By this arrival we learn that—

The Russians have retreated from Gairdson to Moldavia, after losing 1100 killed, and having 900 taken prisoners by the Turks.

The French fleet has sailed from Toulon, and is cruising in the Mediterranean, and is expected to raise the blockade of Venice.

A Paris paper officially announces the capitulation of the fortress of Neiss.

Intelligence from Janina of the 25th of April states that the Turks have gained a signal victory over the Russian navy in the Black sea.

A Paris article of June 5th, states that the British army in Egypt had been beaten by the Turks, and had been so hard pressed, that gen. Frazer had dispatched three frigates successively to the governor of Malta to demand succors.

The following relation of facts is from the mouth of Mr Hyne himself:

John Hyne, an American seaman and resident of Baltimore, shipped on board the ship Eugene, of and from New York, for Bourdeaux, in the spring of 1805. On the returning of the said ship from Bourdeaux, she was captured on the 7th September, 1805, by the British ship Cambrian, and carried into Halifax, Nova Scotia, where she remained for some time, until the Cambrian was repaired; and then the whole crew, together with this informant, except the captain and cabin boy, were taken and detained on board the Cambrian, which went to sea immediately thereafter.

The Cambrian cruized on the West India station until March last, when she was ordered to England—but previous to her departure from thence this informant, together with all the American seamen on board of her, were removed on board a guard ship at Bermuda, where they remained until the 9th June, 1805, when seven of the American seamen, together with this informant, were put on board a British armed schooner, to proceed to Charleston, for the purpose of cruising off that port, in company with the Indian sloop of war.

After the said schooner had entered on her station, and had cruised for some time, she was sent with dispatches from the said sloop of war to the British squadron within Cape Henry. On the passage of the said schooner to the Capes, she fell in with Commodore Douglass at sea, who ordered the sch'r to proceed after him to Halifax.

This informant states, that being much distressed with his long confinement in a foreign service, he concerted the plan, together with his fellow citizens, to rise and take the vessel. Accordingly seven others, together with himself, put the plan in execution on the 15th July instant; when they, by first securing the captain of the watch and commander in the cabin, by tying them, as well as all the sailors, took possession, and steered for the Capes of the Delaware.

The success which crowned the bravery of these hitherto unfortunate Americans, induced 16 of the English sailors to join them.

The day after their good fortune, they fell in with a Carolina schooner, on board of which they consented (at the request of the commander) to go, for the purpose of getting on shore—but before they departed, they were assured on the word of the commander, that they should not be fired upon after leaving the schooner, which was accordingly most inviolably observed on the part of the commander; and the 8 American and 16 English seamen were safely landed on the day after the capture, on Cape Henlopen, from whence this informant arrived at this place yesterday morning. There was such implicit reliance reposed in the integrity of the commander of the British schooner by the sailors, that they not only released him and left him untied, but declined spiking or unshipping one gun.

Baltimore, July 24, 1807.

List of American vessels sent into Halifax, for adjudication, from May to 18th July.

Brig Three Brothers, Fitch, from Bourdeaux for Baltimore, cargo wine, oil, and dry goods, owned in Baltimore, captured with a pilot on board off Cape Henry, by the Melampus frigate, captain Hawker; cargo condemned without further proof.

Schooner Messenger, White, from Baltimore, for the Mediterranean, with sugars, owned in Baltimore, captured off the Capes of Virginia, by the Melampus; vessel and cargo condemned, without further proof, on suspicion of the exporter having imported the cargo.

Ship Walker, Clark, of New Bedford, from London for New York, with a cargo of British goods, was captured by a French privateer, and retaken by the captain and passengers; proceeding on their voyage, fell in with an English convoy, was boarded by the Crocodile sloop of war, also sent a prize master and crew on board, and ordered her for Halifax. She was then libelled and brought to trial for salvage. The Crocodile was not awarded any; the Judge decreed it to the captain, crew, and passengers on board the Walker; ship and cargo, obliged to pay all costs.

Brig Eutaw, Gent, from Batavia, for Baltimore, with a cargo of coffee and pepper, detained with a pilot on board off Cape Henry, by the Melampus and Bellona; vessel and cargo condemned, on a pretext of the illegality of the voyage, from Baltimore to Surinam, from thence to Batavia, and back to Baltimore.

