

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1807.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, October 19.

OUR intelligence from England, relative to the concerns of this country, is rather favourable than otherwise to the continuance of peace between the two countries; for in every interview which our minister has had with the British government, no evidence whatever of an unfriendly disposition has been discovered; but, on the contrary, every mark of respect is shown to the representative of our government—and every claim, or question of right noticed and discussed with candour, frankness and deliberation. We speak from information derived through private sources; not from the interested clamours of news-paper speculation. From this state of things, we are warranted in saying, that, if an amicable adjustment of the differences, relative to the Chesapeake, and of the disputed points in the treaty, do not take place, the fault will be found on our side of the question—and to have arisen from a higher and prouder assumption of prerogative, than Great-Britain ever claimed of this, or any other country.

NEW-YORK, October 19.

It was conjectured at Gibraltar, when the Wasps and Constitution left that place, that an attempt would be made on the fortress by the French; and that the assemblage of the troops at Bayonne, was intended as a preparatory step towards that object. Great preparations were accordingly making to put the forts in the highest state of defence.

Captain Reynolds, of the ship Factor, arrived at this port yesterday, left St. Petersburg on the 9th of August, passed Copenhagen on the 22d, and left Elsinour on the 23d. Capt. R. informs, that when passing Copenhagen, he was boarded by three officers from British men of war, who were then waiting for an opportunity to get their ships into the inner roads of Copenhagen for the purpose of commencing the bombardment, the troops having been previously landed. On the 23d, when capt. Reynolds was at Ellsinour, 30 miles from Copenhagen, he heard the commencement of the bombardment, as he supposes, of Copenhagen; by 10 o'clock the fire became general and tremendous, and continued till between 3 and 4 in the afternoon, when it ceased. Capt. R. having but little wind was, at 9 o'clock, where he might have heard the firing, had it re-commenced. The impression on capt. R's mind is, that Copenhagen had surrendered.

October 21.

On Monday night, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in a stable belonging to Mr. Archer Gifford, innkeeper, at Newark, and before it was got under, the following property was destroyed:—2 stables, 7 horses, 3 carriage houses and carriages, grain, &c. belonging to Mr. Gifford; Mr. O'Edo's dwelling and cooper's shop; Mrs. Goble's house, besides two other houses, partly torn down. The whole loss is estimated at 5000 dollars, the most of which was insured.

BALTIMORE, October 24.

By the arrival of the brig Happy Couple at this port, we have received our regular file of the Paris Monitor, from the 1st of August to the 4th of September, inclusive. The only article of importance from Denmark, which we notice at the first glance, furnishes intelligence from Copenhagen to the 20th of August, and from the extremity of Zealand to the 22d of the same month. It is represented that the Danes had been successful in two forties against the British on the 19th and 20th; that they commanded all the avenues leading to Copenhagen, together with such other positions as incommoded the British considerably in their approaches to the city, and compelled them to proceed with the utmost caution.

We understand that the captain of the Happy Couple reports that batteries were erecting by the Danes and French on both sides of the Great Belt, with the intention of acting against the British ships which guarded that passage, and that a French army of 50,000 men were ready to pass over to Zealand at the first opportunity, to compel the British to raise the siege of the Danish capital. Part of the suburbs of Copenhagen were reported to have been burnt by order of the Danish commander Peyman. We find this corroborated in our Paris papers, by an article under the head of Kiel, August 21.

The captain is also represented to state, that Buonaparte had had a conference with the king of Spain on the confines of his kingdom, and that the French army of 40,000 men, collected in the neighbourhood of Bayonne, had marched for the reduction of Portugal.

Stralsund surrendered to the French under marshal Brune on the 20th of August, the king of Sweden having become alarmed for his situation and fled to Rugen, leaving M. Peyron, one of his aid-de-camps,

to make the best terms he could with the besiegers. The inhabitants were very much terrified when the French troops entered the town; but it does not appear that general Brune suffered any violence or disorder to take place.

The circumstance of there being no account of the surrender of Copenhagen at Bourdeaux on the 12th of Sept. when capt. Lovell, of the Happy Couple, left there, furnishes ground for belief that the capital of Denmark did not yield on the 24th of August, as represented by information received at the eastward. If it had capitulated, it is highly probable that intelligence of the event would have reached Bourdeaux in 19 days after the occurrence took place. The cessation of the firing that was heard on the 24th is no proof of a surrender; for, as the editor of the New-York American Citizen very shrewdly observes, the Danish batteries were as likely to silence the fire of the British fleet as the latter were to silence the cannon of the Danes.

We have seen a letter from the Eastern Shore to a gentleman in this city, in which it is stated, that an attempt was made on the life of James Robins Esq; associate judge of Caroline and Worcester courts, as he was passing from Denton homeward. The judge received a pistol ball in his shoulder, as he was riding by a thicket, in which the assailant was secreted. Whether this act was the effect of private enmity, or a wish to rob, is unknown. The wound is not understood to be mortal, as the judge was able to proceed to the next town.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Bourdeaux, to his father in this city, dated Sept. 8, 1807.

"The emperor of France leaves no stone unturned to ruin Great-Britain. There are at present no less than 100,000 men marching through this place on their way to Portugal. I think Spain is included in their object; and shall be much surprized if the present king is not dethroned. It appears that Lucien is to be king of Navarre, which will comprehend Biscay, Navarre and Catalonia; Portugal to be given to Spain in lieu. It will not end there."

FREDERICKSBURG, (Vir.) October 21.

Melancholy and Distressing!

