

"In time of war, a people imploring the aid of heaven in a just cause, should themselves be VIRTUOUS."

Mr. Hewitt

In the midst of uproar, and the confusion which commonly attends preparation for war, the humane heart is not unfrequently wounded by inferior distress. And at this moment, when every patriot is arming for battle, and the American pulse beats high for vengeance on the disturbers of our repose...

Sir, I attempt not to divert the public eye from the proper object; my countrymen are in laudable pursuit of a proper purpose; and I am no Sempronius, that would mar the great design. But in the name of humanity, and for the cause of justice, I would call on those who mix not in the war-like legions, assembling for a higher purpose...

Sir, you must have seen in the Evening Post a (partial) statement, of the villainy now practised by a "gang" of hardened wretches, who appear to be employed for the purpose of stealing young negroes. Just Heaven! is it not enough that the devoted sons of unhappy, bleeding Africa, should be torn from their homes and connexions...

In this city, where we justly boast of freedom and of ease, where the laborer receives the full pay for his diurnal toil, and asks no man in what manner shall I appropriate this? In this city, amongst the foremost on the list of American great towns, as to wealth, population, rights, and magnificence...

"It seems as if the allies mean to make a powerful diversion in the rear of the grand armies: this is precisely the share in the common operations which public opinion had assigned to your expedition; & this, as far as unprofessional men may have an opinion, appears to be the most proper post for an English arm."

"In the mean-while, it is said, that though the siege of Dantzic is carried on with unremitting ardor, still negotiations are on the carpet in East Prussia. Concerning the probable fate of Dantzic, opinions are very much divided; some maintain, the French assertion, that all communications cut off between the fortress and the sea, is an idle gasconade; that with the command of the sea it is easy to second the garrison in any sortie, and throw in supplies; and that, with so strong a garrison, all attempts to storm the fortress can bring only destruction upon the assailants; and the issue of the three-fold storm on the 29th favors this opinion."

"Others, however, assert, that the French can so fortify the banks of the Vistula, and all the avenues to the town as to give their works the strength of a fortification, which must itself be stormed before any relief can be afforded to the city; and this, no inferior force can attempt."

"All general remarks, however, are idle on a matter of mere local knowledge. The importance of Dantzic is so great, that there is no doubt equal force will be employed in the attack and in the defence. Nor are we to estimate the power of resistance which the town possesses in its fortifications and garrison only, but also the indefinite means of relief afforded by its nearly maritime position."

WARNING!

* The following is the article referred to by our correspondent.

LOOK TO THE VILLAINS!

Citizens of Baltimore, there is now in this city a gang of kidnappers, who, under the pretence of purchasing slaves, to be disposed

of in Georgia, are every night prowling the streets in order to decoy or take by force, the innocent and unsuspecting blacks (particularly children) who may be so unfortunate as to be met by them. To the writer's knowledge three attempts were made on Tuesday evening, the 21st instant, between 8 and 9 o'clock, to steal many negro boys in one neighborhood in Old-Town; two of these they endeavored to decoy by the offer of money, to go with them to a more private situation, where they could more safely use the force necessary to complete their villainous theft; in the other instance, they had the bold atrocity to throw a slip-noose at the head of a negro boy (no doubt with an intention of choking him into immediate silence, as it was in a thickly settled neighborhood) and would no doubt have succeeded in entrapping him had he not averted his head at that moment and made his escape. It is hoped that our citizens generally, and our police particularly, will be watchful, and endeavor to apprehend and bring to justice these base and cold blooded villains.

COPENHAGEN, May 12.

There is a rumour her that the king of Sweden, after leaving Stralsund will proceed further; and also that he is to have a conference with another monarch.

Baron Toll, the governor of Schonen, is to accompany his majesty to Pomerania; and Baron Wrede is to succeed baron Arnfeldt in his command. It is added that some Russians were expected at Stralsund from Memel.

Accounts from the Russian head quarters of the 2d May mention, that a heavy fall of snow had again rendered the roads impassable.

The duke de Biene had left Sweden and gone to the island of Rugen, where a select body of troops are to be raised.

The Swedish war minister, baron Cederstrom, has arrived at Stralsund, where he is inspecting the cavalry and artillery.