Brig Enterprize, Woodbury, from Bourdeaux, for Salem, cargo wine, dry goods, &c. captured by the Sylvia cutter, sent in without looking at the papers, and libelled for trial; the cause assigned being that Mr. Grey, the owner, had imported her outward cargo, although there were certificates on board to prove the contrary.

Schooner Warren, Washburn, of New Bedford from Alicant, sent in by the Sylvia, released after considerable detention, paying 5 or 600 dollars costs, and detaining about 1500 dollars worth of Saffron; the captain of the Cutter sent him in, for want of a full stop (.) after the word *nothing* (being owners property) in her bill of lading.

Ship Orient, of Marblehead, for St. Andrews, with Calcutta and Havanna sugars, coffee, &c. sent in by the Sylvia, and libelled for trial, on account of carrying to Europe the produce of the British possessions in India.

Schooner Margaret Bailey, Ferguson, from Havanah for Philadelphia, detained by the Leopard, capt. Humphrey's, for having Spanish passengers on board; libelled for trial.

Brig Orient, Jenny, from New-York for Rotterdam, sent in, by the Columbine, captain Bradshaw, released after paying costs. Sailed 13th July.

Brig Fair American, Brown, from Guadaloupe, for Baltimore cargo coffee and sugar, captured off the Capes of Virginia, by the Melampus, and libelled for trial.

Brig Henry, Warren, of Boston, from Havanna, cargo sugar, captured by the Melampus, on suspicion; libelled for trial.

Extract of a letter from a British officer, to a gentleman in New-York, dated July 14, 1807.

"I applied on my arrival here to Vice Admiral Lord Berkeley for leave of absence on my private affairs for two months, which he readily granted. I had good interest with him, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Englis, the Bishop of this Province, asked it as a favor. I had taken my passage and put my baggage on board an American ship that had been sent in here by one of our sloops of war, but was released immediately by the court of admiralty. While waiting a change of wind the Columbia sloop of war, Lord Towshend, arrived and brought the account of that distressing affair at Norfolk. The admiral sent his secretary to say "that from the account he had received from the U. S. it would be highly improper in him to suffer any British officer to go to any part of the U. S.; also, added, he had no sort of rupture between the two counties." I pray Heaven to prevent it, as it will materially injure the trade of the two finest countries on earth. The commerce of England and American covers the ocean, and they are almost the only flags you'll meet on the ocean; then why go to war? Every thing here is in the most active state of preparation; in the king's dock yards all the hands work double tides & every thing that can float is getting ready for sea. A number of furnaces for heating red hot balls have been shipped for the squadron in the Chesapeake, and in short, there are as active preparations on foot as if war was actually declared. I heard a report this morning at the Admiral's that there is an account of a small vessel having arrived at Windsor, about 50 miles from hence, from one of the southern ports of the U. S. that says, *an embargo was actually laid on by the President of the U. States!*"

Extract of a letter from Wadmalaw, (S. C.) dated the 11th inst.

"I have just returned from a visit to my cotton on St. Helena. From all appearances, prospects are truly discouraging—we have a worm there, which resembles the caterpillar, that is playing destruction with our fields of cotton and corn. I have this moment come out of my field here, & find they are cutting the stalks & tender pods of cotton. The corn is stripped off its blade, and they destroy every part of it, which is tender. The grass does not escape them—after they have gone over it, it looks as though a fire had passed through the field."

From the Virginia Gazette.

A publication made in your paper by Mr. Beverly, purporting to be an account of some occurrences which took place respecting gen. Wilkinson, before the grand jury, which lately attended the U. S. court at Richmond—doth certainly contain *some errors*. They will be rectified as far as my name is concerned by the publication of this note.

There was no motion made to present general Wilkinson for *high treason*, that I remember; there certainly was no vote taken upon such a question. A motion was made to present general Wilkinson for *misprison of treason*.—The jury divided, seven for, nine against the presentment. I was with the minority.

A motion was also made to present the general for a violation of the laws and constitution of the U. S. I do not remember how the jury divided on this question; but I was with the majority.

I should not perhaps have troubled you with this address, had it not become necessary to correct another mistake.

