American, Commercial Daily Advertiser.

ZINTED & PUBLISHED BY W. PECHIN, [Printer of the Laws of the Union.]

Daily Paper 37 and Country Paper 35 per ann.

All advertisements appear in both Papers.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1807.

WESTERN PHUSSIA.

MARIENBURGH, June 9. Particulars of the events which took place on the 4th and 5th of June, at the first corps of the

Grand Army !-"On the 4th of June, at 3 o'clock in the morning the enemy made demonstrations to at tack Pettelkan and Zegern, by Braunsberg-Part of the 9th regiment moved accordingly to the point where he attempted to cross the river, and compelled him to retreat. A cannonade ensued from both banks of the river from Ze. gern to Pettelkan, which fasted some hours, but

produced no important refult. "At eleven o'clock two columns of enemy's troops were observed from the redoubt near Spanden, which advanced on the road of Mehl fach and Wormditt against the bridge-head Soon after, these two columns, estimated each at 3000 foot, supported by numerous cavalry, displayed, formed in front of the bridge head unmasked a battery of 10 pieces of c-mion and 2 howitzers, which immediately commen ed t play on our entrenchments. The fire was re turned with great vigor, and after a consict, which lasted two hours, the enemy was obliged to retreat both on the road of Mehlfac and Worm

"At 3 o'clock in the afternoon every thing was quiet along the line On the 5th, at four o'clock in the morning, the advanced posts reported that a brisk cannonade was heard on the Tight, and soon after intelligence was received of a severe attack being made on the 4th .nu 5th corps. The first corps took up arres, and prepared for any event which could happen The prince of Ponte Corvo made the necessary dispo-Bitions ser offensive operations, in or er to mace a diversion when once the sire cealed in the right

"Gen. Frere, who commanded at the bridgehead of Spanden, reported at 9 o'clock, that 2 heads of columns were perceived on the roads of Mehlsach and Wormditt : the enemy advan ced with 10 to 12,000 foot, 3000 horle and 20 pirces of ordnance, posted some hattalions of light infantry on the banks of the Pailarge on the right and left of the tete de pont, and his fram theoters took post on the banks of that river, under cayer of the woods, which are on

the right bank. "The prince of Ponte Corvo ordered thereupon 6 battalions to march from Newark to Bautschendorf, and directed a the same time, gen. Gerard's brigade to advance from the camp at Corvenden, on the heights between Schloid ena-d. Spanden. The 63d regiment received orders also to support Spanden - The four regimentsofdragoons, under gen. Lahoussace, which joined soon after, were distributed in that line The 17th regiment was p fled in such a manner as to be able, on the enemy's first retrogade movement, to advance to the right bank. Whilk thele dispositions were carried into ex ecc: ion, the prince passed the line on horseback, and approached Spanden, in order to ascertain sbe enemy's views. The road which leads from Schlödlen to that willige, was rendered dangerous by he Russian flurp shooters, who were posted ou the right bank of the river, & licemed ready to attempt the passage - The prince or dered them to be dislo ged from the woods they occupied by grape that and how itzer fiells; but unfortunately, the pieces of ordnance, dellinca for that purpose, did not arrive in due time. The prince had proceeded to the bridge head, and given his orders to general Frere On his return he perceived the 17th regiment of dragoons taking a pointion under the fire of the Russian infantry He was desirous to poli it in a 1:f. dangerous place, but while he was approaching the regiment, his ferene highness was thruck by 2 musket ball, in the neck, under the right ear; the contusion was so violent that he teil forwards, with his head on the sa die - The mooner fer a moment, were ftruck with difinay; they thought their general in chief was killed; but this painful error did not last I ng; the prince raised his head again, and em loyed his

directed general Maisson chief of the general Man to convey his orders to the different generals; firenuously to maintain their positions. The prince's absence did not last ha fan hour. His wound b d'been scarcely bou dup, when he Tecerved a report that the enemy was attempting to crofs the river near Bourden, and immedi ately proceeded, with the 27th regiment of Adragonus; cothe heights of Deutschendorff Soon after, general Lapielle arrived, at the head of three regiments and a battalion of tight infantry, marched to the river to attack all who fliohld attempt to crois it. By the perseverance of these troops, the cremy's delign was frustrated: the prince thereupon received intelligence, that fresh troops of the enemy had made their appearance, and that the first 2 c lumns were advancing to carry the bridge-h ad by asstatif, lie erdered gen. Frere to hold out to the last extremity ; and, in case of need, to cause himself to be buried, with the 26th regt; of light Infantry, mider the ruins of the redoubt. Gen. Welfalle was, at the same time, directed to support general. Frere, and to fall upon the cere.

