was only so much the more terrible and destructive; at half past 12 we were attacked on all points by two regiments of infantry; two regiments of light horse, a regiment of hussars and a pulk of Cossacks, who principally directed their force against the first battalions of duke Charles. This battalion, after hawing formed a square, and defended itself with unexampled obstinacy; was at length obliged to yield to the enemy's superior forces, which threatened to turn our left wing. It made its retreat by degrees, and in such a manner as to afford time for our artillery placed on the battery in that island, to let off the bowitzers, which spread' terror amidst the enemy's line. The enemy's infantry, which kept up a dreadful fire against the whole of our line, now attacked it with great impetuosity, but were twice repulsed. He was not discouraged, but made a third attack, which lasted four hours against our weak battalions, to whom no other alternative was lest than to conquer or die. brave lieutenant general Von Wreden, who kept behind the infantry with his staff, went from one battalion to another encouraging the troops. At a lew hundred paces further was

the prince royal with his ajutants, none of whom quitted their position although several balls fell at their feet. The enemy's line began at length to give way; ours rushed forward and thus decided the victory in favor of the Bavarian arms. This wictory, glorious as it is for us, has cost us diar, by depriving us of several blave fellows. The field of battle, to our left, was crowded with the enemy's slain, by means of our grape shot. -ur loss in killed is not very heavy, but the number of wounded is more considerable.—The enemy allows himself to have lost several hundred men in killed and wounded, and does justice to the courage of the Bayarien infantry.

FLUSHING, June 6.

A flip arrived to-day in our port reports havingmet near the beights of Zouttman, an English Beet composed of vessels of war and transportes, failing northerly with the wind at west; if it should be the expedition from Yarmouth, every thing is ready to give it & suitable reception? but it is suspected nothing further will be done than making a vain parade. The reducsion of Dantzic has belides happened in time so.furnille a presext for returning into port.

## PARIS, June 2.

"here is certain intelligence arrived that the English army, landed at Alexandria under the command of general Fraser, was completely beat by the Turks at the moment when it was ender eming to mivance into Egypt, and that it was so hard pressed in its precipitate retreat, gen. Fraser had already dispatched 3 frigates successively to the governor of Malta in order to derend succours from him.

We hear from Bordeaux and Nantes, that mavel armaments are preparing there with acti-

Yellerday at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, in execution of the orders of his majefly the empergrand king, his ferene highness the prince arch chancellor of the empire repaired to the

His perene highaels was received with the menal ceremony, and having taken his seat-Gentlemen,

E-bring you amessage from his majefly the Emperor and King, and letters patent, given the 25th May laft, in the Imperial Cump at Finkentlein.

These tetters confer the title of hereditary Duke of Dantsick on the Marshal Lesobyre, preter of the Senate.

The message further enhances the high diszinction by the noble and affecting exposition tof the motives that have determined it: The military career of the marshal Lefebyre,

so jour Multious, will be forever memorable by the siege of Dantzic, and by the brilliant success which has terminated it: His malelly could not recompende in a more

worthy manner, ancient and numerous services, at the same time that it prepares juli-subjects of smulation to those who will one that succeed the dignity which the Marshal Lesebrie has just

MESSAGE DE bla Minesty the Emperor and King.

By our decrees of the 20th March, in the year 2800, we have inflituted Dutchies to recompeace the lies pervices, both civil and MilitaTy, Shieb may be rendered us, to give frelli flays to our throne, and to encircle our crown with new luftre.

