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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1807.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

RUSSIA. PETERSBURG, July 16, 1807.

The Emperor has transmitted to Gen. Kosmitsch the following Note:—

"SERGEI KOSMITSCH,

"The obstinate and sanguinary war between Russia and France, every step and every enterprize whereof, has been marked with the unshaken fortitude and bravery of the Russian troops, has been terminated, thank God, by a peace, which was ratified on the 27th of this month, (9th July) a beneficial tranquillity has been restored; the integrity and security of the Russian frontiers are secured by an increase of territory, and Russia is indebted for this solely to the heroic exploits, and to the unremitting exertions and zeal with which her valiant sons have undauntedly flapped forward and braved every danger even to death itself.

"I hasten to inform you of this happy event, in order that general publicity may be given to it.

"ALEXANDER."

Kuroggin, 28th June, old style, 1807.

CONSTITUTION OF THE DUCHY OF WARSAW.

HAGUE, Aug. 7.

Though the Polish Throne is not re-established, yet a great part of that country has recovered its independence, and forms an Hereditary Dukedom, under the Government of the King of Saxony, that Sovereign to whom the Poles, in the year 1791, offered their Crown. This Monarch has by this arrangement, obtained an extent of territory, about one half larger than Saxony itself, and the number of his subjects is now only one million inferior to those of the King of Prussia. The new constitution is published in the last Moniteur. It consists of 89 Articles, divided into 12 sections, of which the following are the heads.

Section I. The Roman Catholic Religion is the religion of the State; but all other religions are free. The Duchy is divided into six Bishoprics, over which one archbishop and five bishops preside—slavery is abolished, and all Citizens are equal in respect to the law.

II. *Of the Government*—The Archduchy Crown is hereditary in the Kingly Saxon, who is to appoint a Viceroy or President of the Ministerial Council. The property of the Ducal Crown consists, 1. In an annual revenue of seven millions of Polish guelders, one half arising from the Royal lands and demesnes, the other half from the treasury and in the Royal Palace of Warlaw, and the Saxon Palace.

III. *Of the Ministers and the Council of State.*—The Ministry consists of six Members, viz the Ministers of Justice, of Foreign Affairs, of Religion, of War, Finances, and of Police. There is also a Secretary of State. The Council of State is formed out of the Ministry for the purpose of preparing plans of laws, &c. all of which the King has the power of rejecting.

IV. *Of the General Diet.*—This body is divided into two Chambers, viz. the Senate and the Representatives. The Diet is to assemble every second year, for 14 days, when a royal Act of Convocation calls the Members together.

V. *Of the Senate*—This Chamber has 18 members, consisting of six Bishops, six Palatines, and six Castellans, all appointed by the King, who has also the power of increasing the number of Senators to 30, if he shall think fit.

VI. *Of the Chamber of Representatives.*—These consist of 30 Deputies, chosen by the District Diets of the Nobles, and 40 elected by the Towns. The members retain their seats for nine years, but at the end of every three years, one third of the body is renewed.

VII. This section contains regulations for the meetings of the District Diets &c.

VIII. *Of the Division of the Territory*—The Duchy is divided into six Departments, to each of which there is a Prefect Under Prefect, Mayors, and a Department Council of from 16 to 24 members

IX. *Of the Laws*—The Napoleon Code shall be the civil Law of the Duchy of Warlaw. Each Department has a civil and a criminal Court. The Council of State is the last Court of Appeal. The Judges are appointed by the King

X. *Of the armed Force*—The standing army consists of 30,000 men. The King can call a part of this force into Saxony, but must replace them by an equal number of Saxons.

XI. *General Regulations.*—All who have not places for life may be dismissed at the pleasure of the King, the Deputies only excepted. None but citizens of the Duchy can be appointed to public situations. All the acts of the Government must be drawn up in the Polish language. All the Civic and Military Orders formerly subsisting in Poland are to remain unchanged, but the King is their head.