Thaining strength to inspire the foldiers to

avenge him. An exclamation of revenge was

their answer; and the prince was endeavoring

re arail himself of this savorable di position

of the troops, when the blood fireaming forth

from his wound, and the weakneis thereby oc-

easioned, compelled him to withdraw to a house

and get his wound bound up. He therefore

atty's ffanles. Gen. Maisson after reported to the brince, that the five Russan regiments had made an attempt to carry the bridge head by stault, but had been vigorously repulsed by the 27th togiment of light infantry, which kept its fire until the Rusians were within musker shot In consequence thereof the fire, supported by grape thot, became so destructive, that the encmy was compelled to retreat in disorder. He was pursued by the 27th regiment of dragoons beyond Wutpren. The surgeons say, that the prince's wound will not takemore than a fort-

might or three weeks to cure, and that he soon will be able to appear again at the head of his

ENGLANF LONDON, INT. 2. His majeffa speech, delivered last Friday by the lords commissioners, alluded in a curloway to molt of the topics which can become the subject of future debate in the ensuing thors lession, as it promises to e. The difformion of the late parliament, and the addresses consequent thereon the imbject of continental en-sagements, and the propriety of advancing inbuilted the dispersement with the Turks

and the subsequent failures at Conflahtinople and Rosetta; and finally, the renewal of the Committee of Finance, constituted its most prominentseatures. The range f hegieber as as extensive as the subject matter of the speech: the amendment however, went only to one single article, viz. the recent dissolution; the inconveniencies of which were insisted on by lord Grenville in the house of Peers, and by lord Howick in the house of commons, at great, length. These inconfrencies were, the loss of all bills, both public and private, the expences incident to which had been already in a great measure incurred; the want of an appropriation act for disposing of the money voted for the different services; the interruption given to the investigation of the unpleasant accounts from India; and above ail, the issolution of the Finance Committee, with regard to which lord Howick threw out a hint, "that some seels which had been developed in the report of the commissioners of military enquiry, might render a change in the members constituting it, necessary." This, at a latter period of the debate, brought forward sir Henry Midmay, who complained of the manner in which his character, and that of his friend Mr. S. Bourne, had been asper ed, and gave notice that he should this day move for an inquiry into the whole of the circumstances of the Moulsham contract.

The chancellor of the exchequer, in answer to lord Howick, stated that the remedies meant to be applied to the evils of which the noble lord complained; as that the fees attendant on private bills would be remitted by the known liberality of the officers of that house; that he himself meant to bring in a proposition tending to relieve the perions aggrieved, from the freth expence of bringing up witnesses; that several of the money bills contained appropria tion clauses in themselves; and that, finally, the proceedings of the last committee of finance might be handed over to the revived one; io that only a hill of indemnity would be necessary for ministers on account of their having taken upon themfelves to continue the provisions of the American treaty, which had expired since the diffolution.

The re-appointment of fo many infreding field fficere, at an expence of nearly 40,000l. a year, was complained of by lord Howick, who was replied to by Mr. Percival, with a reco mination of his lordship and his colleagues having nominated 300 furveyors of taxes, under s milar circumstances, whole appointment, however, never took piace. In reply to a warm attack made upon lord M.lville, by lord Milt in, who upbraided administration with "having recalled to his majoffy's councils, profligacy and corruption;" Mr. Dundas Saunders faid, that he th uld long si ce have moved to have he re so utions against his noble relative reconded, if he had not thought his acquittal by his peers equally valid. Being then called upon " to move,"he persisted in faying, that he held the acquirtal as tantamount to releinding the relo

The above is a brief abstract, exhibiting the leading points of the late protracted depate. The numbers that voted with the ministry, in the commons, were 350 and not 300, as was flated by mistake · so that the majority in that house was 195; and, in the upper house, 93.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WESTMINSTER.