The king of Sweden was to leave Malmo yesterday to go to Stralsund. The royal family go to Stockholm.

The English ships of war Railleur and Benneth, are still lying in the sound, waiting for four other English ships of war, then to proceed into the Baltic, probably to Dantzic. They have no troops on board. It is reported that they expect to be joined by some Swedish vessels.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

BANKS OF THE ELBE, May 16.

"On Thursday marshal Brune left Hamburg, and it is believed that he will not soon return. The senate was about to hire for him a country house and garden not far from town; but the marshal intimated a desire that the contract should not be completed. He is gone for the present to Schweinfurt, and he has not left behind him at Hamburg more than two Dutch battalions. Brune will superintend the operations offensive and defensive, which will be made during this summer on the coasts of the Baltic, in Mecklinburg and Pomerania. The French are now employed in fortifying Rostock; and a large force is, unless reports are utterly false, to be collected upon the coasts of the Baltic. In the mean while the king of Sweden is said to have arrived at Stralsund with a part of the 6000 troops, succors, which the king of Prussia has found means to dispatch under Blucher and Tauenzien."

"It seems as if the allies mean to make a powerful diversion in the rear of the grand armies: this is precisely the share in the common operations which public opinion had assigned to your expedition; & this, as far as unprofessional men may have an opinion, appears to be the most proper post for an English arm."

"In the mean-while, it is said, that though the siege of Dantzic is carried on with unremitting ardor, still negotiations are on the carpet in East Prussia. Concerning the probable fate of Dantzic, opinions are very much divided; some maintain, the French assertion, that all communications cut off between the fortress and the sea, is an idle gasconade; that with the command of the sea it is easy to second the garrison in any sortie, and throw in supplies; and that, with so strong a garrison, all attempts to storm the fortress can bring only destruction upon the assailants; and the issue of the three-fold storm on the 29th favors this opinion."

"Others, however, assert, that the French can so fortify the banks of the Vistula, and all the avenues to the town as to give their works the strength of a fortification, which must itself be stormed before any relief can be afforded to the city; and this, no inferior force can attempt."

"All general remarks, however, are idle on a matter of mere local knowledge. The importance of Dantzic is so great, that there is no doubt equal force will be employed in the attack and in the defence. Nor are we to estimate the power of resistance which the town possesses in its fortifications and garrison only, but also the indefinite means of relief afforded by its nearly maritime position."

"To return again to local incidents. Yesterday a recruiting officer was shot, between the towns of Hamburg and Altona, for having raised recruits for England. The whole of the Dutch troops were present. The French have, in this instance, been able to terrify, by an act of severity, with-

selves, or compassion for the sufferer. The man was, in other respects, a worthless character."

FRENCH GRAND ARMY.

SEVENTY-FOURTH FOURTH BULLETIN.

Tinkenstein, 16th May 1807.

Prince Jerome, conceiving that the advanced works from Neist, along the Pillau, were an obstruction to the operations of the siege, ordered general Vandamme to destroy them. This general, at the head of the Wurtemberg troops, carried off these works in the night of the 30th April and 1st of May; put to the sword the enemy's troops that defended them, made 120 prisoners, and took 9 pieces of cannon. The captain Genie Deponthon and Prost, marched at the heads of the columns and gave proofs of great bravery. Lieutenants Hohendorf Cawer and Muller, have particularly distinguished themselves. On the second May, lieutenant general Caneater took the command of the Wurtemberg division.

It appears that since the arrival of the emperor Alexander at the army a grand council of war has been held at Bartenstein, at which the king of Prussia and the grand duke Constantine have assisted; that the dangers to which Dantzic was exposed have been the object of the deliberations of that council; that it has been acknowledged that two ways only remained by which Dantzic might be saved. The first in attacking the French army, by crossing the Passarge, and running the chance of a general battle; the issue of which, should it prove successful, would be to oblige the army to uncover Dantzic. The other by relieving the place by sea. The first operation appears to have been deemed impracticable, without exposing themselves to ruin and total defeat; and the plan for succouring Dantzic by sea was adopted.