XII. The present imports remain until the 1st of January, 1809. No change can be made in the organization of the troops until regulations be made on a subject by the Diet.

"We Napoleon, by the grace of God and the Constitution, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and protector of the Rhenish Confederacy, have approved, and hereby do approve of the above constitutional act, which has been submitted to us, for carrying into effect the 5th Article of the Treaty of Tilsit, and which we consider as calculated to fulfilour engagements to the people of Warlaw and Great Poland by reconciling their freedom and privileges with the tranquility of the neighbouring States.

"Given in the Royal Palace of Dresden, this 22d day of July, 1807.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

HANOVER July 31.—The Prussian General Kalkreuth has followed the French Emperor to Paris, in order to execute an important mission with which he is charged by his Court.

STATE PAPER.

[*From the German.*]

Note of Mr. Canning, English secretary of state for Foreign Affairs to Prince Stahremberg, the Austrian Ambassador at London.

"*London, April 25, 1807.*

"The underfigned, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for Foreign Affairs, has laid before the King the note delivered to him by Prince Stahremberg, Ambassador Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary of his majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, in which his imperial majesty offers himself as the mediator of a general Peace.

"The underfigned has received in command from the King his Sovereign, to communicate to Prince Stahremberg the inclosed official answer to the note of his Imperial M. The king does complete justice to the motives that have induced his imperial majesty to propose a mode of negociation which, by embracing the interests of all parties, can alone lead to the restoration of a lasting peace and the permanent tranquility of Europe; and his majesty therefore, accepts the offer of his imperial majesty's mediation, so far as he is concerned; with this provision, that it shall also be accepted by all the other powers involved in the present war.

NOTE.

His majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has received with due regard the communication of his majesty the Emperor of Austria, king of Hungary and Bohemia, and also justly appreciates the motives which have upon this occasion determined his majesty to become the mediator of a general Peace.

The King, who has never ceased to look to a secure and lasting peace as the only object of the war in which he is engaged, and who has never refused to listen to any proposal which offered the least probability of attaining his proposed object, cannot, for a moment, hesitate to give his full assent to the declared opinion of the emperor and king, and that such a peace is only to be obtained by a general negociation on the part of all the powers engaged in the present war.

The king will have no difficulty in entering upon such a negociation, as soon as the consent of the other powers interested therein shall have been received. His majesty will without delay, make the necessary communications in this respect to those powers with which he is more especially united by the ties of friendship and confidence, in order to ascertain their views and in the event of their being favorable to the proposition of his imperial majesty, to consult with them as to the mode in which the negociations shall commence, and agreeable to his imperial majesty's proposition, to come to an understanding as to the principles which should equally form the ground and basis of discussion and of a general arrangement.

As to what concerns the choice of a place to become the seat of negociation, any place will be equally acceptable to his Majesty, provided (exclusive of the indispensible condition which is also expressed in the note of his imperial majesty, that it shall be free from all immediate influence of the events of the war) that it affords to his Britannic majesty, in the same degree as to the other powers, the means of a speedy and uninterrupted communication with the Plenipotentiaries whom his majesty should send to this Congress.

AMSTERDAM, August 1.

Notice has been given, on the part of the Dutch Conforate, to all persons engaged in commerce and navigation, that official advices have been received which contain the satisfactory assurance, that notwithstanding what has passed at Tonningen, and notwithstanding the detaining and carrying in of several Danish ships, not the smallest difunion exists between the courts of Great Britain and Denmark and nothing has happened which can give any well founded alarm.

Sir James Craig, who has been appointed governor general, as well as commander in chief, of North America, we understand, is to proceed immediately with his staff. Sir James Craig gets the local rank of general in the army.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

THE EXPEDITIONS.

