and whose hands are ready to support them.

16. The brave capt. Humphreys—Let him enjoy a momentary triumph in his murders—"we meet again at Phillippi."—*Yankee Doodle.*

17. The Seventeen States, united and indivisible—May all local and party distinctions be lost in our zeal for the common safety and welfare.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President—Sullivan and Lincoln—the Hancock and Adams of Massachusetts.

By B. Austin, Esq—If in 1776, we beat the British Lion, we cannot in 1807, dread the British Leopard.

By capt. John Foster Williams, Vice-President—The captain of the British ship Leopard—may he receive his deserts—a HALTER.

By major Stetson—Our brethren Seamen, torn from their country and families by the tyrants of the ocean—we will their emancipation.

*New York, July* 11.

Capt. Laufair, who arrived this morning, in 42 days from London, has furnished us with papers to the 25th of May inclusive, one day later than before received. From these papers it appears that no event of importance had occurred. The following are the only articles worth extracting.

### LONDON, May 25.

For these two days reports have prevailed that a bloody battle took place on the 7th, between the two armies, which, according to some accounts, was indecisive, both parties losing 30,000 men; and according to others, was unfavorable to the French.—We do not give much credit to the intelligence. The Altona Mercury of the 18th, contains no such intelligence, nor any allusion to a battle. Vessels from Holland, however, are said to have brought the report, but we do not remember a single instance, among hundreds, in which these reports have been confirmed—It is not very improbable that a battle may have been fought; but there is no authority for the fact. The firing on the coast of France, mentioned in confirmation of the report of a battle, is ascertained to have been owing to the Clyde frigate having got near the batteries.

Dantzic has not yet surrendered, and the most recent accounts state, that it has suffered little from the bombardment. The French suffered immense loss in the attempt to storm it, in which they were repulsed.

We have received Dutch journals to the 21st, and Paris papers to the 19th. The former mentions no event of importance, and the latter do not contain any new bulletin of operations in Poland. Our private letters, however, notice the arrival of an extraordinary messenger at the Hague, on the 20th, with dispatches from the grand army. They were immediately sent off to king Louis, who had a short time before set out for Brussels. It was reported that the dispatches communicated the details of a general battle, but the substance of them was not allowed to transpire. A report of a general battle was also in circulation in town on Saturday. It was said to have commenced on the 6th, and to have lasted three days, when it ended without any decisive result. The scene of action has not been stated, nor do we believe that there was any foundation for the report, but the probability of such an event.

### MADRID, May 1.

The troops will pass the frontiers about the end of this month to the number of 27,000 men, part by Catalonia, and part by Biscay. The 5000 men for Etruria have commenced their march for Strasburgh, where they will join the forces coming from Spain. The united army will go to Mentz, and then it is said to occupy Hanover, in order that the Spaniards may have a compensation to offer to the English.

The capture of Montevideo has not caused much sensation, owing to the hope generally entertained that that important place will be retaken, like Buenos Ayres.—The public funds have not been affected by the news.

It appears that there is some dissatisfaction with Portugal, who has assisted the English too much. Our Gazette complains of the conduct of the governor of the Brazils. Nevertheless it is thought that a marriage between the Prince of the Austurias & an infanta of Portugal, is in agitation.

### *CONSTANTINOPLE*, April 13.

The Russians have succeeded in taking the Island of Tenedos by storm; we received this intelligence on the 4th. The captain Pacha has sailed to the Dardanelles with 16 sail of the line, and a great number of troops, to retake it. The enemy's force consists of 4 Russian and 4 English ships of war.

### *GERMAN EYLAU*, April 23.

This day we heard the firing on Danzic very distinctly. It is impossible the place can hold out long. The emperor has removed his residence nearer that city to expedite the siege, but the head quarters still remain at Finckenstein. The army also still retains the same position on that side; Marshals Bernadotte and Soult are on each side of the Lower Passarge. Marshals Ney and Davoust are upon the Alle, and the Polish troops serve as the connecting medium between marshals Davoust & Massena. The latter remains upon the Narew.

The Russians have long talked of giving us battle, which is highly necessary for them, to relieve Graudentz and Dantzic. Still however, they content themselves with feints and preparations. In a few days probably, they will have the mortification of finding they have lost their time, as the fall of Dantzic will add the force now before that to the grand army. Thus the situation of the French is highly advantageous for them; on the other hand, we cannot account for the irresolution of the Russians. General Benningsen has been at head quarters at Bartenstein for this month past. His troops form a line from Konningsberg through Helsburg, Passenheim, and Ortelburg—Upon the whole, the Russians seem as if they wished to act upon the defensive, which is ascribed to the emperor's arrival, previous to which they did not think proper to undertake any thing of importance.

