M. I. et R. mon Chef supreme en ce pays—j'avais ou la commodite de le faire.

Je profiterai de votre goellette, pour les envoyer a notre Ambassadeur, un officier de mon vaisseau, va recevoir l'ordre par ecrit de lui remettre, et les hommes, et les papiers. Je n'y mettrai pas d'autre garde, persuade, Messieurs, que vous etes bien convaincu, ainsi que nous autre, que, la justice seule a le droit de punir les hommes lorsquils sont convaincu, d'avoir manque aux loix: En consequence, Mons. le lieutenant Hareng, va partir avec vous, pour cette mission.

J'ai l'honneur de vous saluer
Avec consideration.
KROHM.

[TRANSLATION.]
Patuxent River, on board, 30th Aug. 1807.

HIACINTHE KROHM, captain of a ship of the first rate, officer of the Legion of Honor, Commandant of the Patriot, and of the French fleet in the Chesapeake.

Captain Calhoun,

The men you demand are indeed on board of my ship in irons. I should have sent them yesterday morning to his excellency the minister plenipotentiary of his imperial and royal majesty, my commander in this place, if I had had the conveniency.

I shall take advantage of your schooner to send them to our ambassador. An officer of my ship will have written orders to deliver both the men and papers. I shall take no other precaution, persuaded gentlemen that you are as well convinced as we are, that justice alone has the right of punishing men who have been convicted of having transgressed the laws. In consequence, lieut. Hareng will accompany you in this mission.

I have the honor to be, &c.
Signed,
KROHM.

Patuxent River, 30th Aug. 1807.
Commodore Krohm,
Sir,

The officer of the Patriot, and the pirates now confined on board that ship, shall be received on board the schooner Experiment, and conveyed to Baltimore, with all possible dispatch, where the prisoners will be delivered to his imperial majesty's minister, Gen. Turreau.

I have the honor to be,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES CALHOUN jun. Lieut.
Independent Company, 5th Reg.
Maryland Militia.

Baltimore, Sept. 1st, 1807.
CAPTAINS S. & J. STERRETT,
Gentlemen,

I have received and read with much satisfaction your report of the 31st ultimo.

The alacrity with which you volunteered your service on this occasion, while it affords another proof of the spirit and patriotism of the volunteers composing the 5th regiment, entitle you to the praise and esteem of your fellow-citizens.

As your colonel, I pray you to accept for yourselves and the members composing your companies, my best thanks, and the assurance that I shall ever hold in grateful remembrance, conduct so honorable to the whole corps.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN STRICKER.

BRITISH INSOLENCE.

"*Schoodic, (Me.) July 20.*

"MR. PRINTER,

"I hasten to inform you of a most aggravating circumstance which happened here this day. The schooner Eliza, commanded by captain James Meagher, bound from this place for Boston laden with lumber, on passing down the river was boarded by captain Schreugman of the English brig Isabella, who demanded a man, whom he said had deserted his vessel. On being told by captain M. that he had no men on board but his own, and those he should not spare, the English captain flew into a violent passion, and said he had an armed boat, which would be along side directly, and take them by force; he observing but little attention paid to what he said, declared he would bring the schooner to an anchor, and went forward for that purpose. At this instant we observed a long boat full of men, armed with muskets, at a small distance from the schooner, at which every man on board (consisting of eight, passengers and crew) armed themselves with handspikes, &c. (there being but one musket on board) and forbid their coming along side. Seeing we were determined the boat left us, and made the best of her way to the brig. The English captain then said he would remain on board the schooner, and go to Eastport (about 30 miles down the river) where he hoped to fall in with the English cutter, and by her assistance obtain the man—but after going about 15 miles, he seemed to repent and wished to be sat a-shore—which was done. The brig was a merchantman. What the event of such insults will be, we leave the public to conjecture.

"A PASSENGER."
(Eastern Argus.)

New York, Sept. 1.

Captain Bourne, who left Montevideo on the 23d of June, informs us, that the British fleet with a reinforcement, under admiral Murray, from the Cape of Good Hope, consisting of 5000 troops, sailed from Montevideo two days before the Whampoa, for Buenos Ayres, for the purpose of re-taking that place which they expected to accomplish with very little trouble.