Gentlemen-Next to the consciousnels of en deavoring sincerely to serve my country, nothing can be more pleasing to my mind than the public approbation of my endeavours. Accept

my grateful thanks. It the Same time forgive me for feelings something like despair of any good to the country, whilst I see the regular expences of corruption greatly exceed all the expences necessary for any war which we can be justified in pursuing . whilst I see attempts to delu le the pub ic mind by comparatively petty and insignificant inquiries into what is termed; peculation whilst those inquirers themselves think it not disho. nourable to seize greedily every opportunity of enriching themselves out of the public spoil, by any other means not termed by them pecula-

Such wre ched notions of public honor and honesty can afford no signal benefit to the public, nor can give us any suitable redress. They a pear to me to recemble the noti-if-of e tity entertained by the profittute, who boldly challenged any one to say, that she ever went out of the regiment. According to them, all with n the regiment, all wi hin the red book, is honorable and virtuous. And they insult us by declaring, that they have as good a title by the red book, as any of the people can have to the fruits of their in lustry, or to the inheritance of their ancellors; from which industry and from which inheritance, be it remembered, and from them alone, the red book itself takes every thing it has to bestow. So' that they pretend as good a right to all which they can contrive to take from us as we have to the re-

mainder-till they can take that tou. Gentlemen, figure to yourselves a gang of robbers, combined to plunder the peaceable and industrious inhabitants of several surrounding parishes, and agreeing amongst themselves to share the booty in such different proportions as the leader of the gang thall appoint to each. From time to time, it will happen, that some thief or other amongst them will purloin a part of the booty, and clandestinely appropriate to himself more than his appointed share. The purloiner is deteded; and the gang, with open mouths, exclaim against the atrocity- of cheating-the regiment: the only crime of the kind which they acknowledge to be fo. Would it not be ridiculous in these plundered parishes to take any part in such a dispute, and to divide themselves into firong parties, for the accusers or the accused? As long as the thieves in common take a'l they can seize, what is it to the plundered people who flizre the booty; how they fliare it; and in what proportions Ought they not rather to destroy the gang and abolish the combination ?

Such is my conception of the different corrupt ministers we have seen and their corrupt adherents; and, unless the public, with an united voice. mall loudly pronounce the abolition of the whole of the present systems of corruption, I must still continue to despair of our coun-

You, gentlemen, by this unparalleled election, have lately pronounced your sentiments; may your voice be echoed through the land.

In the mean time, though an individual is almost as nothing in the scale, I will carry with me your sentiments into the house of commons. And I know you that no rational endeavours of mine shall be omitted, to restore to my countrymen the undillurbed enjoyment of the fair fruits of their industry, to tear out the accurled leaves of that scandalous Red Book; and to being beek men's minds to the almost forgotten notions of the sacredness of private property which ought no longer to be transferred from the legitimate pollectors, by the corrupt yours of renal and mercentary combinations.

faithful to the interests of my country-and endeaver to prove my len your kealous repreten-

FRANCIS BURDETT.

American, Commercial Daily Advertiscr.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1807