The following is extracted from the *Hull Packet* of yesterday, which we received this morning—We insert it without any comment:

"The expeditions which have left our ports, are now so far advanced in their voyage, that we consider ourselves no longer precluded from communicating that intelligence of their destination which we have received from officers and others of the first rank and information, and which, in our own mind, amounts to positive and absolute certainty. We believe our armaments to be neither gone to Boulogne, Antwerp, Flushing, nor the Helder. Boulogne is impregnable without prodigious risk and loss, and Antwerp is surrounded by a marshy country. The embarkations are not calculated for what military men term a *coup de main*—Enormous mortars, and cannon of the large calibre, with immense stores for sieges, and near 1000 artillery men, are embarked. We know that an officer of engineers of rank was sent for from Woolwich, and employed, merely from his local knowledge of the place of attack.

"The grand object of our Expeditions and a glorious one it is, we therefore confidently pronounce, from information which has never yet deceived us, is *daily and entirely to take possession of the Island of Zealand, of* Copenhagen, *and of the whole* Danish Fleet and Arsenals.

"In possession of Zealand, we have the *key of the Baltic*, so long as it remains unfrozen, in our uncontroulable possession, and not a vessel can sail out or in, without *our* permission. Should Bonaparte prevail upon the Emperor Alexander to act hostilely to our maritime interests with this island in our hands, we may bid defiance to all the leagues and confederacies of the Powers of the Baltic."—*Hull Packet.*

The death of Cardinal York, the last of the House of Stuart, is thus announced in the Paris Papers: "Letters from Rome mention the death of Cardinal *Benedictus Maria Clemens*, known by the title of Duke of York, in the 82d year of his age. He was the last of the Stuart family, and of the Pretenders to the British throne."

ST. JAGO DE LA VEGA, Aug. 8.

The accounts received by the last packet of the deplorable state of the sugar market, are fully confirmed by many sales we have seen, in which the unfortunate sugar planter has, instead of reaping any benefit from his immense capital, been brought into debt on account of the necessary supplies for his negroes and plantation, the nett proceeds of his crop not being sufficient to meet those expences. Such being the case, from the exhorbitance of the duties on internal consumption, and the exclusion from a foreign market, the ruin of this island is at hand unless very speedy and effectual measures be adopted to save it from destruction. An income tax of half or two thirds the nett value of the colonists produce would be lenity to the present system, which swallows up every thing, and unless the mother country find means of relieving us from so much oppression, she will realize the ancient fable of Saturn devouring his children.

CINCINNATI, August 24, 1807.

A correspondent informs us, he received the following information from one of Burr's followers, who lately returned to this neighbourhood from abortive golden expedition, viz. "That in their boats had false bottoms, in which were concealed arms and other warlike preparations—that to the bottoms of other boats were attached boxes, painted and made water tight and so ingeniously contrived, that by a touch they could be disengaged & precipitated to the bottom of the river for their better concealment in the case of danger of discovery—such boxes were also filled with arms, &c.—the number of muskets, exclusive of ordnance, transported down the Mississippi amounted to many thousands of stands.

Being asked if they did not amount to 13,000, he answered they far exceeded that number.—Than observed, that the followers of Burr were left in the greatest distress, for want of means to return to their respective homes—that overtook 30 of them on the road, sick, poor, miserable, and unable to proceed—that Comfort Neville, one of Burr's aids had come up the Arkansaw river. He observed, further, that Burr's paymaster, Uriah De Lacey, a native from Kentucky, had given them to understand, on account of pay—which was all he had received, a fuck.

TRUTH TO MERIT.

Gentlemen of the Morning.

SIR, [illegible] 10, 1807.

THE officers of the navy in this quarter, fearing their conduct may be misinterpreted, and observing many prints the military character and conduct of their general, unjustly and cruelly censured, have considered it their duty to the hero and declaration without his knowledge or approbation, which they request you may be pleased to lay before the President.

To the Hon. James Madison.

SIR,

It does not comport with the pride of a soldier, tacitly to behold his General assailed by unmerited sliders; or to suffer the verse with whom we have run a long course of hardship and perils, to fall a victim to undeserved calumnies. The spirit of a soldier revolts against it, and pathed every man of feeling and honor would condemn the conduct as base.