On Monday at 12 o'clock, the house, formerly belonging to Mrs. Carter, in this town, was discovered to be on fire. The corpse of Mr. WILLIAM STANARD, the more recent proprietor, had not been sent to its earthly home, when a sick and mourning family were driven by a new calamity, with the remains of a parent and husband, from the solitude of their forrows, to weep under the next hospitable roof, over their complicated misfortunes.

The house was on an eminence, and a strong wind from the north-west blew the flames into the body of the town. In the course of a few hours, three of the best improved squares, with parts of two others, were stripped of all their improvements. The rapidity of the fire, the horrors of its devastation through houses highly combustible from the operation of the late drought, the consternation that prevailed destroying concert and presence of mind in most of those who were laboriously active, the incompetency of the engines to perform their offices with full effect, prevented many of the sufferers from saving a great proportion of their moveable property. The upper tobacco warehouses, with all the tobacco stored, were consumed. A stake of burning matter was thrown on the roof of the bank-house, which stood at the distance of two streets from the general conflagration; and so furious was the progress of the flame, that all the books, papers, and money in the vaults, were of necessity exposed, during the whole of the fire to its action, but have since been recovered entire. Happily no human life was lost.

This awfully afflicting event has bereft many families, some in disease, at the entrance of winter, of their only shelters, and of their all. The woes of the comfortless and of the suffering, which pervades a great part of Frederickburg, call aloud for contributions from the opulent. The inhabitants of this town were lately liberal in their relief to the wretched of Norfolk. A plan has been organized to furnish the benevolent of the sister towns in Virginia, and of the neighbouring country, with an opportunity of enjoying that luxury which a pure bosom feels in giving charity where merit and distress combine to claim it.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Frederickburg, on the 20th of October, 1807, agreeably to previous notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration the measures most advisable for procuring relief for the sufferers by fire on yesterday,

Doctor Charles L. Carter was called to the chair; and Robert Hening was appointed secretary.

Resolved, That subscriptions be immediately opened for the relief of the sufferers by the fire of yesterday.

Resolved, That nine persons, viz. Benjamin Botts, George French, Charles L. Carter, Hugh Mcroer,

John Minor, Benjamin Day, William Smock, James Smock, Robert Patton, be a standing general committee to superintend the said subscriptions, to receive the contributions, to inquire into the nature and extent of the distresses of such of the sufferers as may require aid, and to distribute the means to be acquired by the subscriptions, in such manner and in such portions as a majority of any meeting of the said committee may determine on.

WASHINGTON CITY, October 23.

Several of the British prints, in announcing the arrival of the Revenge, state the existence of a rumour that the American government had required an answer to their representations within four days, and deduce from this circumstance their anti-pacific temper. It may be satisfactory to state, that this rumour is altogether unfounded.—No such demand has been made, nor has any definite time been prescribed for receiving an answer. It is true, that a prompt answer is expected, and there can be no doubt but that, if the British ministry wish to maintain peace between the two countries, a prompt answer will be given. [Incl.]

It is always with reluctance that we record villainy in any shape; but it is with particular regret we notice the following daring assault committed within the limits of this city: on Tuesday evening, about dusk; on his return from visiting a friend in New-Jersey avenue, on the brow of the hill, Mr. Elzey Burroughs was attacked by two footpads who presented pistols on each side of him, and demanded his money; on his answering that he had none, one of them replied, "you are a liar sir; it is in a bundle of papers in your pocket;" and at the same time put his hand into Mr. B's pocket, and drawing from it a bundle of papers, took off the money in bank-notes to the amount of 2400 dollars, which he had that day received from the bank in this city.—We understand that no trace is yet discovered of the perpetrators of this outrage.

From the Virginia Argus Extra, of Tuesday Evening, October 20.

CIRCUIT COURT, TUESDAY 20.

The Chief Justice has just delivered his opinion on the motion, which has so long been agitated, for the commitment of Aaron Burr, Harmon Blennerhasset and Israel Smith, on the two charges of Treason against the United States, alleged to have been perpetrated at the mouth of Cumberland river in the state of Kentucky; and a misdemeanor, in illegally preparing and setting on foot a military expedition against the dominions of the king of Spain, with whom the United States were and still are at peace. The opinion was very long, and will be given hereafter.—It concluded on the question of treason with a decision in favour of all the persons accused; but on the subject of the misdemeanor, the result was different; Aaron Burr and Harmon Blennerhasset being committed to answer that charge, for which purpose they are to be sent for trial to the state of Ohio, in which the evidence was conceived to have proved the preparations for the expedition more explicitly than any where else.—Israel Smith was discharged.

We understand that Messrs. Burr and Blennerhasset will not give bail for their appearance in the state of Ohio, but will probably remain in confinement till their trial takes place.

The counsel for the United States entered a *nolle prosequi* on each of the indictments for treason against Comfort Tyler and John Smith, of Ohio.

The long session of the circuit court is at length closed.

Jersey Agricultural Report—SUMMER 1807.

HAY—Large crops, exceeding those of any late year. Some of it damaged, a great deal well got in. Bottom and low meadows escaped floods with less injury than common.

HARVESTS—WHEAT more abundant and better than any former year since the revolution. With daily showers and hot suns in harvest time, somewhat grown in places.

RYE—Plentiful and well secured, some few crops excepted.

OATS—Unusually abundant and good—More sown than usual, and what was sown is better.

FLAX—Large, thick, and well seeded—the coating not yet ascertained.

CORN—Never more promising, and seldom more planted.

BARLEY—But little sown—that little generally good.

On the whole, should Indian corn turn out as well as it promises, a more plentiful year will never have been remembered in this state.

FRUIT—No scarcity except of Apples, of which there are very few.