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- MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1807.

BOSTON, August 12.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

GRBAT NEWS!

By the Arab, Well, arrived yesterday from Nantz, we have received Bulletin No 78, and a Nantz paper of the 29th lune. The Bulletin Leing very long, we have given a faithful abiliract See foreign head

The campaign opened the 5th June; and was continued by a series of hard fighting, until the 34th when the French gained a great and deci-Sive victory at Friedland, about 20 miles S. o. . Konigsberg. The Russians lost from 25 to के ने o ooo men, thirty Generals, and 8c pieces of camon, and were said to be overwhelmned and Scattered; while the French were in full march for Konigsber, at which place the fall accounts Atted them to have arrived.

There were rumors of an expected Peace, at

The last dates. In the French army there are troops of no: Bels than ten or twelve different nations, who do mot understand each other's language; but Bo. BAPARTE contrives to make them all understand

Highly Important.

From French papers, received yesterday from

FRENCH GRAND ARMY BULLETIN. No. 78, dated,

Hielsherg, June 13, 1807. THIS Bulletin gives an account of the o--vertures of Peaze, ma e during the winter: and of their being interrupted by the attacks of the Russians.

ACTION OF SPANDEN. Ime 5th, th: Russian army put several of its -divisions in motion - The right attacked the bridge-kead of Spanden, which G n Frere defended with the 27th regt. Tweive Russian regiments made vain efforts; they renewed them seven times, and seventimes were repul reed. In the mean time the Prince of Ponte Carvo, (Bernadotte) had affembied h s troops, but b' fore they could aft a charge of the 17th dragoons forced the enemy to retreat. Thus during a whole day, two divisions made re peated unsurcessful attacks on one regiment : but it must be owned this, regiment was entrenched. In vifiting the entre chments be tween one of the attacks Marshal Bernadotte was slightly wounded, which will render him unable to resume his command for a forth ght Our loss is trifling. The enemy's 1200, and many wounded.

BATTLE OF LOMILTEN. Two Russan diritions from the centre also attacked the bringe head of Lomitten. Gen. Terry's brigade defended it .- Two regiments repulsed the enemy, the whole day. The abbatis and works were covered with dead Raffans. Their General was killed; and their las 1100 killed, 100 prisoners, and great numbers woull--ded. We lost 120 men killed and wound:

Mein while the Russian comminde in chief (Bennigsen) with the Imperal guards, and three divisions, attacked Marshal Ney's posici on at Alkirk-en, Guitadt and Wolfsdorff; and were repu'sed in all quarters; but when Marabal Ney discovered ;hat his affaitants ... ceeded 40 000 men, h observed his instructions, a.d Tedhis carps to Ackendorff.

BATTLE OF DEPPEN. June 6th, the enem. at acked the 6th c rps at Deppen, on the Passarge -They were overturned. The manoeuvres, ta ents and increpi dity of Marshal Nev, Gen. Marchand, and osher officers, are worthy of the greatest eul gium. The enemy confess the loss of 2000 killed, and 2000 wunniled. We had 160 killed, 200 wounditi; and 270 prifor is, made by the Coffacks who had posted themselves in the rear of the

AFFAIR OF THE .8th. On the 8th the Emperor arrived at Deppen, and gave the necessary orders. The 4th corps moved to Wolfsdorff, where it met a Russian division, about to join the main army, attacked It, disabled 500 men, took 150, and in the eveming took post at Altkirkeen

the this moment the Emperor advanced on Guffadt, with Ney's and Lannes' corps, his guards, and the referve of cavalry -Ten thou-#dand avairy, and 15,000 infantry, of the ene-*my's rear guard, took proffestion of Glottnu and an ampred to dispute the passage. - Marshal Mu--rat, after some skilful manieuvres, dreve them From their positions, and the light cavalry and 'leavy dragoons triumphed over all the efforts of the enemy, and in the evening we entered Sustadt by force. One thouland prilimers, the possession of the positions before Gustadt, and the routing of the infantry, were the confeequences of the day. The Russian horse guards -were poculiarly severely han 'leil.