It belongs to us, the care of fecuring the State and the Fortune of the Families which idevote themselves entirely to our service and who conflantly facrifice their interests to ours. The permanent honors, the legitimate, honorable and glorious fortune that we wish to give those who have rendered in eminent fervices, whether in the civil or military career, will contract with he illegal, hidden, sbameful fortune of those, who, en the exercise of their functions, only seek iheir interest inflead of keeping in view that of tour people and the good of our service. Without doubt, the conscienciousness of having done our duty, and the benefits attached in our effects suffice to keep a good Frenchman in the path of honor, but the order of society is so conflituted, that to apparent distinction, to a large fortune, are attached a consideration and a lustre with which we desire those of our subjects to be furrounded who are great by their talents their fervices and their character: The first gift of

He who has the mek seconded us in the first stage of our reign and who after having rendered services in every circumstance of his military career, has just united his name to the memorable siege in which he has displayed talents and a brilliant courage, has appeared to us to merit an illustrious distinction; we are defirous alle of confecrating an epoch so honorable to our arms, and by letters patent, which we have charged our coulin, the Arch Chancellor, to communicate to you, we have created our Coulin the Marshal and Senatus Lesebre, Duke of Dantzic. May this title borne by his descendants retrace to them the virtues of their Father, and may they acknowledge themselves unworthy of it, if ever they prefer the cowardly repose and idleness of the great city to the perils and noble dult of camps, if ever the sirst sentiments cease to be for the country and for us, may none of them terminate his career without having shed his blood for the glory and honor of our superb France; may they in the name they bear never fee a privilege, but duties towards our people and us, on these conditions, our protection and that of our successors will distinguish them at all times.

Senators-We seel a l'entiment el satisfaction in thinking that the first letters patent, which in consequence of our Senatus consultum of the 14th August, 1806, ought to be inscribed on your regilters, consecrate sthe service of your

Given in our imperial camp of Finckenslein, the 28th May,

NAPOLEON.

- NEW-YORK, August 4. Captain Storey, of the floop Chancellor, lef Norfolk on Friday. He informs us that he read in a Norfolie paper of that date, the arrival of the brig Venus, Hall, in a short passage from Malaga, with intelligence that an engagement had taken place between the United States frigate Constitution and a British frigate, which contined fix hours, and terminated in the latter striking her colours. The commander of the Constitution refused to take possession of her. This affair was said to have been occasioned

two frigates. Capt, Storey says the account was credited at Norfalk. He did not bring with him the paper which contained it.

by a mifunde: ilanding between the officers of the

The accourt of lieut. Pike and his party being cut off by the Indians is totally unfounded. The latest information, entitled to credit, states, that his party having missed their route, and passed from the Red River to the Rio del Norte, in the territory of Spain, had been arrelled in their course in the month of February, by a detachment of Spanish troops, and sent to Santa Fe, and thence to Chinuahua, the residence of gevernor Salceda, who had treated them with great attention, and given them liberty to return to the U. States.

From the Democratic Press.

Researions on the great capacity of the United States to produce COTTON, on the cultivation and commerce of Cotton, and on the means to support the price of Cotton.

Concluded from our hast. It is principally by individual exertions that foreign buyers are to be attracted. But it is conceived, that the government may procure to our cotton many advantages by its attention to foreign countries. It is respectfully recommended that our ministers, consuls, and agents abroad, be furnished with printed copies of every thing which the government and citizens possess or can collect upon the subject of the production; commerce and manusacture of cotton, in order to sacilitate and multiply the communications of those officers with the foreign governments, merchants and manufacturers near whom they reside. It is also recommended, that they take pains to evince every where the ease, certainty, profits and importance of the cotton manufacture well exemplified and ascertained by its progress within the last twenty years in England, Scotland and Ireland. It is · likewise recommended, that our ministers and consuls, examine and report the duties, charges and impediments under which our cotton labors in some countries; and that they be instructed to represent the impossibility, that such countries can hold a successful competition in the cotton manufacture with those countries, which receive it without the burden of a duty or any other avoidable charge. This subject is well worthy of the attention of the ministers, agents and consuls of foreign nations resident in America, whose nations wish to supply us with manufactured goods and to carry on trade with our country. It is not at all doubted, that the cotton branch of manufacture will scriously, extensively and rapidly rival the woolen branch in every part of the world. greatly by means of the American agriculture. Sheeps wool is incapable of prompt and very great increase. Cotton will unavoidably increase in quick and great degrees, and of all our raw materials seems alone capable of a very great