We are bound to oblivion by this offering of truth, [illegible] derogatory from the wish of paying to the dead, both the expressions but sentiments.

We [illegible] and have felt with [illegible] the numerous attempts which have been made to fall heir of General James Wilkinson. [illegible] have served under his command twelve years, and have followed him from Canada to Florida, and all have been the bearers of his commands for many years, which period, we have [illegible] strong, also [illegible] vessels to which [illegible] Military [illegible] is [illegible], generous, benevolent and humane—his heart, his hand and purse are ever open and ready to succour distress and relieve fortune's [illegible] darling, daring and brave—he [illegible] attacks with [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] proceed [illegible] and burning lust of [illegible] [illegible] and morals [illegible] take the leading [illegible] acts from order [illegible] [illegible] proferia [illegible] he is [illegible] and resourceful [illegible].

Let him be judged [illegible] and [illegible] principles and practices. [illegible] in every [illegible]—he [illegible] and other [illegible] and [illegible] and the rights [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible]

With [illegible] we shall neither fear danger [illegible] march to battle with the assurance of victory.

The following officers composing the whole of the officers present [illegible] Lewis, would [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of honor who carries the sword of the United States.

Thos. Hunt, Col. 1st U. S. reg. inf.—T. H. Cushing, lieut. col. adj. and inspector of the army.—Jacob Kingsbury, lieut. col. 1st reg. inf.—B. Lockwood capt. 1st reg. inf.—Elijah Kingsbury, capt. 1st reg. inf.—David Bissel, capt. 1st reg. inf.—James Richardson, capt. 1st reg. inf.—James B. Many, capt. artillerist—Geo. Peck, 1st lieut. reg. art.—Charles Mellord, lieut. 1st reg.—William Carlton, lieut. 1st reg. inf.—A. Whitlock, lieut. 1st reg. inf.—William Richardson, adj. lieut. and acting quartermaster 1st reg. inf.—Joseph Kimball, lieut. artillerist—William King, cornet's mate—[illegible] F. Saugram, surgeon's mate.—John H. Robinson, acting surgeon's mate.

To the Hon. James Madison.

THIS DAY.

The Swan Inn for Sale,

By order of Baltimore County Court,

The lease of the [illegible] and LOT, on the Philadelphia Road, lately occupied by John Miller, as a Tavern, advertised to take place on Thursday, the 10th instant, was on the day of sale postponed till WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time it will again be offered for sale on the premises.

The Lot extends from York street, 160 feet to Salisbury street, fronting on each street 25 feet. The improvements are, a three story Brick House, with commodious back Buildings, suitable either for a Tavern, or private dwelling, and a wooden building for Stables.

The property is subject to a ground rent of 150 dollars per annum. There is also a *lien* on it by mortgage, which with the arrears of rent amounts to about 800 dollars.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser of the whole or any part of the above property may at his option pay the amount of purchase money on the day of sale, or give notes with approved security, for the payment of one-half the purchase money with interest within six months, and the remaining half, with interest within twelve months from the day of sale; and on payment of the whole amount of the purchase money, a deed will be executed to the purchaser.

WM. GWYNN, Trustee.

september 30 2awts

145 boxes White Cod-Fish,

Of a superior quality, just received per schr. Hero, captain Baker, from Boston, and for sale by.

BUFFUM & GOODHUE, No 84, Bowly's wharf.

Sept 15. d6t

BOSTON, Sept. 25.

THE BRITISH EXPEDITION.

Capt. PRINCE, at Salem, from Elsineur, left that place on the 12th of August.—The Commander of the British Fleet had demanded the delivery of the island of Zealand into his possession. Several letters had passed between the Admiral and the Crown Prince. The latter had finally answered, that he would not give up the Island while there was a man living to defend it. An immediate attack was expected; and on the 14th of August, when capt. P. was coming to sea, a heavy firing was heard.

The Island of Zealand is 700 miles in circumference. Copenhagen is the capital—contains about 60,000 inhabitants, and is well fortified. Elsineur is on the same island, 20 miles N. of Copenhagen—contains about 6000 inhabitants.