I am informed that several gentlemen in Richmond have said, and perhaps certified under their hands, that they received an account from me, corresponding with the statement made by Mr. Beverly. Those declarations and certificates, *if any such there be*, must be due to a misunderstanding or misapplication of the terms of my conversations. I never did state to any person that the grand jury were divided on a motion to present gen. Wilkinson for *high treason*; or that any such question was made before them.

After the grand jury were discharged, and in course of the next day, sundry gentlemen of my acquaintance, at different times and places addressed me to the following effect—"We have heard contradictory accounts of the division of the grand jury upon a motion to present general Wilkinson (without stating for what offence) will you be so good as to give us the correct account?" I answered, "I believe the jury were divided, 7 for, 9 against the presentment." The misunderstanding, I suppose, must have happened this way. Those who had heard of Mr. Beverly's account of a motion to present for *high treason, which was not made*, connected with it, my answer which could refer to no other than the motion to present for *misprison of treason, which was made*. Or, if any gentleman addressed me in terms which authorised him to regard my answer as applicable to a question of high treason, I did not attend sufficiently to the *terms* of his question, or should certainly have set him right. I can see no motive for wilful misrepresentation of this subject on the part of any. I will suppose none to exist.

WM. DANIEL, jun.

Cumberland, 18th July, 1807.

From the True American.

MORE JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

In addition to the Trenton company of Light Infantry, mentioned in our last, as having volunteered, we have now the pleasure to state, that

The New Brunswick company of Artillery, commanded by captain Lawson,

The Newark Republican Fusileer company, commanded by capt. Colt,

The Salem troop of Cavalry, commanded by capt. Tuft.

The Alexandria troop of Cavalry, commanded by capt. M'Gill,

The Alexandria company of Light Infantry commanded by capt. Vorsh,

The Cranberry Grenadier company, commanded by capt. Carson,

The Middletown troop of Light Dragoons, commanded by capt. Holmes,

The Freehold troop of Light Dragoons, commanded by capt. Craig,

The Flemington company of Light Infantry, commanded by capt. Geary,

The Bridgetown company of Light Infantry, commanded by capt. Burch,

The Fairfield company of Artillery, commanded by capt. Westcott,

The Port Elizabeth company of Light Infantry, commanded by captain Eldridge,

The Upper Alloways Creek company of Light Infantry, commanded by capt. Ray,

The Gloucester troop of Cavalry commanded by capt. Pissant,

The Amwell company of Artillery, commanded by capt. Lambert,

The Allentown company of Light Infantry, commanded by captain Rogers,

The Sportswood company of Artillery, commanded by cpaptain Snowhill.

Have severally offered their services to the Governor of this state, as a part of the quota required from New Jersey on the present emergency, and have been accepted.

By the general orders of this date, which with the detail will be distributed in the course of this week, the commander in chief authorises the commandants of brigades to accept the offers of any uniformed companies within their respective brigades, under the act of Congress of April, 1806, until the 15th of August ensuing—which companies will be credited to the quota of the brigade within whose bounds they are.

Norfolk, July 27.

Yesterday fortnight the Chesapeake frigate was towed up into our harbor, little better than a hulk, without a mast or shroud standing, to day we have the satisfaction to perceive her completely ready for sea. Great credit is due to Commodore Decatur and his officers, for the activity which he and they have used in preparing this ship for sea in so short a time, and under very unfavorable circumstances. Scarcely a day has passed without rain, and some days it has never ceased to rain; we are confident that with a common share of fair weather, she would be ready for sea four days since.

We have nothing to inform our distant readers, respecting the operations of the British ships in the bay; a part of them occasionally go out and return again every day. They have not made any attempt to land, or taken any steps respecting the five persons detained. Commodore Sir Thomas Hardy, who now commands, behaves as far as we can learn with great politeness to the vessels going out and coming in, giving them no interruption.

It is to be regretted that Commodore Hardy had not commanded from the commencement of this affair. We think he would never have written such a letter as that of Commodore Douglas, which has been productive of indignation scarcely short of that produced by the original outrage.