The certainty arises from the home market of the United States, the saving of the heavy charges of transportation on at that can be consumed within our coun-

surplus beyond our foreign sale.

try, the capacity or fitness for working by machinery peculiar (in its degree) to this raw material, the general importance of manufactures to America, the absolute necessity of them to the interior states, and their immense importance as a mean of retaining, attracting and condensing. the white population of the girt southern states refider the establishment of the cotton manufactory, upon the English plan, in this country an object of incalculable importance, w rthy of the best thoughts of the government and of all the

The vicinities of Richmond and Pitts-

burg unite water, coal and provisions, and the narrows of the Yadkin in North Ca--rolina unite water, wood, fuel and provisions. A condens d population in two of those places would be very interesting as a counter balance to the blacks. The Brandywine mills, the Susquehanna Maryland canal, the, Potomac canals, and other places in the eight southern states, would yield all the advantages-suggested. The cotton manufacture merits the particular attention of our most commercial and manufacturing state (Rhode Island,) and has been tried there with more success than in any other part of America. The recent exhibitions of the subject merit their consideration, as offering the means of maintaining & encreasing their weight in the union. The capitalists in the middle and northern states may be induced by increasing temptations, facilities and certainties to make experiments at this favorable time in their own vicinities. They can now be sure, that foreign restrictions cannot prevent a supply of the raw material; the subject has been explored and is better understood than in 1790; the lowest duties are 12 1-2 per cent; provisions are increasing to superabundance; the country is full of coinmercial capital, some of which will really want employment in trade, unless it shall be turned to the manufacturing branches. One concluding suggestion will be offered, will a view to awaken foreign and domestic attention to the establishment of the cotton manufactory in America. A number of commudities, which are, can, and should be, made of cotton, of the most simple kinds and greatest bulk might be carefully and considerably selected: they might be displayed to the world in appropriate, and special acts of Congress, as selected to be highly, perhaps very highly, dutied at a future day for the purpose of encouraging the cotton manufactory in the United States. Biankets will be noticed as one example, rugs as another, common carpets as another. There might be selected in this manner and upon this principle a number of articles of which there are several millions of dollars worth now imported annually into the United States, and of which there is every reason to beliere a large proportion will be made of cotton by our foreign suppliers. It is repeated as an important fact well ascertained, that orders for such cotten goods have already gone to Europe in conscquence of the recent discussions of the cotton business, and of the non importation law, and there cannot be a doubt that they will be encouraged for the con sumption of the poor and of the rich in

The remoteness of India, and the feeble character of most of the inhabitants of the cotton countries of Europe, Africa, and Asia, will give the United States at least a temporary possession of much of the cotton business. The Tu.kish war with England and Russia will aid us. The West Indies will probably decline cotton for the purpose of cultivating sugar, coffee, cocoa, ginger and pimento, especially as we may occasion the prices of cotton to decline, and they cannot now continue the multiplication of slaves. It seems to be our business in the mean time to prepure our country for the extensive manufacture of cotton, the best methods of accomplishing which will remain for consideration with the patriot, the planter, and the governments of the union and of the states.

FROM THE PUBLIC ADVERTISER. OF MATTERS WORTHY OF PUBLIC CONSI-DERATION.

As several matters of great importance will come before congress at its next meeting, it may be of use to call the public attention to such of them as appear to be foremost.

The phrase, " within "ur waters," is often used; it is therefore necessary it should be defined. Congress ought, and undoubtedly will, determine what the

extent of our waters is. Admiral Berkley's orders, dated Halifax, June 1st, in consequence of which the outrage on the Chesapeaks was committed, under the assumed authority of searching our national ships, as if our national ships were to be under the orders of a British admiral, says, "the captains " and commanders of his majesty's ships " and vessels under my command are "therefore, hereby tequired, in case of " meeting the American frigate Chesa-" peake at sea and without the limits of the " United States, to shew to the captain of 46 her this order," &c.

