NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

VOL. VII. | WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. | No. 1061.

FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM | MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1807. | PAID IN ADVANCE.

Charleston, July 11.

At a meeting of the Second Battalion of the Charleston Regiment of Artillery, held on the 8th of July, major Bowles in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we view with the utmost indignation and abhorrence, the violation of our neutrality, of every principle of humanity, and of the acknowledged laws of civilized nations, committed by a squadron of armed vessels of the British king, in their base and cowardly attack upon the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, near the Capes of Virginia, on the 22d of June last, when it was known that she was not in a situation for defence, and could not possibly be apprehensive of danger, as the two nations were at peace, and she was approached under the insidious appearance of friendship.

Resolved, That as this British squadron acted under the express orders of a high naval commander, we cannot but believe that its unwarrantable and treacherous conduct is sanctioned by the British government, and may result in a rupture between our country and that nation; and that therefore it becomes our duty to hold ourselves in readiness to avenge the blood of our murdered fellow citizens, and the insulted dignity of our country.

Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in the wisdom and firmness of the government; and that we respectfully wait its decision, as to the measures proper to be pursued at this important crisis; hereby pledging our honors as citizens and as soldiers, to aid and support with our lives and our fortunes, whatever means it may adopt to chastise foreign aggression, and maintain unimpaired, the honor and independence of our country.

Resolved, That col. Stevens, commandant of our regiment; and major Bowles of our battalion; be requested to transmit to the President of the U. States, these resolutions.

T. BOWLES, *Chairman.*

Attest

CONRAD J. GRAESAR, *Secretary.*

COL. RUTLEDGE transmitted to the President of the U. States, by yesterday's mail, the following resolutions of the Officers of the 28th regiment. They were accompanied by the resolves of the Columbia Volunteers:

At a meeting of the officers of the 28th Regiment, attached to the 7th Brigade of South Carolina militia, held at the Planters' Hotel, on the 14th of July, 1807, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

THAT we most sincerely and cordially participate of the laudable indignation, and just resentment, which have been so universally excited in the minds of our fellow-citizens, by the late unexpected, and undeserved attack, made upon the U. States frigate Chesapeake, by the British ship of war the Leopard, commanded by captain Humphries, one of a British squadron, and the consequent massacre of a number of our fellow citizens; who not apprehending, were not prepared for defence against such aggression—

Resolved, That we deem this deliberate and unpalliated outrage, to be totally inconsistent with a state of amity, and in direct violation of the laws of nations, and highly derogatory to the true interest, and essential dignity of the U. States.

Resolved, That we entertain full confidence, that the government of the U. States, will speedily pursue the most spirited, energetic, and firm measures, for avenging, and obtaining adequate satisfaction, for so enormous an injury, and we pledge ourselves to support those measures with our lives and fortunes, and to afford our services, whenever, and wherever, so just and honorable a cause may make them requisite.

Resolved, That the commanding officer of the 28th regiment, be requested to transmit to the President of the U. States a copy of these resolutions; and that they be published in the Gazettes of this city.

PAUL S. H. LEE,
Adj. 28th Regt. 7th brigade.

At a meeting of the *THIRD TROOP CHARLESTON LIGHT DRAGOONS*, held at the Planters' Hotel, on Saturday evening the 11th inst. the following resolves were unanimously agreed to:

The members of the Third Troop, First Squadron, Eighth Regiment of cavalry, feeling in unison with our fellow-citizens, that just indignation which at this momentous crisis pervades every American breast, have unanimously adopted the following resolutions—

That we approve of, and fully adopt, the resolutions entered into at the Town Meeting of the 8th inst. and we pledge ourselves, to the utmost of our abilities, to give our aid in carrying them into effect.

That we hold ourselves prepared to aid the general government with our lives and fortunes, whenever the executive shall deem it necessary to require our services; and that a copy of these resolves be transmitted to our commander lieut. col. J. Walter, with a request to transmit the same to the general government, as speedily as possible.