The whole force was said to consist of 10,000 men, under the command of general Whitelocke.

The following articles are taken from a file of Montevideo papers to the 20th of June, with which captain Bourne has favored the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser.

MONTEVIEDO, JUNE 13.

Head-quarters, Montevideo, June 10, 1807.

Last night a dispatch was received by his excellency, Lt. Gen. Whitelocke, from Col. Pack, commanding the troops at Colonia, with the important and gratifying intelligence, that he had obtained a complete victory, over the Spanish army, consisting of upwards of 2000 men, under the command of Col. Elio, and strongly posted at St. Pedro.

The enemy had his front and flanks strongly secured by a deep and marshy river, and defended by six pieces of cannon. The difficulties of the position were, however, overcome by the bravery of the British troops, consisting only of 950 men; and they completely succeeded in routing the enemy, with the loss of 120 killed, and a great many wounded, leaving in our possession, a standard, 6 pieces of ordnance, near 300 stand of arms, with a quantity of ammunition and ordnance stores, and 105 prisoners.

The second in command, Lt. Col. John Baptisma Raymond, 1 major, 2 captains, and 2 lieutenants are among the prisoners.

The British in this affair, had only 2 men killed, and 23 wounded. But we are sorry to add, that major Gardner and assistant surgeon Turner, were slightly wounded by the explosion of an ammunition cart, after the action was over.

JUNE 20.

The fleet expected from England has not yet arrived.

On Tuesday last a flag of truce arrived at this place from Buenos Ayres, we understand that he brought letters to his excellency the commander of the forces, proposing the exchange of a few prisoners of war; but that the offer was rejected; the terms of the capitulation entered into with major gen. Beresford not having been complied with.—The bearer of the dispatch from the other side of the river, had no doubt different motives for his journey to this place, and he was without hesitation placed in a situation to have occular demonstration of our force and of the use about to to be made of it.

LONDON, JULY 8.

A Lisbon Mail arrived yesterday morning, the letter by which we lament to say, mentions the shock of an earthquake to have been felt at Lisbon on the 6th ult. It took place about four o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted about twelve seconds. It was felt on board the Lively frigate, about 8 leagues off the rock of Lisbon. The following is a letter received from a gentleman resident at Lisbon:

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated July 12.

"At four o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday last, the 6th instant a shock of an earthquake was felt here, of very much more force, and longer continuance, than has been experienced since the dreadful one in the year 1755. In all parts of the city and suburbs the houses were abandoned, and the inhabitants on their knees, & the greater part in the most piteous and lamentable tones supplicating the Divine Mercy. The universal impression was, that a shock so alarming would be presently followed by others more fatal, and while some with a pious resignation awaited the expected crisis, others gave way to frantic despair and nothing could exceed the general horror. Happily, however, it terminated with the first shock. The dread which it excited caused great numbers to leave the city and to pass that night in the open fields, but an undisturbed tranquility continued, which in the course of the next day restored order and dispelled the agitation which more or less every one suffered. The prevailing opinion is, that there were two shocks so instantaneously connected, as to be in effect the same as one. They were preceded by a terrific subterraneous noise, such as thunder might be supposed to produce, if pent up within the bowels of the earth; and when the shock commenced, its violence gave repeated and perfectly visible motion to every building in the city. I have conversed with several who were living here when the great earthquake happened which destroyed Lisbon in 1755, and they all agree that the violence of that did not exceed this, but it was of much longer continuance, and many times repeated. Had this lasted two seconds longer, half Lisbon would have been in ruins. As it is, there are few houses that do not exhibit some proof of its effect, though, except some old dwellings that were thrown down, and which caused two deaths, and several fractured limbs, the injury has not been great. The convents and churches have suffered most. The house we occupy is uncommonly strong, with walls two feet and a half thick, but it is shattered from one end to the other, more or less, and in some parts the fractures extend from top to bottom. The ships in the river experienced a sensation similar to what is felt when striking & passing over a ridge of rocks.