The Revenge, government schooner, is in Hampton Roads, and proceeds immediately to England with the communications from the executive to our ministers in London, touching the affair of the Chesapeake. She may be expected to arrive in England about the first of September; before which, the British government and people will not only have received an account of the transaction, but of the sensations which it has excited in the United States, together with the President's proclamation. The first account of this affair will probably reach England about the first of August, by two ships that left this place the 27th and 28th of June, by each of which we forwarded to our correspondents our extra sheet of the 24th of June, besides which we know that an unusual number of the Ledger went by the same vessels.—The proclamation went from here on the 9th or 10th of July, by two vessels from England. The minds of the government and of the British nation will therefore be prepared before the Revenge arrives; the effects produced in England we shall discover and possibly feel, about the middle of September. If the British government is determined to sustain admiral Berkeley, orders will be given to seize and capture our vessels without exception; if otherwise, they will not be interrupted. The English government will perceive that war is inevitable, if it avows the principle of searching our national ships, and act accordingly.

Richmond, July 29.

We are informed that the executive have ordered the cavalry from Richmond and Petersburg, now on duty at Norfolk, to be immediately discharged; authorising gen. Mathews to call others into service from the counties in the neighborhood of that place; if, in his opinion, hereafter, it shall be necessary.

We understand, also, that the President of the U. S. has (for special reasons) thought proper to direct the five British prisoners lately taken by capt. Sheppard, to be restored, together with their boat and arms; still requiring however, the terms of his proclamation to be rigorously enforced against any persons, from British armed vessels, who shall hereafter come on shore for the purpose of procuring water or provisions.

It gives us great pleasure to announce the return of our fellow citizens composing the two companies of Light Infantry Blues, commanded by captains Richardson and Randolph, from Norfolk. They reached this place amidst the acclamations of their fellow townsmen of every description, between one and two o'clock yesterday afternoon, after an absence of three weeks. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on these merritorious men, who, at a moment's warning, left their dwellings and their nearest and dearest connections, and repaired to the standard of their country, with a determination to Avenge the wrongs inflicted on their greatly insulted flag. They were met and escorted into the city, (after the customary salutes had been exchanged) by the new cavalry association commanded by col. Carrington; by captain Hallam and his Shockoe Volunteers; by the artillery company of lieutenant Street, and a body of militia under the command of capts. Tompkins, Davis, M'Bride, Oldham, and Pleasants.

Thus attended, they marched thro' the city, and paraded on Shockoe Hill, where, after several military evolutions and salutes, they were discharged. The joy and congratulations with which they were received by their friends, (who had the happiness of finding them all in good health and excellent spirits, notwithstanding the fatigue they had undergone, and the hardships of a laborious service to which few, if any, of them had been accustomed, and which, in the present sultry season, were peculiarly distressing,) were truly exhilirating, and exhibited one of the most delightful scenes we have ever witnessed.

Capt. Connel, of the Hazard, from Laguira, informs, that the Juliet and Polly and Betsey, were both captured off the harbor by a Spanish privateer, on suspicion of having on board goods of British manufacture; but in consequence of the capture being made within the jurisdiction of the post or province of Carraccas, they were restored by order of the Commandant. Though an appeal by the captors from his judgment to the vice-admiralty court at Porto-Cavello had taken place—the event was uncertain. A most singular war with our flag has been carried on off that port, by privateers of their own nation.

Capt. C. also informs, that the blockade of the port was discontinued, in consequence of a spirited order from commodore Murphey, commanding his majesty's gun boats, forbidding their cruisers to molest neutrals within sight of his flag. The privateers have all abandoned the coast, and several American vessels had arrived previous to Capt. C's departure, without meeting any interruption.

Markets at Laguira were glutted with every kind of merchandize—Flour at 10 dollars. By an estimate made at the time of my sailing, there were in the port unsold, 700,000 dollars worth of American property, and produce getting scarce.

Phila. Print.

Capt. Houston, arrived at Baltimore, in 40 days from Malta, informs, that the British cruisers in the Mediterranean capture every American vessel they fall in with. A number of American vessels were to sail from Smyrna & Gallipoli during the month of June, which were expected to be taken and carried into Malta, as it was impossible to escape the privateers in that part of the Mediterranean.

BRITISH SHIPS OF WAR,

Upon the American coast, exclusive of New Foundland and the West-Indies.