WM. WIGHTMAN, Capt.

Test JOHN GYLES, Sec.

At a meeting of the Members of the *SECOND TROOP OF CHARLETON LIGHT DRAGOONS*, in the first squadron 8th regiment of cavalry, held on Tuesday the 14th of July inst. Captain JOHN GEDDES, in the chair—The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That having received undoubted information of the violation of our neutrality and national honor, by the wanton attack made by his Britannic Majesty's armed ship the Leopard, on the U. States frigate Chesapeake, when unprepared for resistance, and cruelly murdering our citizens—we view such conduct as an outrageous violation of the laws of nations and meets our marked and most unequivocal disapprobation.

Resolved, That we entertain the highest confidence in the government of the U. States; and as this outrage upon humanity, and the laws of nations, may be considered as a declaration of war on the part of G. Britain, and feeling upon the present occasion the same sentiments which so generally pervade this community: We, the officers and members of the Second troop, agree to cooperate with the rest of our fellow citizens, in the most vigorous measures to obtain reparation for the injuries and wrongs sustained by our nation, from the government of G. Britain—and for this purpose we solemnly pledge ourselves as citizen-soldiers to be ready whenever called upon, with our lives and fortunes to oppose invasion, and protect and maintain to the utmost of our power, the honor, dignity, and independence of the U. States.

Resolved, That major Rouse, commanding the First Squadron of cavalry, be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and to his excellency Charles Pinkney, governor of this state.

JOHN GEDDES, Chairman.

(Test) DAVID CHALMERS, Sec.

At a meeting of Capt. O. Clifford's company of Volunteer Light Infantry, on Saturday, July 18th, in Leesburgh, the following resolutions were entered into:

1st. That as republicans, we feel an injury done, by any foreign nation, or any individuals thereof, to a citizen of America, as done unto ourselves, and an indignity offered to our government as offered to ourselves.

2d. That though ardently desiring peace with all nations, yet sensible, that patience under repeated insults would but procure their multiplication and continuance, we are ready to exchange our domestic comforts for the toils and dangers of the camp, when the blood of murdered citizens, the voice of violated liberty, or the insulted honor of our country calls.

3d. *Resolved*, That we feel it inglorious and unworthy the character of freemen to be *inactive* under the late insult offered to our independence, assault upon our citizens and subsequent menaces from the British ships of war in the Chesapeake and Hampton roads.

4th. That, therefore, we whose names are annexed do pledge our lives and honor to aid in repelling all such unwarranted and unprovoked aggression, and will pray his excellency the governor of Virginia to accept our services as volunteers in defence of our national rights.

Strayed or stolen from the commons of this city about the 1st of June last, a dark bay horse, about 14 hands high, a white star in his forehead, and branded on the near shoulder, as well as recollected, with the figure of a heart. When rode he is sometimes accustomed to pant, having been broken winded by going in the stage. A reward of eight dollars will be given to any person who will return the aforesaid horse to me in this city.

ROBERT BRENT.

Washington, July 28th, 1807—9t

ELIAS B. CALDWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HAS removed his Office, to the house lately occupied by Mr. Law, on Capital Hill.
Washington, July 26—tf

Female Biography.

In the Press, and will speedily be published,

By R. C. Weightman,

AT HIS BOOK-STORE (late Daune's) CITY OF WASHINGTON,

FEMALE BIOGRAPHY,

Or Memoirs of Illustrious and Celebrated Women of all ages and countries, in three volumes 8 vo.

BY MARY HAYS.

Price to subscribers SIX DOLLARS in boards or SEVEN DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS, handsomely bound and lettered.

☞ Subscriptions for this interesting and important work received at Weightman's Bookstore.

July 29—3t

Foreign Intelligence.

SEVENTY-FIFTH BULLETIN
OF THE
GRAND ARMY.

Finkenstein, May 18.