It appears by an article from Ostrolenka, a place in the neighborhood of the former positions of the French army, that the late successful operations of Bonaparte were preceded by a period of the most undisturbed quietness, and that the grand army was in the most flourishing situation; the addition of the army that besieged Dantzick, and the return of most of the sick into the ranks, rendered the French forces prodigicusly formidable.:. The confidence of the soldiery was increased by the reduction of Dantzick, as the left wing of the army was thus protected from any attack which an English force might suddenly make. Late in May or early in June the earth was covered with verdure and the trees were in blossom, and a few days before the campaign opened the Russians had ceased entirely to harrass the outposts of the French, although both armies laid in sight of each other, with nothing but the small river of irnelew to separate them. It often happened, indeed, that the soldiers, and even the officers of the conflicting armies had interviews and friendly correspondence with each other, associating together in the most samilier manner. The French grand army occupied a line of 100 leagues in length, from the Banks of the Narew to the North Sea. When the snow disappeared the soldiers of the French army were industrious in searching all the fields near the highways; in these they made many discoveries of petatoes, pease, corn, rye, vegetables, &c. and some were so fortunate as to find money deposited in the earth for greater security. Rumors were affoat in the North of Europe, that Ronaparte had offer d conditions to the king of Prussia, with the stern declaration, if they were not accept d between the first of june and 15th of July his crown should be lost to him for ever. /Such a proposition tends to prove the determination of the conqueror to moviel the states of P. ssia on his own plan, and that it Frederick William be restor d at all by the French Emperor he must acknowledge him for his liege lord and conform to his policy A London journalist asserts, on what authority he does not say, that a formidable insurrection has broken out in Persia, headed by Been Sing, who is represented to be a man of extraordinary enterprize and courage, and is the p rson who, with 1000 Musselmen, oppos d the 74th and 78th British regiments at Paritrely, in 1804, during the war with Scindia, in whose service he then was. -He formerly held a command in the Persian army, but lest it in disgust at some n glect, and since the peace with the Mahrattas, has resided at Schiras, orga izing the rebellion which he now directs.

If this story be not of the same n ture as that rela ive to a revolut on at Constantinople, the probability is that this Been Sing is some desperado in he pay of Britain, whose ministry invariably resorts to intrigue and corruption to accomplish its ends. We cannot clearly perceive how the British journalists should have such a precise knowledge of the Persian rebel if they did not derive it from some circumstance connected with the operations of their own government. We should not be at all surprised to learn hereafter that Been Sing has been some ime in the pay of England, who, in conjunction with Russia has been long meditating designs upon Asiatic Turkey and the intermediate territories between that and the dominions of Great Britain in India; which can never be secure whilst the councils of the Porte and those of Schiras are under the influence of the French Emperor. As long as there is a probability that Bonaparte may lead his army towards the East against the En glish possessions in that quarter, the affairs of England there must be unsettled; and British policy will dictate to begin in time to secure themselves against the native powers, so as to render them, in case of a French invasion, incapable of alfording the invaders any efficient assistance. To effect this, a system of extermination must be adopted against the aboriginal nations of India, so as to leave them no alternative but death or unconditional submission to the regulations of their tyrants. How far the British could succeed in such an attempt is a question of difficult solution: From the jealousies and seuds of the native princes they have heretosore been enabled to gain an extensive footing in India. The Mahrattas are large and powerful states; their einpire extends from sea to sea across the peninsula of Hindostan, and from the boundaries of Agra northwardly to the river Kistna southwardly, include a tract of 1000 miles long and 700 bload: Their armies, composed principally of lighthorse, are formidable; and under French officers, with the genius of Bonaparte to direct them, the English have every thing to fear from their enmity, heightened as it must be by the cruelties exercised towards them by the government of the British in that country. The latter seem fully aware, indeed, that the greatest danger threatens them from the Mahrattas, and no doubt anticipate with tremulous appre-

officers of talents and renown stand the

dauger would be more accepta packed by

those veteran legions who have gained immortal glory (if war can afford real glory) on the plains of Marengo, and the fields of Austerlitz, Jena, and Friedland. Accordingly we find, I:om letters intercepted by the French from India, dated as far back as June 1st, 1806, that the British were somenting the germs of a fresh war with the Mahrattas, by threat ening to break the treaties of peace co 1cluded with them last year. If the leadin ; chiefs Holkar and Scindia could once be humbled, and their people completely. subjected to the English, the latter might be enabled to make some stand against a French invasion; but so long as those princes remain at the head of a numerous military force, ready to join any power to reduce their enemies the British, the English empire in the East will remain in a perilous situation, from their most interior possessions to the extremity of Cape Co-

The Baltimore Federal Gazette will positively lose its credit with its brethren in politics. Last evening it settled all the differences between this country and Great Britain in a very amicable manner, admitting, as highly probable, that the English ministry will grant all our de mands. This is directly in the teeth of the wise men in the East, who strenuously aver that Great Britain will never yield to the principle of flag protection. We are glad to find the Gazette convinced at last of the wisdom of our administration. For our own part, however, we must confess ourselves something more skeptical with respect to the conduct of Britain. There is too wide a difference between words and actions for the British ministry to be in earnest. They talk " peace and good will" in London, but act war and murder on the ocean and at the mouths of our bays and harbors. They may make a treaty, but their officers will violate it. And the case is, if they can restrain their officers and do not do it, they are guilty of treachery; and if they cannot restrain them, we had better make a bargain with the officers and let the government alone.