It is reported that the emperor Alexander was expected from Memel, at gen. Benningsen's head quarters, accompanied by the king of Prussia. However it is certain he had not arrived there on the 26th.

*An extract of a letter from Honduras, dated May 25th* 1807,

Says "The governor of Jamaica, from an application by the magistrates, to his majesty's superintendent, supported and recommended by him, has granted permission for the importation of salted beef and pork into the settlement in American Bottoms, for eight months from this date."

## TROOP of CAVALRY.

Those who would be willing to join a *Troop of Cavalry* about to be formed in the city of Washington, are requested to meet at STELLE's tavern, at SIX o'clock *this evening.*

*July* 17.

On Saturday next, the 18th inst. will be sold, for the benefit of the United States, at the Capitol, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for Cash,

A Quantity of INGRAIN CARPETING, of various figures, which has been in the use of the House of Representatives of the U. S. in the north wing of the Capitol.

SAML. SPEAK, Auct'r.

July 13. 3t

## NOTICE.

THE Church on F street will be opened next Sabbath; the pews that remain undisposed of, will be let, on application either to John M'Gowan, Michael Nourse, or Toppan Webster.

*Washington, 15th July*, 1807.

## NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber having obtained from the Orphans Court, of Montgomery county, Maryland, Letters of adminiſtration De bonis Non, on the perſonal eſtate of John Holmes, eſq. as alſo letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of Mary Holmes, both of ſaid county deceaſed; all perſons having claims againſt ſaid eſtates are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame to me properly authenticated on or before the 1ſt day of January next, otherwiſe by law they may be excluded from any benefit of ſaid eſtates.

Given from under my hand the 27th June 1807.

MESHECK BROWNING, Adm'r.

Clarkſburg, Md. July 1—3w

## LOTS in WASHINGTON
*FOR SALE.*

I will ſell by public ſale to the higheſt bidder at Rhodes's tavern in the city of Waſhington on Saturday the 18th of July next at 11 o'clock A. M. the ſeven following Lots in ſaid city, if not previouſly diſpoſed of by private ſale. viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lots No. 11 and 12 | in ſquare No. 255 |
| Lot No. 1 | in ſquare — 257 |
| Lot No. 3 | in ſquare — 292 |
| Lot No. 13 | in ſquare — 430 |
| Lots No. 8 and 9 | in ſquare — 456 |

*A* credit of 60 and 150 days in equal inſtallments will be given. The payment to be ſecured by notes negotiable at the Bank of Columbia ſatiſfactorily endorsed.

JOHN MURDOCH.

Georgetown, July 31—tdof

THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH
*RUNNING HORSE*
## CLIFDEN,

WILL ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon, at my Farm in Prince Georges county, about 5 miles from Queen Ann, 9 from Bladenſburg, the ſame diſtance from Upper Marlborough, and about 15 from the city of Waſhington, at 25 DOLLARS the ſeaſon; but 20 DOLLARS will be received in FULL if paid within the ſeaſon; which will commence in March and end on the 1ſt of Auguſt. Good paſture will be furniſhed gratis, as ſoon as the graſs is good, and in the mean time hay and corn furniſhed at the common price, for the Mares, according to orders. The utmoſt care will be taken of the mares, but I will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes.

CLIFDEN is a horſe of uncommonly fine form above 15 and 1-2 hands high, of a beautiful deep blood-bay, and perhaps the ſtrongeſt made thorough blooded horſe on the continent. Large and powerful horſes produce the only real good turf horſes.

Notes of hand muſt be ſent with the Mares.

ISAAC DUCKETT.

March 6—1807.

*FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.*

## ORATION
*Delivered by* ROBERT BAYLY, *at Dumfries, July* 4.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

This day dawns upon the year of that independence which Nature and Nature's God have bestowed upon us. We have fought for freedom and hitherto we preserved—Did I say WE have fought for freedom? Pardon my too forward ambition to rank myself among the champions in so glorious a cause. My youth has hitherto prevented my engaging in the rugged scenes of war; and this feeble arm has not yet been able to wield a sword in the cause of my country; but I have heard of the deeds of former times; I have listened to the recital of the war-worn veteran, the distress of our mothers and dangers of our fathers. I have heard of the triumph of America, and since I am permitted to appear before so respectable an audience, I feel it a duty I owe to my country, to you and to myself, to exert my infant oratory in favor of that cause to which I have not been able to render a more essential service. Why has not age and literature matured my judgment? Why has not Nature endowed me with the descriptive eloquence of a Cicero, of a Demosthenes—in what just and resplendent colors would I then paint to you the blessings of liberty—With what unfading laurels would I crown those who have fallen in its defence; but what I can, I must. To see an infant people groaning under the intolerable burden of accumulated evils, while over their heads are suspended by a slender thread the most tremendous calamities, does it not produce painful sensations when you reflect, that such was once the deplorable situation of our country? No sooner had the Europeans set foot upon this Western Hemisphere, than oppression and tyranny, like baneful weeds obstructed the growth of all useful virtues; and, had not the hand of patriotism been stretched forth to crop the noxious plants, must have spread throughout the continent. The arts and sciences had not yet dawned on the mind; nor the genial warmth of freedom actuated their breasts, until they arrived at that period when human nature was debased, and the laws of humanity and religion trampled upon. Such was once our connection with a despotic nation until almighty liberty dissolved the chain and restored it to nature. Heaven was appealed to for the justness of our cause, inasmuch as it was founded upon virtue—and I appeal to you, my countrymen, who were eye witnesses to the general calamities, and who fought and bled for your country. The late conduct of our forefathers in declaring their independence, and establishing a government of their own upon the principles of virtue and equal liberty, is, a subject that must strike your minds in a very interesting point of view. Is there a bosom within these walls that does not throb with the honest feelings of patriotism and the most sublime sensibility, upon contemplating this memorable crisis. Consult your history, and see what torrents of blood have been shed to cement this union, destined by Nature! What miseries undergone to obtain our liberty, the cause of reason and of God. To thee! Oh Liberty we owe the sweets of every enjoyment—to thee, the happiness of our country. While the potentates of Europe have dashed their kingdoms one against another, and deluged the earth with the blood of their subjects, peace has smiled on this Western World. While the countries from the English Channel to the Adriatic, from the Tagus to the Danube, groan in misery under the iron hand of a despotic usurper, we have lived in prosperity and happiness—while the republics of the ancient world have been crushed into the coalition of kingdoms, ours has remained fixed and immutable—an eternal monument to the wisdom of its founders! A stupendous mausoleum to those who have cemented it with their blood! But at the same time we congratulate one another upon our fortunate condition, let us pay a respectful tribute to those sister institutions which have perished, and reap an instructive moral from the calamity of their fall. Passing over the inconsiderable republics of Italy, now incorporated into the vast monarchy of France; let us dwell for a while upon Holland and Switzerland. Holland, a republic once so famous for her contest, for her liberty, now bows her neck to a despot's yoke. Her spirit and resolution were dissipated, and supinely she bears the chains of slavery under the flimsy veil of liberty. *Prince of Orange!* thou shouldst appear to thy countrymen, and shewing thy breast still *recking* for the liberties thou established, remind them of the tyranny of Philip, and the cruelty of Alva, and inspiring them with a courage invincible, they would open their dykes to wait them to their enemy! Let us now turn our attention to Switzerland. Poor, fallen Switzerland! Her glory is no more. Thy abode, oh, Swiss, was once the abode of virtue and liberty, and from the glaciers of thy country they winged their flight to Heaven! Once so celebrated for their simplicity of manners and hospitality of disposition, that when they became the tributaries of France, they changed them with their condition—Here, no longer shall the father recount to his listening children his battles and his conquests—for the *heroes* of Switzerland are no more. No longer shall his liberality cheer the weary wandering stranger—for the hospitality of Switzerland is no more—No longer shall the modest rustic and blushing maiden close the weary day in dancing and festivity, for the heroes of Switzerland are no more.—Yes, fallen Switzerland, thy hospitality, bravery & benevolence have passed like the lightning's flash—Encircled with slavery, thy hearts have become as cold as the snow that caps thy mountains. Yes, fallen Switzerland, the carols of liberty no longer re-echo from thy mountains, "but thou mayest sing the *Ca Ira* of equality to drown the clanking of your chains." But let us turn from a scene, the contrast of which will serve only to brighten the idea of happiness we enjoy, and whilst dwelling upon it we may ask with emphasis to whom are we indebted, that we are not in the same situation with the republics we have reviewed? I answer to heaven, and the patriots of the revolution.