Accordingly, lieutenant general Kaminski, son of the field-marshal, with two Russian divisions, forming eleven regiments, and several Prussian regiments, were embarked at Pillau. On the 12th, 68 transports, escorted by three frigates, landed the troops at the mouth of the Vistula, at the port of Dantzic, under the protection of fort Weischelmuende.

The emperor immediately gave orders to the marshal commanding the corps of reserve of the grand army to march from Marienburg, where his head quarters were, with the division of gen. Oudinot, in order to reinforce the army of marshal Lefebvre. He arrived by a single march at the same moment that the enemies army was disembarking. The 13th and 14th, the enemy made preparations for an attack, he was separated from the city by a space short of a league, but occupied by the French troops.

On the 15th he defiled from the fort in three columns. His project was to penetrate by the right of the Vistula: General of brigade, Schramm, who was at the advanced posts with the second regiment of light infantry, and a battalion of Saxons and Poles, received the first fire of the enemy, and kept them at cannon shot from Weischelmuende.

Marshal Lefebvre had directed his march to the bridge situated below the Vistula, and caused the 12th regiment of light infantry and some Saxons to cross over to the assistance of gen. Schramm. General Gardanne, charged with the defence of the right of the Vistula, had likewise supported it with the remainder of his corps. The enemy was superior, and the engagement was maintained on both sides with equal obstinacy.

Marshal Lannes, with Oudinot's reserve, was placed on the left of the Vistula, by which it was expected the enemy would defile, as appeared by their dispositions the preceding evening; but observing the movements of the enemy unmasked, marshal Lannes passed the Vistula with four battalions of Oudinot's reserve. The whole line, and the reserve of the enemy were routed and pursued as far as the pallisades; and at 9 in the morning, the enemy was blockaded in the fort of Weischelmuende. The field of battle was covered with dead bodies. Our loss amounts to 25 men killed and 200 wounded; that of the enemy is 180 killed, 1500 wounded, and 20 prisoners, in the evening, a great number of wounded was perceived, being put on board the shipping which successively sheered off to return to Konigsburg. During the action, the place made no sally, and contented itself with supporting the Russians by a brisk cannonade.

The enemy has witnessed this affair from the top of its tattered and half demolished ramparts. He has been dismayed at seeing the hope of relief vanish away. General Oudinot has killed three Russians with his own hand. Several of his staff officers have been wounded. The 12th and 2d regiments of infantry have distinguished themselves.

The particulars of this engagement have not yet been received at head-quarters.

The journal of the siege of Dantzic will show that the works are going on with equal activity; that the covered way is completed; and that they are busy in making preparations for the passage of the ditch.

As soon as the enemy heard that his maritime expedition had arrived before Dantzic, his light troops began to observe and harass the whole line from the position occupied by marshal Soult, along the Passarge, to the division of general Morand, on the Alle. They were received within musket-shot by the voltigeurs; they lost a great number of men, and retired faster than they came.

The Russians made also their appearance at Malga, in front of general Zayonchek,

and carried a Polish corps of observation, marched and overthrew them, killed sixty men, one colonel and two captains. They likewise presented themselves before the 5th corps, and insulted the advanced posts of general Gazan, at Willemborg. This general pursued them for several leagues. They attacked in greater earnest the tete du pont L'Omew of Daenzewo. The general of brigade Girard marched up to them with the 88th, and overturned them into the Naraw.

General of division, Suchet, came up, pursued the Russians at the point of the sword, and overthrew them at Ostrolenka, killed about 60 men, and took 60 horses. The captain of the 642, Lawrin, who commanded the grand guard, surrounded on all sides by the Cosacks, remained firm, and deserved being distinguished. Marshal Massena, who had mounted on horseback with a brigade of Bavarians, had occasion to be pleased with the zeal and deportment of his troops.

The same day, 13th, the enemy attacked general Lemarrois at the mouth of the Burg. That general had crossed that river on the 10th with a Bavarian brigade and a Polish regiment, had in 3 days caused tetes de pont to be constructed, and had bent his march towards Wilkowo, with the intention of burning the rafts on which the enemy had been busy these six weeks.

His expedition succeeded perfectly—the whole has been burnt; and in an instant this ridiculous work of six weeks was annihilated.