"According to the best authentic opinion as to its duration, it lasted from seven to ten seconds. Doctor C——— and Mr. M———, at the distance of two miles from each other, are enabled to speak with tolerable certainty, from the circumstance of their having observed that the shock continued during the whole time they were running from their chambers into the street which each of them had reached before it subsided.——They supposed about two seconds to have elapsed before they quitted their seats, and they have ascertained, by subsequent and repeated experiments, that they could not have been less than five seconds in getting down stairs.

"It was equally felt at Cintra, and at Mafra, where the royal family were. The princess who possesses great fortitude and presence of mind, snatched up her infant, and ran with it into the garden; the Prince Regent sunk under the alarm, and remained insensible for a considerable time.

"Of the many shocks that have been felt here since the year 1755, two only have been distinguished as materially alarming; but neither of them are considered by any means either in point of violence or duration, equal to that of which I write.

"A subsequent shock, but of so slight a nature as not to be felt by the generality of the people, is ascertained to have occurred about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 10th inst. It was felt more sensibly at Mafra and other places than here."

[We copy the following article, from the Newcastle Chronicle of July 11, as an evidence that in England the 78th Bulletin from the French Grand Army has been substituted instead of the 79th and that the latter has been suppressed. As this Bulletin contains the particulars of the battle of Friedland, and will possibly never appear in the English papers, we wait with some anxiety for the next short arrival from France, that we may be enabled to lay this interesting document before the readers of the Mercantile Advertiser.]

Postscript to the Newcastle Chronicle of July 11

We have received the French papers to the 31st, and Dutch to the 6th, which completely dissipate the speculations lately indulged in, as to the operations on the continent. The Russians appear to be totally discomfited in the battle of Friedland. The 79th bulletin, dated Wahlau, the 17th of June, contains a detail of the events of that disastrous day, in which, on the anniversary of the battle of Marengo, Bonaparte with an extraordinary accumulation of good fortune, has gained a victory not less important. The loss of the Russians from the 5th up to the 14th, is estimated at 60,000 killed, wounded and prisoners. Bonsparte pursued his victory with unusual rapidity, and on the 19th his headquarters were at Tilsit, on the Niemen. Marshal Soult entered Koningsberg on the 16th, and got an immense booty, and 160,000 stand of arms, some of which it is said, were not unloaded from the ships. But the most important result is, that the emperor of Russia, in consequence of the irretrievable defeat his army sustained on the 14th proposed an armistice, which was agreed to. It is not to be broken without a month's notice. In the mean time the French army secures a position, of which the Nieman is the principal boundary and barrier. This armistice is for the express purpose of giving time for the negotiation of peace, which it is very probable will speedily be concluded. The king of Prussia was not included in this armistice, except that he had five days to conclude one for himself.

These events were announced at Berlin on the 28th, by general Clarke:—"An armistice was concluded on the 22d inst. between Russia and France. One of the articles mention, that hostilities shall not commence till a month after notice shall have been given. The French and Prussian armies are to conclude a separate armistice within the interval of the five following days. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and his Majesty the Emperor of the Russians, are immediately to nominate plenipotentiaries, to negociate the great work of peace. An exchange of prisoners will take place immediately.—The limits of the French and Russian armies, during the armistice, shall be from the Curist Haff, the Phalweg of the Nieman, and from the left bank of that river up to the mouth of the Arama, at Stakbin, and pursuing the course of that river to the mouth of the Rubra in the Narrew, and from thence ascending to the left bank of the Narew by Tylyczyrn, Surasz, Narew, to the frontiers of Prussia and Russia.—The limits in the French Nebrung are to be the Nyweg.

After the people had brought themselves to believe that the French were beaten in the battle of the 14th, this intelligence produced a most gloomy sensation. It is now clear that the Continent is at the feet of Bonaparte, and in all probability we shall be left to prosecute the contest alone. Every man's feelings are now sufficiently touched by this melancholy prospect.

Thus is Prussia annihilated, and Russia shut up within her own frontier. Sweden must no longer attempt to swagger, or Denmark to temporise. Perhaps at this very moment their final answers have been exacted, and our expeditions exposed to the mere chance of being enabled to return in safety!—The political atmosphere is gloomy beyond all former example!