The address of Sir Francis Burdett, which we publish to-day, whilst it exposes in the plainest terms the deep rooted conruption of the British government, serves o prove that the freedom of opinion and t e severity of political criticism is indulg d in England in a manner heret store un xampled. When those in authority, who are sheltered by the power of the monarch, can be thus assailed with impunity, the prospect is auspicious for a volution at least, if not for better times to an a happy people. When the Red Book is called in question, royalty itself is implicated; and the incipient stages of the French revolution teach us how rapid the transition is from the crimes of a government to the king himself.---The present corruptions of the British monarchy cannot exist under the keenness of stricture exe aplified by Sir Francis B rdett; and with the annihilation of those corruptions the throne itself must totter, if not fall. The misdeeds which on a so mer occasion called forth the tremendous powers of an in-crutable Junius, are cyphers when compared to the crying sins of these times; and the constitution of Great Britain, tainted in all its parts, may, in the event, become a sacrifice to an indignant democracy.

The following sage conclusion is drawn by Mr. Relf, the Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette. The British may, possibly, try Love, try Berkely, 'ry Humphreys, or try Douglass. We know how they tried Whithy: And we have witnessed enough to know by vernacular experience, that the trial of a man whose cronies (the reader will pardon the vulgarism) are his judges, is just about as much a farce as Tom Thumb the Great, or the Munager in Distress :-

"From leveral articles in our late London papers, it appears, that it is contemplated to try capt. Leve, for insolent and unofficer-like conduct in the port of Charletton."

One may judge of the extreme sensibility of the British public with respect to the transactions of France, from the agitation which a few discharges of cannon along the French coast never fail to excite among them. Great alarm was manifeked in London the lafter end of June on account of some firing that took place on the French shores, which did not cease till the English government had ascertained that it was merrly a complimentary salute on the anniversary of the birth day of the Empress Jo-

Ominous.-The following article is copied from a London paper of June 25. Can the failure have been effected by Bonaparte's excluding decree? If it has, what failures would ensue from a similar policy on the part of the

United States of America!-" A Mercantile House, whose business is principally confined to the Manufacture and dealings in Yorksbire Cloathing, have stopped payment for a sum which, it is said, exceeds half a million sterling; they were engaged also in a Provincial Bank, which has also stopped

Bad enough for the British, if true.—The following article we copy from a Philadelphia paper of Wednesday last :-

" Capt. King of the sch'r Brutus, who arrived ar the Lazaretto yesterday, in 19 days from Laguira, informs that an express had arrived there from Lima, with an account of the re-capture of Monteviedo by the Spaniards."

FOR THE AMERICAN.

IT is in a country like ours, governed by a constitution founded on the just principles of equal rights, that every citizen feels the proud consciousness of bearing bensions the arrival of the day when his specific weight in the scale of the nation. those persecuted inhabitants of Asia shall; It is under the benign influence of such be led on to vengeance and victory by a constitution, that the great object of the secial compact is fully attained, that a fast nation is made to act with the expedity