On the 13th, at 9 in the morning, 6000 Russians from Nur attacked gen. Lemarrois in his retrenched camp. They were received with musket fire and grape shot—300 Russians remained on the field of battle; and when gen. Lemarrois saw the enemy, who had arrived at the edge of the ditch, repulsed, he pursued them sword in hand. The colonel of the Bavarian 4th of the line, a brave soldier, has been killed; his death is generally lamented. The Bavarians had 20 men killed and 50 wounded.

The foliage begins to shoot forth. The season is like the month of April in France. The whole army is encamped by divisions in square battalions, and in wholesome positions.

These events of advanced posts have occasioned no kind of movements in the army. All is quiet at head quarters. This general attack on all our advanced posts, on the 13th, seems to have had for its object to divert the attention of the French army, in order to prevent its reinforcing the besiegers of Dantzic. This hope of relieving Dantzic by a military expedition will appear very extraordinary to every considerate military man, who knows the ground and the position occupied by the French army.

NEW-YORK, July 24.

Arrived, ship Phillipsburg, Leffingwell, 49 days from Loudeux. Left ship Harriot, Harlow, of Baltimore, and others.

Ship Nancy, Merton, 60 days from Liverpool.

Big Hamlet, Spencer, 71 days from the Isle of France. Sailed from Port Napoleon and Port Louis, 13th May, United States, Moore, of Baltimore, for Isle of Bourbon & Baltimore. Markets for American produce were lower at the Isle of France, than at New-York. Provisions are high, owing to the late hurricanes having destroyed their crops of maize and wrecked the vessels on the Madagascar coast sent for rice. Andian corn was 5 dollars per cwt. rice 10 dollars. Crops of coffee on the ground far from promising in either island.

The brig Charles, Peck, of Milford, from Dominque, Barbados, and 10 days from Nevis.

The schr. Harriot, Waite, 16 days from Grenada.

The sloop Julia-Ann, Bowen, of Providence, R. I. in 11 days from Havana. Left, brig Arkansas, Jones, from New-Orleans, put in in distress, to sail for New York, July 13.

The sloop Petsy, Clark, from Brandywine, (Del.) with powder, &c.

ANNAPOLIS, July 23.

By the commander in chief of the Militia of the state of Maryland.

GENERAL ORDERS.

WHEREAS the president of the United States, by his proclamation, dated at Washington, the second day of July, 1807, issued in consequence of the late outrage committed on our national honour, by the attack of the British ship Leopard on the Chesapeake, "for the avowed purpose of taking, by force, four seamen, previously ascertained to be native Americans," has required all the armed vessels, bearing commission under the government of Great-Britain, to depart immediately, and without delay, from the harbors and waters of the United States; and has interdicted the entrance of them, or any ships bearing commissions under the authority of the British government, into the said harbors or waters; and has forbid all intercourse with them, their officers or crews; and has prohibited all supplies, or aid, to be furnished them; and enjoined it on all persons bearing office, civil or military, under the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, with vigilance and promptitude, to exert their authorities, and be aiding and assisting, to carry the same proclamation into full effect; whereby it fully appears, that the president has determined to use all the means intrusted to him to enforce obedience to the same. I have therefore thought proper to issue the following

ORDER.

The commanding officers of divisions, brigades, regiments and extra battalions, residing in the vicinity of the Chesapeake and its waters, in the state of Maryland, will be vigilant in guarding against the vio-

lution of said proclamation, and prompt to repel every attempt to violate the same, within its limits, by the exercise of so much of the force under their respective commands as may be necessary for the occasion.

Given at the city of Annapolis, this 20th day of July, 1807.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

By the Commander in chief of the Militia of the state of Maryland.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The officers of the different corps commanding divisions, brigades, regiments and extra battalions, in this state, are hereby directed to make returns of the militia under their respective commands to the adjutant general, that he may be enabled to make his general return to the commander in chief, agreeably to the law in such cases provided, as soon as may be, (that the necessary information may be had to enable the commander to direct a draught, (should such a step be necessary,) but from the zeal and ardour of all our citizens on this occasion, under the existing circumstances of our country it is confidently hoped, that all parties will drop the curtain of oblivion over the unpleasant scenes of recrimination which have too long agitated the public mind; as the zeal of all attest, that neither were wanting in patriotism, when a like occasion should present itself to call it forth, and that as a band of brothers, all will unite in the cause of their common country, in promoting volunteer corps, as the pride of the citizens of Maryland would be highly gratified in having it in their power to present their quota, consisting of 5862 troops of that description, to the president of the United States, under the act of congress by which the requisition is authorized, and in the promotion of which we have no doubt of your co-operation to the utmost of your power.