I shall not take up your time in reciting the long list of *worthies* who signalised themselves in the glorious cause of liberty. You are already well acquainted with them. Their names can never die. May they be expressed in the first accents of the lisping infant, & the last words pronounced by the faultering voice of age. History shall be the lasting monuments of their fame, for in it is woven the noble actions of their lives.

It was at that crisis of the revolution, when the Americans had almost yielded to the sword—when the first dawn of liberty seemed to expire, that Washington was applauded as the first harbinger of day. A ray of hope now began to issue from the cloud that darkened the horizon and threatened their destruction. It was the voice of Washington, which, like some heavenly sound, descending upon their ears, and inspiring them with courage, that led them on to the field, to victory. See with what celerity he crosses and recrosses the Delaware, and meets the enemy in every point. His whole attention was devoted to his country.

While the majestic streams of America flowed with blood to the ocean, the re-echo of the cannon along her shores brought with it the welcome sound of liberty. In this honorable contest the soul of Washington soared above the consideration of danger. At one time the world beheld him amidst the most formidable difficulties and dangers, leading his army to the field of glory; at another it marked him at the helm of government, collecting with a sagacious eye and profuse hand the rich materials that constitute the happiness of his country. For the integrity of his public conduct, he appeals to the memoirs of his country. He might now be called happy, if that precarious epithet could be safely applied before the last term of the life of man. But shall we follow him a little farther? The path is solitary, very short, and at the end his tomb! He had lived enough for nature and for glory—When he parted on the verge of eternity he heard the welcome sound. Peace be to thy ashes, oh! Washington! Accept the feeble tribute of my praise; for as long as virtue and liberty shall be regarded, thy name shall never be forgotten!

Let us now pause and contemplate our present situation, for the time, perhaps, is fast approaching when we shall no longer be idle spectators of the triumphs of liberty. The violent gust of rebellion is scarcely dissipated, and threatening clouds of sullen discontent are still lowering round the horizon.—To every reflecting mind the situation of our country for some time past has appeared truly alarming. Already have the slumbers of the states been disturbed by imminent and internal dangers. The unparalleled insults that have frequently been offered our national independence, and which now agitate the mind of every American citizen deserve our most serious attention. The sails of commerce furled within our ports have witnessed the molestation of our trade—our Eagle, which has hitherto extended her wings over every quarter of the globe, now is impeded in the meridian of her glory. Happy am I to find that one sentiment actuates you all. For what is liberty, what is life, when preserved by the loss of honor?—

Would not the most abject slavery, to which oppression and tyranny can reduce a people, be more preferable than the scorn, the reproach, and derision of the world. Forbid it Heaven, that this should be our fate! On you your country calls to revive the spirit of seventy-six. Without recurring to the examples of distant ages, let me only recommend to you to imitate yourselves: You have already given ample proofs of the patriotic virtues. I am persuaded there still exists a spark of patriotism, which may rekindle a vivid flame. And should your country call upon you to assist in her councils, or to defend her with your fortunes, your lives, against the sword of invasion, or the dagger of oppression, I am confident you will not be wanting in those republican virtues which characterised your fathers, and which alone can effectually support the glorious cause of freedom and virtue. And shall we, by our inattention, deprive the hoary headed father, who nobly fought to establish our liberty, of closing his languishing eyes in a land of freedom? Or reduce his widow and orphan child to beggary and want? Forbid it ye powers who are the protectors of innocence and virtue!

But I am persuaded we shall never realize the idea I have suggested, if we attend to the principles upon which the grandeur of a nation is erected. Survey the faithful page of history, peruse the annals of the civilized world, and you will always find that the paths of rectitude and justice have ever been to a country the paths of glory and happiness. Rome, the imperial mistress of the world, exhibits to you an illustrious example of greatness, to which a nation can arrive, by a sacred regard to public faith. It was not by the frequency of her triumphs, that she extended her dominion over the submissive world, but by her strict adherence to the laws of justice. On the other hand, let the faithless rivals of Rome display the melancholy consequences of an unjust system of policy in a nation. May an inseparable attachment to such principles ever shine forth in all your actions; ever be the favorite theme of your discourse. Above all may your ruling passion ever be to preserve pure and immaculate the reputation of your country. From the well known honor and integrity of the distinguished patriot, who, by the suffrages of a free people has repeatedly been called to fill the seat of government, and from the present dispositions of the majority of my countrymen, I would still hope that they will adhere inviolably to every maxim of justice and equity. And oh! may you ever instil into the tender minds of your children, the pure principles of virtue, liberty, and patriotism, and remember that the man who can violate his country's faith must ever be regardless of his own.