AFFAIR OF THE 10th. June 10th, the army advanced towards Heilfburg, and carried several camps The enemy's rear guardiof from 15 to 18,000 cavalry, and Bereial lines of infantry, were formed at a mile's diffance. The Spa iift curias wurs, and other sorpe, charged them, and gained ground. Two divisions of Marthal Soult's corps marched on theright, whill LEG-AND's division marched den ehe left. The whole Russian aimy was at Hen fur : they reis f reed their advanced co. Bumins. More than 60 field piec. s poured death while they were thus tupporting their columns, which our divisions drove bock with the most imdaunted courage and impernosity. Several Ruspian dirisions were routed, and at . 9 P. M. we were under the entrenchments. Several divisions performed prodigies. VERDIERES division cut off the enem 's retreat by Lands. Burg : and fever l comp nies went fo fa as to Insult the Russians in their entreichments. Some brave men met death near the pallitadoes. The Emperor passed the 11th on the field of battle making arrangements for a decisive action. The whole Russian army was assembled and Heilsburg was full of flores, and rendered very frong. The emperor ordered DAVOUST to form on the lower Alle, and en off the road to Eylau. Each corps had its assigned poll, and were all assembled, excepting the all which was on the Lower Passarge Thus the Rul. sians who had recommenc d bollilities, f. und sthemselves blocksded Battle was offered them It was thought they would attack on the tith while the French army was forming | but inticad of gracking, they began at night to crois to the right bank of the Aile, and gave up the whole country on their letfileaving their wound

magazines, and those entrenchments the fruit

of fo much arduous exertion. On the 12th at day break, all the army was in motion. All the houses are fil'ed with the Russian wounded. From the 5th to the 12th the enemy's army has been deprive i of about. 30 000 fighting men; they left in our hands from 3 to 4000 men; leven or eight pairs of colours, and 9 pieces of rtil ery; and according to the accounts of deferters, several important Generals. Our loss is about 600 or 700 uil. 1ed, 2000 or 2200 wounded, and 300 prisoners. A Spanish General is wounded Gen Routsel of the Imperial guards had his head shot off Marshal Mura' had two horfes killed under him, one of his aids (Segun) lost an arm. Several other officers were wounded. We found in the magazines of Heilsberg feveral thousand quintals fl ur, and large quantities of provisions of

various kinds. The Emperor Alexander lest his army some days before the campaign opened.

FRANCE. PA 15. JUNE 25, 1807.

GREAT BATTLE Yesterday his Highness Prince Borghese arrived at the palace of St Cloud, and brought from the Emperor, to the Empress and Queen, the news of a victory which, on the 14th of this month, was gained at Friedland [about 20 miles S. of Konigsburg] by the Grand Army, commanded by the Emperor in perfon. The following particulars were given at Head quarters, and which we are authorsied to repeat, while we are waiting for the official bulletin.

"The French army has worthily celebrated the 14th June, the anniversary of the battle of Marengo. - The battle of Friedland will be celebrated in hittory. - The Russian army out manoeuvred, its contre penetrated, cut oil from its magazines, has been completely beaten. Eighty pieces of cannon taken, Is to 30,000 Ruisians taken, killed, or drowned in the Alle, are the results of this memorable day. Thirty Rissan Generals have been killed taken, or severely wounded The bodies of feveral Generals were found dead on the field of battle, and it is worthy of remark, that among them were the bodies of General Pahlen and Marcod, two of the first infligators of the faction devoted to angiand The regularity of our difpolitions, the intrepidity of our troops, have greatly diminished the I is of the French army, which is not confider. able .- Moniteur.