The following are the details of the 15th:

After 2 in the morning gen. Schramm was in action covered by the redoubts constructed near the fort of Werschelmunde. He had the Polish troops on his left, the Saxons in his centre, the 12th regiment of light infantry on his right, and the regiment of Paris for a reserve.

The Russian lieut. gen. Kamenski sailed from the fort at day break.—After an action of 2 hours, the arrival of the 12th regiment of light infantry which marshal Lefebvre sent to the left bank, and a Saxon battalion, decided the affair. Of the brigade of Oudenot only a single battalion could engage.

The 300 Saxons gave way—an extraordinary circumstance, and which must be the result of some machinations; for the Saxon troops, since they were joined to the French, have always conducted with bravery; this unlooked for circumstance put the 1st regiment of the Bavarian line in a critical situation—it lost 150 men who were made prisoners and beat a retreat which, nevertheless, was conducted without disorder. The enemy retook the village of Couh.

Our loss has been trifling—a Polish colonel, M. Paris, was killed—the loss of the enemy is more than we thought; 900 Russian bodies have been interred; the loss of the enemy cannot be less than 2500 men. At present the enemy does not move, but appears extremely circumspect behind their fortifications. Fourteen boats have sailed loaded with wounded men.

On the 14th a division of 5000 men, Russians and Prussians, but chiefly Prussians from Koningsbergh, landed at Pillau on the neck of land called the Nehrung, and arrived at Rahlberg before our advanced posts of the guard of light cavalry, who fell back towards Turtenswerden.

The enemy approached towards the extremity of Freisch-haff; we expected to see them penetrate that way to Dantzic. A bridge thrown over the Vistula at Pustenswerder facilitated the passage of the infantry cantoned in the isle of Nogat to file in the rear of the enemy. But the Prussians, were better advised and dare not venture. The emperor gave orders to gen. Beaumont, aid de camp to the grand duke of Berg, to attack them the 16th at 2 in the morning. The general proceeded with the gen. brigade, Albert, at the head of the battalions of grenadiers of reserve, the 3d and 11th regiment of chasseurs, and one brigade of dragoons. He encountered the enemy between Pustenswerder and Stige. At day break attacked, overturned, and pursued them sword in hand for 11 leagues—took 1100 men, killed a great number, and seized on 4 pieces of cannon.

The 3d and 11th regiments of chasseurs charged with the greatest intrepidity. We have had a captain of the 3d regiment and 5 or 6 men killed, and 8 or 10 wounded. Two brigs of the enemy which came on the Haff, came to harrass us—a shell which burst on the deck of one of them, made them jump overboard. Thus since the 12th the enemy at different points has sustained considerable loss. The emperor renewed on the 17th the fusileers of the guard which are encamped at the castle of Finkenstein, in as good barracks as those of Bologne.

On the 18th and 19th all the guard will be encamped in the same place.

The 12th, prince Jerome, learning that a column of 3000 men had sortied from Glats to surprize Breslau, he sent gen. Lefebvre with the 1st regiment of the Bavarian line, an excellent regiment, 100 horse and a detachment of 700 Saxons. Gen. Lefebvre attacked the rear the 14th, at 4 in the morning, the village of Couh he attacked also & carried it at the point of the bayonet, and made 150 prisoners.

One hundred of the king of Bavaria's light-horse, cut to pieces the cavalry of the enemy, 500 strong, and dispersed them, nevertheless, the enemy placed themselves in line of battle and made resistance.

At 11 in the forenoon, gen. Dumuy, who went from Breslau, at the head of a thousand French dragoons, chasseurs and Hussars on foot, who had been sent from Silesia to be mounted, and of which a part already were, attacked the enemy in the rear. Five hundred hussars on foot carried the village of Canet at the point of the bayonet, made 100 prisoners, and retook all the Bavarians who had been made prisoners. The enemy to re-enter Glatz with more facility separated in two columns; gen. Lefebre, who left Swedenitz, the 15th, fell upon one of those columns, killed 100 men, and made 300 prisoners, 30 of which were officers.