Now the feet is, that Douglass squadron did not meet the Chesapeake at sca. The squadron came within our own waters to wait for her and followed here out

-to sca. This is an additional cause that congress should determine what the extent. of our own waters is. The arned ships of foreign nations have no right to come:

within our waters without first obtaining our consent and declaring their object; but the bullies of the ocean, such as Berkley and Douglas, come within the Chesapeake and lay there, as if the Chesapeake belonged to the British government.

The last accounts from Halifax, say, thet admiral Berkley was repairing the Ville de Milan frigate, and was golngins soon as possible to the Chesapeake to take command of the British squadron."

: Now after what has, passed, it would be an act of hostility in Berkley to come within the Chesapeake, and I hope by the time he comes we shall have gun boats enough to make him repent it the first calm that comes. Every calm is a day of triumph to gun boats, and calms will certainly come.

When commodore Douglas heard that Capt. Decatur was preparing gun boats and a floating battery to attack him the first calm that should come, he tacked about and fet off The defence of our waters, toge her with the aid of the militia, includ s the defence of our towns, for if our waters are defended, our towns are desended in consequ nce.

I now come to speak of a matter that has not yet been thoken of, and which, from the necesfity of the case, requires to be taken into consideration, which is, to determine what part of the public defence belongs to Congress, and what past to the States incivianally.

Desence may be comprehended under two generat heads. First-Moveable desence, including ships and

gun boats. Secondly-stationary defence, including fortifications and batteries.

The first-ships and gun boats, belong confistently to the United States assembled in Congreis, because they can be moved to the protection of any of the States as circumstauces may

The second - Fortifications and batteries, belong to the States individually, because they CANNOT be moved, and are particularly for the benefit of the place where mey are erested.

When this divition is made, defence will go easily on; but at present it is somewhat in a state of confusion. We have projectors who project withou; either calculation or judgment, and then expect that Congress will do the work.

The annual revenue of the United States, is about tivelve million dollars ariting from impolls. A great part of this is appropriated to pay the interest of the national debt, incurred by the war, and the additional debts contrafted during the unwife administrations of Washing ton and Adams; another part is applied to pay off the capital of that debt, and when theie things are done, and the current expences of the general government defrayed, mere is not a l'afficiency left to construct even the necestary quantity of defence our waters require, other. wife than doing it oy deg eas. -It is therefore better that the land works be left to the States individually, for if Congress were to do it, they mutt lay on new taxes for the purpole AN OLD FRIEND OF 76.

# American,

Commercial Duily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1807.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

There have been several rumors adoat, within thete few days, of important intelligence from Europe, but we cannot trace them to any source : one informed that there had been a great battle, between the grand armies, in which the Rusiums were deseated with immense luis; another, that there had been no battle, but that a continental peace and armed neutrality has been entered into.

Thele rumours have arisen perhaps, from the great probability of one or other of the events having taken place. We have been for some time in expectation of hearing lumething of the kind, and we think it will not be long before we thail 1.2m either the complete overthrow of the Russians, or their acquiescence in the terms

of the conqueror. ·We are turprised, indeed, to find any one entertaining an expectation of a different issue-The genius of the French chief, his uniform success, the force, enthusiasin and discipline of his army, form a ttrixing contrast with the inexperienced emperor of Ruffia, the divisions among his generals, the constant defeat of his army, and their inferiority in enthusialm and discipline. The numbers of the troops on either tide, we put out of the queltion; and certainly every advantage of polition resources and vigor are on the lide of the French. The lois of Dantzic, and of all the actions undertaken for its relief, muit have infuseu a spirit of confidence into one army and proportionably deprefs. ed the other. To risque a battle, under such circumitances, would be setting up the imperial crown of Husia as the prize, to the victor,