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

EDITORIAL ADDRESS.

In the early part of June the Editor intimated his purpose to retire from the establishment of the National Intelligencer, and invited the offers of individuals disposed to enter on its superintendance. His principal inducement, for taking this step, was a regard to the general state of his health, which had been, in no small degree, affected by the incessant occupation required by his situation. At the time this purpose was avowed, it was accompanied by a determination not to suffer the establishment, on any account whatever, to pass into hands, either unfriendly to the great political principles uniformly advocated by the National Intelligencer, or incompetent to its management. For although the period was, almost without a precedent, peaceful and prosperous, it was obvious that, as all nations are exposed to vicissitudes, a profound calm might be succeeded in the political, as it frequently is in the physical world, by a storm that would call for the exercise of all the talents and virtues of the friends of principles, which seem to be exclusively confided to the safe keeping of the United States. In advocating these principles, and defending those who have been the most distinguished in supporting them, the Editor lays no claim to merit on the score of talent. He does, however, lay claim to the virtue of fidelity; to a sincere belief both in the superiority and feasibility of republican government, and in a firm determination to contribute whatever is in his power towards its maintenance. However weakly, therefore, he may defend, it is impossible for him to betray this great cause.

But a short time elapsed, from the time of his making known his purpose, before a totally unlooked for aggression on the national rights occurred, which threatened to disturb the peace of the country, and seemed not unlikely to be the prelude of times in which the sincerity of principle would be exposed to an unusually severe ordeal, and which would claim from every citizen the best exertion of his faculties. This invigorated the resolution, originally formed, not to surrender the establishment into hands on whom the fullest reliance could not be placed.

A considerable time has since passed without any offer being made, which has been considered satisfactory on this ground. The Editor, has, therefore, determined to continue to superintend the National Intelligencer. In communicating this intention to the public, he has only to observe that the same principles, which have hitherto guided the discharge of his Editorial duties, remain unshaken, and from which it is his pride never to have swerved. Every conviction of his understanding has increased his attachment to them; and his purpose to defend those measures which are the best calculated to preserve them inviolate. He conscientiously believes the existing administration have uprightly and wisely discharged their duties. He is, therefore, the friend of that administration, and whatever new dangers may environ them, from the injustice of foreign powers, or from internal machinations, he shall view in the light of new motives to exertion.

Looking forward to the ensuing session of Congress as probably one of the most interesting since the era of the present government, he has exerted himself in making arrangements, which he trusts will render the National Intelligencer the full and faithful organ, as well of the proceedings of the government as of the public sentiment. With this view, and to relieve himself from a burthen peculiarly oppressive when united with other duties, he has engaged the services of MR. JOSEPH GALES, JUN. an able Stenographer, who, with the additional aid contemplated to be furnished by one of the first Stenographers in America, will, it is expected, be fully competent to presenting a comprehensive and faithful statement of the Debates. This arrangement will leave the Editor more time, than would otherwise be at his disposition, for conducting the other departments of the paper, and particularly for the notice of such points as may during the session require elucidation or comment.

More regard will likewise be paid to the mechanical management of the paper. For some time past, the Editor has had to regret the necessary use of an inferior paper, and of a press somewhat out of repair, from his inability immediately to retrieve at the City of Washington the disappointment experienced in these respects. He has, however, entered into a new contract for the supply of a better paper, and there are already on the water on their way from Philadelphia, a New Press and fount of letter. He thus flatters himself with being able to make the National Intelligencer before the sitting of Congress, not only worthy of the patronage which it now enjoys, but likewise of an extended subscription.

The great additional expences which will be incurred render it indispensible that Subscribers should be punctual in their payments. It is, therefore, expected that every new Subscriber advance five dollars, the price for a year, at the period of subscription, and that the existing subscribers pay off their arrears and make the necessary advance before the opening of the session. Should this circumstance not be attended to, the transmission of the papers must be discontinued. Subscribers will recollect that subscriptions cannot be received for less than a year, and that the postage of letters must be paid.