The second column of the enemy sought to gain Glatz by Silberberg; lieut. col. Ducondras, aid-de-camp to the Prince, encountered and put them to flight. Thus the column of from 3 to 400 men, which left Glatz, could not re-enter; they have all been killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

SEVENTY-SIXTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Finkenstein, May 20.

A beautiful English sloop of war, coppered, carrying 24 guns and 120 men, and loaded with powder and bullets, appeared before the city of Dantic. When arrived in the midst of our works, she was assailed by a brisk cannonade from both shores, and obliged to strike. A piquet of men from the Paris regiment were the first who leap'd on board. An aid-de-camp of gen. Kalkreuth from the Russian head quarters, besides many English officers were taken on board. The sloop of war is called the Fearless. Independently of the 120 English, there were 60 Russians in this vessel.

The loss of the enemy at the battle of Weichelmunde on the 15th, was greater than was at first supposed; a whole Russian column which extended along the sea, was put to the bayonet. According to our account we have buried 1300 Russian dead bodies.

The 6th, a division of 7000 Russians, commanded by gen. Tuckows, marched from Brok, on the Bug, on Pultusk, to oppose itself to the new works which had been ordered to render the head of the brigade more respectable. These works were defended by six battalions of Bavarians, commanded by the Prince Royal of Bavaria. The enemy made six attacks. In all, they were repulsed by the Bavarians, and completely cut to pieces by the different batteries. Marchal Massena estimates the loss of the enemy at 300 killed and double that wounded. What renders this affair more brilliant is, that the Bavarians had 4000 men less.

The Prince Royal bestows particular praise on baron de Wreaen, a general officer in the service of Bavaria and of distinguished merit.

The loss of the Bavarians was 15 men killed and 150 wounded.

There was as much absurdity in the attack made on the works of gen. Lemarois on the 13th, and in the attack of the 16th on Pultusk, as there was six weeks ago in the construction of the great number of rafts which the enemy threw upon the Bug. The result has been, that those rafts, which cost six weeks labor, was burnt in two hours, whenever we felt disposed to do so, and that those successive attacks against well defended works, and sustained by good batteries, caused them great losses without any hopes of profit.

It would appear that the object of these assurances was to draw the attention of the French army towards their right; but the positions of the French army defensive as well as offensive are well grounded in all their bases and in all their hypothesis.

During all this time, the interesting siege of Dantzic continues to go on. The enemy will experience a very serious injury in losing this important place, and the 20,000 men which are shut up therein. A mine was sprung on Blackhousen which caused it to blow up. We opened on the road covered by four decoys, and executed the descent of the ditch.

CAPITULATION OF DANTZIC.

After a long resistance, fifty one days of open trenches, imperious circumstances rendering it necessary to treat for the surrendering of Dantzic to the troops of his majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, and those of his allies, his excellency general of cavalry Count Kalkreuth, knight of the order of the black eagle and of the order of St. Andrew, and the general of division Drouet, commander of the legion of honor and grand cross of the royal order of Bavaria, chief of the general staff of the tenth corps of the grand army, furnished with powers from his excellency marshal of the empire Lefebvre, commander in chief of the said corps, have greed upon the following capitulation.

Art. I. The garrison shall march out on the 27th inst. at nine in the morning, with arms and baggage, colors flying, drums beating, lighted matches, two six pounders of light artillery with their carriages, each drawn by six horses.

II. The overplus of the artillery horses shall be given up to the disposal of the French army.

III. The arms of any kind which may exceed the number of the sub-officers and soldiers marching off shall be given up to the officers of artillery who shall be designated for that purpose.

IV. The garrison shall be conveyed to the advanced posts of his Prussian majesty's army, at Pillau, passing thro' Nehrung, and in five days march.

V. The garrison engages itself not to serve against the French army, or its allies during one year, reckoning from the date of the capitulation. Gen. Count Kalkreuth, his highness prince Scherbatow, and all the officers engage upon their word of honor to cause the present article to be observed.