there would be no sublequent action. Since the pattle of Lylau, Bonaparte has kept his 'immense army in an enemy's country and supported by their means, but his inactivity has been as fatal as his arms would have been-he has had leisure to engage Persia and Turkey in his cause, he has brought thele immense powers upon the undefended possessions of Rusiia, and he has compelled the emperor of Ruffla to remain in Poland looking on, inactive, and unable either to fight the French er succour his provinces. He may remain inactive, he need not lirike a blow, and the Turks will do every thing for him-they will lay waste the Russan territory, carry off its inhabitants, and release from allegiance the tribes of Tartars and others who rejected the yoke of Catherine, and did not change under her successors. Madness alone can have induced the emperor of Ruffa to commence a battle, and the probability is that Honaparte will not leek one, for he can lecure all he sims at without it. Whether thote, who murdered ine father of Alexander, will have influence enough to drive him to rain, there is no possbility of knowing—as they always claimed a victory at Eylau, they may demand another appeal to arms, but if they should, the issue will not be doubtful-Bonaparte appears to have made every arrangement of skill and prudence to fecure success, and left little to chance. Befides harra ing Kusia, without an effort,

Bonaparte has developed another of his views upon the north of Europe, and upon England -he has raised up a new power on the Baltic, in the person of one of his generals; he has laid the foundation for an influence, which will be fatal to Bifgland; he has formed a kingdom out of the conquered territories of Prussia, part of Pomerania, and ancient Poland; and he has seized by force of arms, the very territory which Ruffia and Pruffia had partitioned from the Poles. This new pawer will, from its situation, necessarily become a naval and commercial onel it will comprehend the principal of the riense towns, aini polless means and advantages for commetce and thip building, of the ut-

mest consequence to Exance. Future events, indeed, will alone develope the foundness of the policy, which has thus laid the foundation for so great an influtence in the north, and for placing as it were a French province on the yery spot of all others to be dreaded by Britain.

The Wildom of Denmark has preserved it from the fate of Prussia, and from forming a part of this new power; Sweden, we suspect, will tose her possessions in Pomeranta—if she had been as wife as Denmark, the might not only have preserved them, but recovered Livonia and the other territories wrested from her by the Russans. We had expeded that to Denmark would be added sufficient territory to encrease her weight in the north; but the establishment of a new power is preferred. As for Prussia it is effectually at the mercy of the conqueror; and it will never be recovered by Frederic, as Bonapace found it.

In all these arrangements, it is impossible not to see the principal sim of the man who has made them-he has never lost fight of England, every baide and every treaty haftens her fall. No one can calculate on any terms being granted to England now, more favorable than those upon which peace might have been made three years ago; the triumpns of the French must necessarily have encreased their pride and pretentions, while England has done nothing jut plander on the occan, and devastate some of the Spanish coiocies. Die has lent predatory iquadrous to Egypt, Sicily, Mauritiu., Cape of Gold Hope, Buenos Ayres, &c. scattering ner forces, losing the power to execute any one meature of conlequence, and all to no ultimate purpose, for France never will make peace but on condition of every colony being turrendered

is to an armed neurality, or rather a coa-. or the powers of the north with France . 23 . " " tanglamit, that mult be the confequence of the war as well as of a peace on the contisent; for there will be no pea ; until the rights of neutrals shall be acknowledged and guarantee .-- that, and that alone, is the object of the war, and the world are interested in the