*From the Orleans Gazette.*

### GEN. BOWLES.

We have in our possession an account of the life of the celebrated W. A. Bowles, from his first entering the Creek nation, until a short time previous to his seizure, and being delivered up to the Spaniards—written by one of his companions, who is now engaged in finishing the narrative. As conspiracies and treason at present agitate the mind of the American people, this work, which fully developes the views of Bowles, as well as the Spanish agents, will be read with no inconsiderable interest. When the work is ready for the press it will be announced.

## Valuable Seats for Iron Works.

THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale between Five and Six Thouſand acres of Land bounded on one ſide by James River, including big and little Owen's Creek, and ſituate in Amherſt county in the ſtate of Virginia. This land is in the midſt of a well and thick ſettled country, about 100 miles above the city of Richmond. There are not more than 30 acres of it cleared. The remainder is heavily timbered—conſiſting of large pines, white oaks, poplar, black walnut and cheſnut. On Big Owens creek, and within 600 yards of James river, which is navigable for boats at all ſeaſons of the year—there is an excellent ſite for any kind of water works. The ſtream is rapid and conſtant, and about three miles from the ſeat are, as it is believed inexhauſtible banks of iron ore, which the ſubſcriber has ſecured and which will be ſold with the land. This ore has been tried and proved to be of a very ſuperior kind. The land adjoining the ſeat is of excellent quality. Two hundred acres of timothy meadow might be made on the creek. The upland although hilly in places is well adapted to ſmall grain, and a great proportion of it ſuitable to the raiſing of tobacco. Immediately around the ſite for water works are inexhauſtible LIMESTONE Quarries, together with great quantities of the beſt building ſtone. In ſhort there are many advantages combined to render this a moſt eligible ſpot for the erection of iron works, or any other kind of water works. It is deemed unneceſſary to ſay more concerning this property than to requeſt thoſe who incline to purchaſe to view it. It will be ſhewn by captain Henry Halloway in the neighborhood. The price will be moderate, terms of ſale, which will be made very eaſy, will be made known on application to the proprietor reſiding in Georgetown diſtrict of Columbia.

NATHAN LUFBOROUGH.

Georgetown, February 16—wtf

*Treasury Department of the United States, April* 22, 1807.

Whereas the Commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund, at a meeting held on the 23d day of March 1807, did reſolve, that the ſum remaining to complete the expenditure of the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, ſhould among other purpoſes be applied to the reimburſement of the FOUR AND HALF PER CENT. STOCK, created in purſuance of an act of Congreſs, paſſed on the 3rd day of March 1795.

This is therefore to give notice, that the principal of the ſaid Four and half per cent. Stock, will on ſurrender of the certificates be paid on the 1ſt day of October next enſuing the date hereof to the reſpective Stockholders or their lawful Repreſentatives or Attornies duly conſtituted and authoriſed, either at the Treaſury or at the Loan Office as the caſe may be, where credits have been given for the amount of ſtock reſpectively held by them, & that the intereſt which may then be due on ſaid ſtock, will alſo be paid to the reſpective Stockholders or their lawful Repreſentatives or Attornies duly conſtituted and authoriſed.

It is further made known for the information of the parties concerned, that no transfers of the ſaid Four and half per cent. Stock, either from, or to the books of the Treaſury, or from or to the books of a Commiſſioner of Loans, will be allowed after the firſt day of September enſuing. and the intereſt on all certificates of ſaid ſtock, which ſhall not have been ſurrendered in purſuance of this Notification will ceaſe and determine on the day preceding the day, hereby fixed for the reimburſement thereof.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

April 6—wt830

*All my creditors are requested to take Notice.*

THAT I ſhall apply to Charles county court at Auguſt term eighteen hundred and ſeven, for the benefit of the laws paſſed in favor of inſolvent debtors, in the years of eighteen hundred five and eighteen hundred and ſix.

JOHN B. HANSON,

Charles county, ſtate of Md.

June 6—July 3—w3t