The Gazette de France says. " In addition to the 78th Bulletin, we learn hat on the 13 h June, the deat Quirters of the Grand Army was at Prushan Eclau; that the army, in two columns, was marching on to K in giburg; and that the advance I guards were at the gates of that city; - That the Rushin aimy could not fullain an attack in any part; in that it was overwhelmned and dispersed in fuch a manner, as to render it impossible for them to reunite. according to oth r reports, the French were already in Ko igibu g. where they entere! rell-mell with the Ruffans -But this last news needs confirmation.

The Gourier de L'Europe, Tays, "We annou ce this day (June 25) that Kozigiburg is in the power of the France "

STONINGTON, (Coun) August 5. We observe ! last week, that there we re seve. ral citizens of this town compelled to ferve on board of the British navv : lince then a letter has been received from Thomas Word, a goung man born in this village, dated at Monte Viedo, on board of " kis majeffy's ship Raisonable of 64 guns."-This young man has been for about two years in the service of the British, and all his exertions, with thole of his friends, have been exercised in vain to procure his release; he writes that he was in the engagement of Trafalgar; was at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, of Buenos Ayres, and of Monte Viedo, and is ttill kept to affitt in fighting the battles of tyrants and kidnappers against his

NEW-YORK, August 14. Extract of a letter from Bennington, Vermont, dated July 16, 1807.

"I have recently returned from a journey to Kantleid, on the borders of lower Canada. In my our I was within a tew miles of the profent residence of Stephen Burroughs, the notorious counterfeiter. He is running at large, and as I was informed is carrying on a much greater ftroke of butiness in that line, than he has here.

" The late disturbance of the British makes considerable noise in this quarter; all parties unite. They feel much alarmed in Canada, and expect a war. A gentleman of this vicinity, writes from Quebec to his Clerk, that feveral British frigate had arrived nSt. Lawrence, as is sipposed to defend the province, and that they are now upon the alert in Montreal beating up for regular troops. He mentions his apprehensions that before he can bring his business to a close in Quebec, the gates of that city will be that against Ame-

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.

We extract the following article from a London paper of the 21th June :- " Capt. Love's letter, upon which we animadverted last week, has, as was reasonably to be expected, excued a very strong sensation in Am rica It was fent express to the press ent, and some strong measures it is supposed will be resorted to by the government on the occation. The promptitude of this country in protetting against captain Love's conduct, will, it is hop'd, evince to the Americans the sense of the nation upon this man's puerile folly and contumelious im-

Private letters from Liverpool, of so late a date as june 24th, are silent on the subject of a rufeure between the United States and Great Britain; and, far from expressing any appreh nsions of such an event, they state that the flipm nts of the present season to this country, would be quite as great as heretofore.

Late letters from the Havanna mention, that British merchandize, which had been detained at the Custom-house, in conformity to a late order, had, on consideration that he expences of government could not be defrayed, unless the revenue was continued, been releated, and intimation given, that they would hereafter be admitted to entry.

"It is flated in a Pittsburgh paper, that the British merchants at Michillimakinac refuse purchasing any articles of country produce from the Americans, and are preparing to remove their effects from our territory. It is further flated, that the difficulties with the Indians on that frontier are such as to render it unsafe to travel from Chicago to Detroit by land.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to make appli ation to Baltimore County Court, in two months from this date, for the benefit of the act of assembly of this state passed at November session, 2805, entitled of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors." ALEXANDER Q. VALCOURT.

American,

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1807.

Our paper of to-day will be found unusually interesting. The fate of Europe is decided. The Emperor of Russia, altho' not present at the scene of action, yet in the neighborhood of it, has nee more witnessed the destruction of his most chosen troops and the discomfiture of all his schemes, instigated by England, for arresting the progress of the French arms. must conclude a humiliating peace and measure back his steps to St. Petersburg, or if disposed to maintain a kind of fugitive warfare, incur certain ruin and degradation. Not all the tribes of Tart irs in his extensive dominions can save him. The battle of Friedland will decide the neutral principles of Austria if she had ever been disposed to waver; and the king of Sweden, with all his Hotspur courage, must acquiesce in the terms offered by Bonaparte, or prepare for dethronement and partition of his states. The English forces, concerning which the British prints have so long made pompous boast, will have to return, or find their graves on the shores of the Baltic.