We published yesteraay an article of intelligence from Egypt, with which we confess we were nightly pleased. The Turks at Roletta, have in the best possible manner, avenged and panished their perndious invaders.-Such a firstagein as the one that was practise ed, may by tome be called treacherous and bate ; and with an honoraule toe, there might have been realon to Lay-lo; but the British. had no claim to the character, they landed in · Egypt as a bendici and merited their punishment. When Frater arrived with the British expedition before alexand. ia, he gained a foothold by fallenood and thous there was no war, the country was neu rai, and he had no business there ; but by the agency at the British conful, he sent word that the French had dispatched an army from Loulon to leize on Alexaniria, and that by the content of Turkey as well as England, he had come to prevent their landing-inis tailenood did not increed, and brivery was employed with some of the chiefs. The confequence was the furrendly of Alexandria, after a partial resis, tuce. No one can junity ins .reachery pra tited throughout, no one can say that potteilion was not gamed in a bale and dith morable manner.

the givernor of Rosetta determined to deal with the enemy with their own weapons; ne offered the keys of the city, and suitified ms-promite, when the British all the folly to go there. the Engliss commander encouraged what he inough a treaton, but found to ms forrow that the Furk had more noncer than himielt.

The lots of the British is flated at half the whole number of the detachment fent to Koletia, but we are authorited to lay the general belief at sluta was, that no more than 500 men had

The whole conduct of Britain, in this war, has been pertidious and cowardly-there has not been one attempt made to meet their enemy on the continent, but when hopes were entertained from internat traitors-at Quiberon, the Helder, and eltewhere, they uniformly relied more on treachery than arms. As they in this country led the mercileis Indians against us, to they have kept the only favages in Europe, the bloody and revengetul Calabrians, and the more ferocious Collacks, in the conflunt employment of murder and ra-

With such a nation, therefore, it is folly to oblerve the ulages of what we may to sin civiliaed warfare - men who empley hertidy, bribery, and an assassin-like system, deferve no quam ter, and ought to be treated as they were by the Turks at Holetta.

It is more than probable that the overtures for the furrender of Moietta came from the Britilli, and that the bey determined upon the itratagem, he so well e lecuted, at once to avenge. his country and his own honor.

Dantzic was called by the Poles, Gdnask, and is about four miles from the Baltic, on the Vistula. I wo imall rivers which run through this city fall into the Vittula, and one of them divides the Old from the New Town. It was anciently the principal of the Hanfe-Towns. In 1454, it refused submission to the Teutonia Knights, for some privileges promised by Poland which they did not find confirmed. In 1734, the king of Poland took refuge in it, and it was bembarded by the Saxons and Russian's, but not having the expeded affitiance from the French, Dantzic Submitted to the Elector of Saxony. Its receive has been reckoned at a million of crowns, of which not a teath part is raised out of the city. Its peasants are considered as the mott rich and most happy of all Poland, In 1772, it had a check to its prosperity from the claims of Prussia, and by the new commercial regulations which were designed to give advantages to Elving and Konigaberg. It suffered by. the plague in 1709, and loss above 20,000 fouts. It capitulated to the Sazous, 8th July, 1734. In the 7 years war it suffered from the Hussians, and then its tortifications were encount new plan. In 1783 Dantzic was blockaded by the Prussians, but Russia and Poland obtained the raising of the blockade. By the Convention of 1785, and the new commercial regulations, it did not recever its former privileges. In 1788, a great part of the citizens and merchants proposed to submit to the generosity of Prussia, which the magistrates opposed, but soon after they contented from necessity. In the last partition of Poland, in which Dantzic was comprehended, while Rurope was inamentive to the face of this kingdom, the powers concerned in the partition paid no greater regard to the wilbes oi the people to be united to their States, than they did to the laws of nations or the laws of justice. They who with to compare the cond of the French in 1734 with 1807, may be ali ed by the Hillory of Lewis XY. from the pen of Voltaire. He informs us that Fleury, not willing to abandon the King of Poland, or tu make exertions in his favour, sent a squadron. commanded by an officer, who upon the sight of danger, retired, ... The French ambaffidor at

Denmark refented this want of courage, and al-

mos fare of destruction, with such an inadequake

Iquadron, yentered to land, and attacked the

Livelians said pertibed - Such was the Life. of