Leopard,	50	Vice adm. hon. G. C. Berkeley, —Capt. Humphreys.
Bellona,	74	Commodore Douglas.
Triumph,	74	Capt. Hardy.
Chichester,	44	—— Stonford,
Cambrian,	38	—— Beresford,
Milan,	38	—— Lawrie.
Melampus,	36	—— Hawker.
Cleopatra,	32	—— Simpson.
Mermaid,	32	—— Holles.
Indian,	24	—— Austen.
Squirrel,	24	—— Shortland,
Herons,	22	—— Morrison.
Bermuda,	18	—— Byam,
Busy,	18	—— Reilly.
Halifax,	18	—— Lord Townsend.
Observator,	18	—— Crofton.
Driver,	18	—— Love,
Ballahou,	4	Lieut. Murray.

Newport, (R. I.) July 18.

We understand that capt. head, commanding fort Wolcott, in this harbor, has received orders to put the fort in the best possible state of defence, and make arrangements for the mounting of cannon in the most commanding part of the harbor. The gun boats built in this town last season are fitting for service with all possible expedition.

Port of Savannah, July 14.

The sloop Columbia, Beecher, New York, captain Hinton, was boarded of Charleston by the British sloop of war Driver, in company with two others.

Report says, that two of our pilots came up from the light house last evening, and mentioned that they were robbed of their water, in 8 1-2 fathom water, by a British ship of war, which one of the officers told them was the Penelope, but they suppose her to be the Indiana—she had the American ensign hoisted, and one of the officers had on an American uniform—they were particularly inquisitive as to the minds of the people in town, whether they were preparing for war, or whether they considered themselves at war with his Britannic majesty, &c.

Captain Hinton was boarded off Savannah Bar, by the sloop of war, Indian, and treated with the greatest abuse—the boarding officer informed him that they considered themselves at war with the U. States.

July 17.

By a gentleman just arrived in this city, in 24 days from Pensacola, information has been received, that Foulch, governor of that place, had absconded to New Orleans, having been discovered an accomplice with Burr, in his nefarious schemes against the independence of this country.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN or Strayed from the plantation of George Calvert, Esq. on Wednesday the 29th July, near Bladensburg, a bright Sorrel Horse, about 5 years old, with a bald face, and marked with the letter L on his left shoulder, and remarkably fat—had no shoes on when taken away. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver him to the Subscriber, living near the Centre Market City Washington, or 20 dollars for Horse and Thief.

RICHARD BARRY.

City Washington, August 3rd—3t

Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for Washington County.

William Hawkins, Complainant,

against

Benjamin Stoddert, Daniel Reintzell, and Ann his wife, late Ann Robertson, Samuel Robertson, Henry Robertson, Thomas Robertson, and Sarah Robertson an infant under the age of twenty-one years, which said Ann, Henry, Thomas and Sarah, are the heirs of William Robertson, deceased—Defendants.

THE bill of the Complainant states, that Wm. Robertson, deceased, received a conveyance of certain ground and premises, lying and being in the City of Washington, from Benjamin Stoddert, which conveyance was not recorded agreeably to law, and has also been lost—That the said William Robertson, before his death, conveyed the same to William Budden, who conveyed the same to the complainant—That the said intermediate conveyances, owing to the loss of the original conveyance from William Robertson, have not been recorded, and that the legal title and estate of the said premises is now vested in the said Benjamin Stoddert. The object of the bill is to obtain a legal title and estate in the premises to the complainant. It being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Samuel Robertson resides out the District of Columbia and that the place of his residence is not known—that Henry Robertson resides out of the district of Columbia, and resides in Montgomery county in the state of Maryland—and that Sarah Robertson is an infant under the age of twenty one years and resides out of the District of Columbia to wit, in Montgomery country, in the state of Maryland. It is ordered that notice of the object of this bill be given to the said Samuel Robertson by publishing a copy hereof four successive weeks in the Washington Federalist printed in George Town, and the National Intelligencer, and that the said Henry Robertson and the guardian to the said Sarah be also notified of the object of this bill by the like publishing of this order.

By order,

URIAH FORREST, Clk.

True Copy,

w4t. WM. BRENT Clk