In addition to the important intelligence brought by the arrival at Boston, some few articles have reached us, conveyed by a vessel which has arrived at New York from Bordeaux: The principal items of which follow:

It was reported at Bourdeaux, on the day captain Skiddy left it. that the King of Prusssia had made a separate peace with France Letters received at Warsaw on the 8-1 of june from the French head quarters mention this circum stance so far as to erare that the preliminaries were signed at Oliva, near Dintzick, on the first days of that month

One of the late Paris papers contains the following arricle:

"At the same time that the news of the expu'sion of the English from Egypt gains credit, i is asserted that a corps of 4000 troops of the same nution, landed in Cultivia, has been out to pieces by general Regnier. The time chosen for this landing would make one suppose it to have been concerted with the conspiracy lately discovered at Naples. This would be a fiesh reason for being astonished that the English government should always resort to means which have ever proved fatal to it, which would tarnish the lustre of success, supposing they could have any and which augment a hundred told the sham of a deteat when it is the refult of such manoruvres."

Under riate of Napiles, 31st May, it is said, "The English landed about the end of this month 5000 troops in Calabria. G nerai Regnier has completely defeated them 800 re mained on the field of bittle; the remail der were made prisoners. A conspiracy formed at Palermo, and which was to break out at Niaples on Corpus Christi day, has been discovered Te five pri cipal c aspirat its were c ndemned to death, and executed within 14

The Paris dates by the New-York arrival are up to the 25th June, but do not include that day. The arrival from Nantz, at Boston, is one day later, and it was on that day, (the 25th,) that the news of the defeat of the Russians reached Paris. There can be no doubt about the truth of it. It comes direct from the field of battle.

With respect to the report of a separate reace between Fr nce and Prussia, which it is stated prevailed at Bordeaux, that seems very doubtful. It could hardly have taken place before the I st great battle, or there would have been some mention of it in the Paris papers; and the news'of the battle is the latest that has been received trom the scen- of war.

The British, it appears, in addition to their defeat in Etypt, have been overcome in an attempt upon Calabria. The blockade ordered some time since by his Sicilian mujesty was doub less connected with the descent on Italy; but general Regnier has added another evidence to prove that t ose predatory excursions of the British are as fat I to themselv.s as they are fruitless to those unfortunate monarchs whom they are destined to assist. British aid to the crowned heads of Europe seems to be the sure forerunner of their destruction.

A paragraph from an English paper, would seem to justify a belief that the public sentiment in England is in favor of peace with this country; whilst the news from Canada presents a hostile aspect.-These different phases in the heart and extremity of the British empire, are easily reconciled. Prudence will justify the governor of a province in taking precautionary steps for future defence at the first indications of war; whilst those at the source of power, unacquainted with the detestable act which is likely to change the nature of their relations with a friendly nation, are unconscious of the crisis.

With respect to the United States, any movement in Europe is now of importance; and the successes of Bonaparte must tend to confirm us in the ground we have taken. Freedom of the seas must be the result of a g neral peace; the conqueror of Prussia will dictate the terms, and fix the guarantee. Great Britain has no other alternative but an admission of the principle or bing out-lawed. And as the news of the position we have taken will reach Bonsparte before a peace can be concluded, he will no doubt he more in England, which may be reasonably catfirm on learning that America is with culated upon if Great Britain be outlawed him off the great principle of Ang socurisg and free bottoms; and the energies of our gartennatal will terturily not be

relaxed on receiving the news of the battle of Friedland. Satisfaction for the murder of our citizens on board the Chesapeake is a distinct question.