Given at the city of Annapolis, This 20th day of July, 1807.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

POSTON, July 22.

The Secretary at War is taking measures to fortify New-York. Gen. Moreau attends him.

The Secretary at War is expected in this town daily. When he, the commander in chief, and Gen. Elliot, will take a view of the harbor, preparatory to its fortification.

Arrived, brig Federal George, Field, 8 days from Baltimore. Spoke nothing.

Brig Daniel and Mary, Foster, 39 days from Lisbon. Left at Lisbon, June 11, Friendship, of and for New-York in 8 days; Eliza and Katy, for Cadiz, in 9 days; William, of Boston, Alcant. 2; Eliza, of Plymouth, for Chetbourg; Commerce, of Plymouth; Atlantic, Cadiz, 3; Crawford, of N. York; Lydia, for Cadiz; Rover, of Amesbury; Venus, Bond; Warham, Charant, 2; Eliza, of Ipswich; Venus, Salem, in quarantine; Greyhound, of Boston, ditto, Spoke, July 15, lat 42 long 64, schr Charles, Lincoln, 31 days from Rochelle, for Boston.

Entered, schr. Triton, Babcock, Alexandria; Sally, Bradford, Norfolk.

Cleared, Vermont, Wassen, Norwalk; Mary-Benson, New-Orleans; Mary, Fidsay, Fairfield; Friendship, Blanchard, Portland; Gorham, Marshall, Baltimore; ship Golden Age, Remick, Havana; schooner Harmony, Hopkins, do; Two Sisters, Hea, Newfoundland; Joseph and Levi, Clements, St. Andrews; Concord, Domes, Windsor.

NEW-YORK, July 23.

The pilot-boat schooner Bold Eagle has lately been chartered and sent off with all possible dispatch by J. Beckman, navy agent of this city, under command of capt. Hull, brother to captain Hull of the navy, with sealed orders. It is said she is bound to Gibraltar, to call home the American squadron from the Mediterranean.

POSTSCRIPT.

At a late hour last night, we were favored by captain Clark, of the ship Walker, with a Halifax paper of the 7th inst. containing several interesting particulars of the late affair in the Chesapeake. We have only time to publish the following order of admiral Berkeley:

By the Hon. George Cranfield Berkeley, vice-admiral of the white, and commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels employed in the river St. Lawrence, along the coast of Nova-Scotia, the Islands of St. John and Cape Breton, the Bay of Fundy, and at and about the Island of Bermuda, or Somers' Islands.

WHEREAS many seamen, subjects of his Britannic majesty, and in his majesty's ships and vessels, as per margin (Bellesisle, Poltonna, Triumph, Chichester, Halifax, Zenobia cutter) while at anchor in the Chesapeake, deserted and entered on board the United States frigate the Chesapeake, and openly paraded the streets of Norfolk, in sight of their officers, under the American flag, protected by the magistrates of the town, and the recruiting officer belonging to the above mentioned American frigate, which magistrates and naval officer refused giving them up, altho' demanded by his Britannic majesty's consul, as well as the captains of the ships from which the said men had deserted. The captains and commanders of his majesty's ships and vessels under my command, are therefore hereby required and directed, in case of meeting with the American frigate Chesapeake at sea, and without the limits of her United States, and to require to search his ship for the deserters from the before-mentioned ships, and to proceed and search for the same; and if a similar demand shall be made by the American, he is to be permitted to search for any deserters from their service, according to the custom and usage of civilized nations, on terms of peace and amity with each other.

Given under my hand at Halifax, Nova-Scotia, the 1st day of June, 1807.

Signed, G. C. BERKLEY. To the respective captains and commanders of his majesty's ships and vessels on the N. American station.