such a nation that an interruption of Lis tranquility by the strong arm of a tyrisnnical neighbor, acts on every individual like an immediate encroachment on his private rights, and rouses the honest pride of vi lated independence to deeds of refer liation and repression. The events of the few preceding weeks bear testimony that such interruptions do happen, and the universal indignation consequent to them, by holding out to the admiration of the world, a brilliant example of national unanimity, incontestibly establishes the truth of my premises. But the necessity to make preparations to meet and repel such events, is no less certain than that they do take place; and the grateful pleasure, flowing from the observation of such preparation being made in every quarter of our country, i only to be felt in its refined excess by those, who, like the author of these remarks, have experienced the devastation and destruction. of revolutionary warfare, and who have witnessed the splendid victory gained by an oppressed people, acting in concerts over that nation, whose recent outrageous deportment has awoke to unimition the spirit of the American: A victory, recorded on the page of eternity, as having given birth to a great and important nation; every section of which on the present momentous occasion, acts with a sympathy, indicative of national union. One state is far from being delinquent; our city in particular, with honest exultation I write the fact, has entered with a patriotic ardor into the national concerns; has manifested an interest eminently laudable. Our neighboring plains are daily thronged with citizen-soldiers eager to interpose their breasts between danger and their country, and to effectuate whatever m v be the results of the courses of those enlightened men, delegated to administer the affairs of the government. A nation struggling to protect its letties, is a magnificent bject, at which angels may look down and admire! is a spectacle grateful to the heart of the Veteran! Among so many and so well organized volunteer corps as now do honor to our city, it may seem illiberal to select one as deserving of particular attention; but the author of these observations will take leave to indulge an old man's whim, and express the genuine gratification he exverienced a few day, since, on viewing unassemblige of youths, (among whom, he soon recognized many, i cluding their leader, whom he has traced in all their gradual steps from childhood to their present manly persons, and gazed in, from day to d. y as time stole on, with parental pleasure, as the rising defend rs of their country) animated with the glorious and virtuous sentiments of patriotism, ausociated into a corps of Hussars. Theirs is an association, which, as well from the nature of cavalry, as from the youthful vigor of its members, will be most likely to be summoned to the field on any sudden emergency, and, thefefore, most worthy of admiration and encouragement.-It is the one, in which, did not those infirmiti s entailed by exposure, during our former military contest, painfully remind me that the elasticity of youth is gone. and that I am now too old, I should enter with all that promptitude and ardor attendant on an ambition to be among the first to draw a sword in defence of my country. I consider it to be conducted on the most efficacious plan of instruction. in military evolutions, and with a spirit, which, if kept alive, will one day elevate it to the highest rank of eminence on the list of American Cavalay.

and uniformity of an individual. It is in.

The following observations form the preface to the 78th bulletin. They were originally suppressed by the editor of the Boston Centinel who has since thought proper to make them' public. If the facts be true the Russians could never have been sincere in their wishes for

"The negociations which were carried on last

winter, led to propolals which France could not,

by any means, accept. It was proposed to cun-

vene a General Congress of all the belligerent

Powers, the Turks alone excepted. Hussia

FABRICIUS.

would thereby have attained the end which the has in view, in the present war, without fliking a blow; that power, in its blind attachment to England, would thereby, as inconsiderately as ever, have supplied that Empire with fresh means to tyrannize in its interior; for even the conquest of Turkey, which the Cabinet of Petersburg must then have expedied on the part of France, could not have prevented it. After many months spent in preliminary negociation, it was at length agreed that all the powers at war should send Deputies to the Congress which was to be held at Copenhagen. This matter which by the proceedings of the enemies of France, had been involved in so many difficulties, while It might have been determined in three weeks time, had scarcely been settled, when they desired France to declare the fundamental principles on which the Congress were to negociate. The authors of the war had probably the intention to lay & Inare for France, and borrow from her answers fresh specious arguments for raising new outcries against the ambition of France, with which they are accustomed to tire Europe. They imagined not, by their captious demand, they should afford France fresh matters of triumph s but the magnanimity of the Emperor' NAPOLEon, destroyed all their hopes, by frankly declaring, that the basis of all future negociations, must consist in an absolute equality of all tho

" This answer was delivered without the least delay , it was neither equivocal nor extraverant, and forced the enemies of France to acknowledge that the opening of the Congress was no longer obbrusted by any impediment. They had scarcely declared this upinion, when the friends of the war caused the Russian array to advance from their cantonments, without confidering, that by this very measure they selemnly sequined france, in the years of all Europe, of the blood of mations, which was yet to be thed. The Empo-Top Nobileon had again : proyed decing four

Allies of both paities, and, that the latter

must mutually agree to a system of indepublic-