We believe it is universally admitted,

that every nation has an undoubted right to regulate commerce in its own ports, and to lay such restrictions upon vessels t ading to them as the government may think proper; and such exercise of power has never been openly considered as good cause for hostilities on the part of those at whom the interdictions were levelled. It was in virtue of this right, inherent in all nations, that Bonaparte issued his famous decree of November 1806, which, although it bears the title of a blockading decree, was in fact nothing more than a set of prohibitory regulations relative to the importation of British manufactures into France. The French decree does not forbid the intercourse from one port to another port of G Britain; it merely interdicts the communication between British and French ports in neutral vessels. But the British government, making the French decree an excuse for a most glar. ing usurpation of power, declares that neutrals shall not be permitted to trade from "one port to another, both which ports belong to or being in possession of France or theirallies, or shill be so far under their control that British ships may not freely trade thereat " We remember very well a year or two ago, the British writers on the subject of neutral rights, fully admitted the right of neurrals to carry on such trade in time of war as they had been per nitted to prosecute in time of peace; t e principal question in dispute was, whether they were privileged to carry on a trade through any new channels which the belligerents might open for them. Having granted the general right to neutrals that their war trade should be carried on to the same ports as their peace trade (excepting of course, blockaded places.) it would hardly be expected that Great Britain would be the first to violate the principle: But she has done so; and thereby been guilty of one of the most glaring acts of maritime tyranny on record. Agreeably to the subjoined order, no American vessel can sail from a Spanish to a French port; from a Dutch to a French port; from a French port to a French port; from a French to an Italian port; or weerers; without running the risk of capture and condemnation from British vessels of war.

The following (being the order allude) to) was endorsed on the register of the ship Amsterdam Packet, bound from Amsterdam to Bordeaux, which was brought to by one of the British squadron of the Texel:

At the court of St. James, 7th January, 1807, and the 47th year of our reign.

Our will and pleasure is hat no vessels shall be permitted to trade from one port to another, both which ports belong to or being in possession of France or their allies, or shall be so far under their control that British ships may not freely trade thereat. You are hereby ordered to warn every neutral vessel coming from such ports, to discontinue her voyage and not to proceed to any such ports.

And in case any vessel, after being so warned, or any vessel coming from such ports, after a reasonable time has been afforded for receiving information of our orders in this respect, shall be found proceeding to any other such port, you are to capture and bring in such vessels for a legal adjudication thereof.

By his majesty's command. A TRUE COPY,

L. M. P. Commanding his majesty's 3d armed

cutter Prince Augusta. Given under my hand the 24th day of

Whilst the infraction of acknowledged

ueutral rights which this orderauthorises

is sufficient to rouse the indignation of the

most cold blooded citizen of America, a

May, 1807. CHARLES PITT.

gleam of satisfaction breaks in upon us from the evident sensibility of the British, manifested by this very usurpation, relative to their commerce. The French decree has pierced G. Britain below the cuticle, and the wound begins to smart. Hence this order, hence the order relative to the inhabitants of Bremen and Hamburg. We view the two as closely connected. No commerce is to be a lowed with the ports of France and those of her allies, unless Great Britain partukes o it. The commerce of the world is to be destroyed unless the English come in for snacks. The British government perceives that the face of the nation hangs by a thread, and is determined if she falls, the whole commercial world shall fall with her. It is from this extreme sensibility to her critical situation that we derive consolation. I America strikes at her with commercial restrictions, her government is gone; the commercial interest of England once cut up, there is no hope for her monarchy; the house of Brunswick will be annihilated; and the profligate descendant of the race of .Este who now disgraces the En-

glish throne will be the instrument to ruin his house. The adherence of George the third to the wicked maritime policy which he has all along authorised, will be as fatal to him and his family as was the spirit of bigotry to James the second and the house of, Stuart. In case of a revolution by Europe, America, and parts of Asia

and Africa, some more efficient character

bability be at the head of the government, which in all likelihood will assume a milder form, from which the world may expect more equitable principles of maritime jurisprudence. The nations of the earth may then hope for some repose; and outraged humanity be exonerated from the miseries of those desolating wars which the corrupt councils and wicked policy of the existing British government have been so fruitful in devising.