VI. On the 25th, at noon, Hakelberg, the ports of Olivia, Jacob, and Newgorten, shall be surrendered to the troops of his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, and those of his allies.

VII. The officers, sub-officers and soldiers, now prisoners of war at Dantzic, whether they make a part of the troops of his majesty the emperor, or of those of his allies shall be returned without exchange.

VIII. In order to avoid all confusion, the troops of his majesty the emperor and those of his allies shall not enter Dantzic, until such time as the Prussian and Russian troops shall have evacuated it, guards shall nevertheless be established at the different posts, and a piquet of soldiers in the town.

IX. The means of transport being insufficient to carry away all the baggage, there shall be granted a boat to go direct to Pillau. The loading shall be effected under the inspection of a French officer appointed for that purpose.

X. Officers du genie and of artillery shall on both sides be appointed for the purpose of giving up and taking possession of objects relative to each party, without omitting the maps, plans, &c.

XI. The magazines, chests, and generally every thing belonging to the king, shall be delivered to the French army. A commissary shall be appointed for delivering the same to the person furnished with power from his excellency gen. Lefebvre.

XII. The Prussian officers who were prisoners on parole, and who repaired to their families at Dantzic previous to the blockade of that place, may continue there until further orders from his highness prince Neufchatel, major general—Nevertheless, in order to enjoy this advantage, they shall be obliged to produce a certificate from the gov. which shall attest that they have taken no part in the defence of the place.

XIII. The wives of the officers or of others shall be at liberty to leave the town, passports will be delivered to them.

XIV. The sick and wounded shall be left to the humanity of his excellency marshal Lefebvre; officers and surgeons shall remain as well to take care of them, as for the observance of good order, and to provide for their wants. Immediately after their recovery they shall be sent to the advanced posts of the Prussian army, and enjoy the advantages of the capitulation.

XV. An exact roll of all the officers and soldiers, by regiments, shall be made out for his excellency marshal Lefebvre; the military remaining in the hospital shall be registered separately.

XVI. His excellency marshal Lefebvre assures the inhabitants of Dantzic that he will use every exertion to cause property to be respected, and that the greatest order shall prevail in the garrison.

XVII. There shall be sent to the respective head quarters a superior officer to serve as a hostage for the execution of the capitulation. His excellency the governor, has designated Major Lestocq; his excellency marshal Lefebvre has named adjutant-commandant Guichard.

XVIII. The present capitulation shall receive its execution, if, at the epoch of the 26th at noon, the garrison has not been relieved. It is understood that in the interim the garrison of Dantzic cannot make any attack against the besiegers, supposing the case to be that the latter would have to fight on the outside of the city.

Done at Dantzic, 20th May, 1807.

(Here follows the signatures.)

PARIS, MAY 29.

Letters from Semlin, dated May 7, state—"According to the last news from Semendria, there has been a very murderous and important action in the environs of Gladown, between the troops of Melenke-Stoik, general of the Servians, and Kussanzi-Alli, the Ottoman general. The Turks, after a vigorous resistance, have been defeated and pursued to Gladown, where they are so surrounded, that they cannot avoid being taken; their loss is estimated at 3000 men, killed and taken prisoners."

The grand army forms an uninterrupted line of seventy leagues, from Brunsburg on the Baltic, to Narew.

It is asserted that the Court of Vienna has invited in the most pressing manner that of London to send plenipotentiaries to the Congress which it is pretended will soon be held to treat of the affairs of Europe and to establish a general peace—it is believed that the *Baron of St. Vincent*, [*Lord St. Vincent we presume.*] will not remain long at the court of Vienna, and that after having received fresh instructions from his government he will proceed to Berlin where it is supposed he goes to establish the place of negociation.

JUNE 3.

They write from Mayence, May 29—"We have just received orders to return here the Swedish prisoners, instead of sending them into the interior