The trial of Aaron Burr for treason, as stated in our last, has been arrested by the decision of the court. Of the soundness of this decision it is premature to speak, as it is not yet given to the public, and may possibly present views of the subject which have not suggested themselves to any other mind beside that of the Chief Justice. At such an arrestation of the ordinary course of justice, the unlearned world are, it is true, lost in astonishment. It is, however, but fair to wait for the reasons on which the opinion is founded. But it is not premature to express our regret that the full disclosure of a plot, which there is every reason to believe was of the most gigantic and alarming character, has been thus smothered at the very threshold. Is the immense volume of testimony, now accumulated at Richmond, and which will never hereafter, perhaps, be elsewhere collected, to be closed for ever? Of one hundred and thirty five witnesses but fifteen have been examined; and of these fifteen but a few have said any thing of the direct agency of Burr. The moment he was pursued into the states of Ohio and Kentucky, and the territories, the disclosure is arrested—by whom? By Aaron Burr and his counsel—and the arrestation, although strenuously opposed by the counsel for the United States, is sanctioned by the court. The question forcibly presents itself—are the nation to have the door shut against that mass of testimony, which is expected from Wilkinson and the other witnesses summoned? Are they still to grope in the dark on points of vast importance, which deeply implicate persons and things, and which have keenly excited the sensibility of the whole country. Is suspicion still to keep possession of the judgment seat, and usurp the authority alone due to truth? These are considerations, which, we will venture to predict, will most powerfully influence the public mind. The people will enquire to whom they are indebted for the suppression of facts so anxiously desired by them. They will naturally enquire why they were suppressed by Mr. Burr, unless he dreaded their disclosure; they will enquire what reasons an innocent man could have for suppressing the truth.

In the strictures, offered from time to time in this paper, an honest effort has been made to enlighten the public mind on the interesting events which have recently electrified the union.—In doing this a scrupulous regard has been paid to truth. No fact has been stated, not believed to be strictly true, and no argument urged that was not considered sound. The crisis seemed to call no less for temper than decision; and, accordingly, while a firm tone has been maintained, a guarded circumspection of language has likewise been observed. This ought to have disarmed party spirit of its malignity; particularly on an occasion which loudly called for harmony and concert. The expectation has been partially realised, and we have beheld with pride a large portion of the federal party cordially coalescing with their democratic brethren in inculcating becoming sentiments and supporting proper measures. While, however, this just tribute is cheerfully paid, we are sorry to add that in some parts of the union a mournful contrast has been presented. Our painful reflections are aggravated by the fact that these unbecoming sentiments have been principally cherished in the cradle of revolutionary liberty. It was in Boston that the fire of liberty first burned, perhaps, with the brightest lustre. Who would have imagined that in the same spot we should have found the apologists of British injustice? But alas! a Hancock and an Adams are no more; and their places are supplied by men of degenerate principles. Wealth, rapidly accumulated, has smothered the sacred flame, and has blunted that noble sensibility which at the era of our independence felt so poignantly for its country's wrongs.

Disaffection to the government seemed paralised at the news of British outrage throughout the continent, until the political junto which rule that town issued their mandate. Thence has issued a copious stream of personal detraction, local abuse, and impure political principle, by which misrepresentation has been widely spread through the country. At a moment when all personal considerations were merged in a regard for the public good, when the olive branch was held out by the friends of the government to their opponents, when the essential interests, if not the existence of the nation imperiously called for union, as the best evidence and pledge of strength, the prints of that place have teemed with criminations of the goverenment, with apologies for British wrongs, and with assiduous efforts to weaken the confidence of the nation in its resources against an enemy in case of actual hostilities. If there be treason without the commission of an overt act, this is treason. The worst which the perpetration of legal treason can do is to overturn a government by force—and is not that conduct as criminal, which, by holding forth to an enemy the prospect of impunity, be its outrages ever so shocking, and which, by instilling among the people a mean idea of their power, tacitly recommends submission to injustice, renders the nation the abject slave of a foreign power, & thus as effectually overthrows its independence as the most successful treason! But we forbear. These observations have been extorted by the dis-

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