And what has America to fear from a conflict with England? Our merchants would be Ittle worse off then than they are n.w. Our trade is at present circumscribed and pruned by the British at their pleasure; the orders of the king in council are a magical circle, out of which our ship dare not move for fear of destruction. War could bring but few more calamities; and further submission would only induce additional oppression. Let us resist like men low; if we do not, we are more to be despised than the tyrants of the seas are to be execrated.

A writer in the Philadelphia Register, bearing the name of Hamil on has commenced a series of numbers under the title of " War with Britain." The first of these appeared in the Baltimore Federal Gaze te of Saturday. It seems to be the intention of the writer to intimidate the citizens of the United States from the adoption of such measures as may lead to the desirable end of procuring saustaction from Britain, and security from lutime aggression. He sets out, as all hypocrates generally do, with protestations of unyielding patriotism: He advises "Never tamely to submit to insolence or appression, but on the contrary, with obstinate, and, when necessary, with desperate vigor, to repel and punish the oppressor." After this energetic proemium, the writer paints to his readers our present happy and flourishing situation, the extent of our commerce, the wealth our merchants have alloat, the number of our seamen, the flourishing state of our agriculture, our infant manufacturing interest, and our populous and prosperous cities. He then proceeds to appal the public mind by prophecying, in the event of a war, the wreck of all these: Our commerce is to be swept from the ocean, our sea nen wrested from us or starving for wan of employ, our agriculture ruined, our manufactures mpt in the very bud, and our cities prostrate in ruin; and in addition threatens us with the predominance of a French influence, the final subjugation of our country by Bonaparte, the subversion of our laws, and the corruption of our manners. A group of evits more afflicting to a patriot could not he presented in one view to the eye of man. If war be indeed fraught with such destructive consequences for the United States, our situation is sufficiently deplorable: But let sober reason for a moment inquire into the truth of these predicti-

By what resources is Great Britain en-

abled to maintain her overgrown navy?

Certainly by the profits derived from her

manusactures. Let us suppose, then, that

she attacks us whilst she is at war with her present enemies; she is then interdicted from trading to two thirds of the world at least: This of course must lessen the means for supporting her navy; she must manufacture less than heretofore, and in that case thousands of her subjects will be thrown out of employ, ripe for rebellion to procure bread: If she continues to manufacture as much as usual, a large surplue must remain on the hands of her capitalists, who, finding themselves on a losing scale will begin to murniur and refuse to support their government in the prosecution of so ruinous a system of policy. A :upture between America and Britain will assuredly not lessen the demands of Bonaparte, and finding this country coinciding in his own sentiments relative to the freedom of the seas; he will in all probability act with greater rigor than ever: Portugal it is likely will be compelled also to exclude the British from her ports, and if a peare should take place on the continent of Europe, Russia and all the nations on the Baltic will be added to the list of her enemies. Thus circumstanced, she has no channel of commercial communication but India, and a forced trade to South America, which will cost her as much as she will gain by it, as she cannot maintain herself there without a considerable military establishment. Her West India islands would starve on her hands, and the numerous privateers which we could send out, would harrass the British trade in the American Archipelago so much as to render it of little value and difficult and expensive to protect. In such a situation how long could Great Britain maintain her navy on a respectable footing? If it exists by manufactures and trade and they be weakened, the navy of Britain must of course be weakened too; and if the war is continued any length of time, the chances are in favor of a dissolution of a great portion of her naval power. Admit that her fleets may ride triumphantly on the ocean, and sweep the vessels of every other nation from its surface, they would then only be like the dog in the manger.

Allow, however, that G. Britain should be so fortunate as to effect a neace with Bonaparte and his allies; the French, Dutch, Danes, Swedes, &c. would become. our carriers, and through them we could trade with all Europe except Greats Bri-

And what have there flates to dread in the evens of a war ! The loss of a few furniles! than the Prince of Wales will in ell pro- I. We have a plenty to eat at home a fre have fre