WASHINGTON CITY, September 28.

The British government has, it appears, signified to Mr Monroe, that it neither does, nor has at any time maintained the pretension of a right to search ships of war, in the national service of any state, for deserters; and that if it should appear that the act of the British officers in the affair of the Leopard and Chesapeake rest on no other grounds than the simple and unjustified assertion of such a pretension, there would be no difficulty in disavowing the act and making the reparation really due.

American, Commercial Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30 1807

It will be recollected that, in the sketch which we published in Saturday of the provisions of the British proposed treaty, the tenth article was said to be a stipulation in favor of "*Neutral Property*; viz. that neither party shall *sequester* or *confiscate* debts, or the property in the funds" &c. On this stipulation the editor of the Aurora has made some very pertinent remarks. He very justly observes, on the supposition that such a stipulation is attended—

"*Would we not confiscate*," says the "British agent, even though we plunder "your ships, impress and murder your "seamen, insult your flag, and violate "your territory, laws and jurisdiction—"*you dare not confiscate*." That is, we "will carry on war in disguise before we "declare it, and whenever we chose to "do so, we will treat you Yankees, as we "have treated the Dutch for two centuries, "the French for a century, and the "Spanish as long as such nations have "existed—we will sweep the seas, "seize your ships as we sunk them, "seize on your fleets of costly merchandize as we did on theirs, without any "previous declaration of war, we will "confiscate, [illegible] and rob you as rebels, and treat you at every point "But you shall not have [illegible] in your power "*confiscate ourselves*—even by the "suspicion of it, from good to property, "and we have already pillaged and defrauded you!

"You shall not have the right to indemnify your merchants, your farmers, "or your country, for our robberies; to "our navy we will leave the boundless "[illegible] of plunder; it is necessary that "they should be robbers in order to be "audacious, and [illegible] should "[illegible] [illegible] in "treaties—the [illegible] requires "that we should [illegible] these warm "we may have occasion to rob of the same "[illegible] and we can appeal to *moral* "*honesty* for a justification of our policy "[illegible]—but as for ourselves we laugh at every idea of *moral* "*honesty*."

With regard to the topic of *sequestration* or *confiscation*, among candid and just men there can be but one opinion. The thing must be *reciprocal*. Not in *name* only, but in *fact* and in *substance*. The United States have not the power by naval force to compel Great-Britain to do them justice; but they have that power by *sequestration, confiscation*, and non-intercourse laws. The question then presents itself, ought the United States to guarantee British debts, or British property in the American funds, and thus deprive themselves of the principal means of retaliation for outrage and oppression, unless Great-Britain on her part, guarantees, as well in *practice* as in theory, the sovereignty of our flag, whether flying on merchant ships or national vessels of war, from violation by her navy and privateers; and unless *private American property*, taken in time of war, be held by her government equally sacred with that which belongs to her own subjects in this country, and against the confiscation or sequestration of which she wishes by treaty to be secured? Let Great-Britain guarantee us in the one case, and the U. States will guarantee her in the other. There must be *honesty on both sides*; and the honesty must be carried *throughout all the relations* between the two countries or there can be no permanent peace. We are not bound by the laws of morality to act towards a highwayman as we would towards a peaceable citizen; nor are the United States obliged by the same principle to tie up their hands whilst Great-Britain picks the pockets of our merchants.

The reported arrival of the Dumfres, from London yesterday, after a passage of *thirty* days, created considerable expectations in this city of the reception of very late News from Europe. In the sequel, however, it turned out that she had a passage of *forty-two* days; and left the Downs the 13th of August. Vide marine intelligence.

Similar expectations were excited by the Amsterdam arrival; but they were equally groundless.

We are authorised to state that *W. G. D. Worthington* will be a candidate at the ensuing election for the General Assembly of Maryland; and will serve, if elected.

Harlem Races commenced in Newyork yesterday. Rare sport was expected.

The editor of the Newyork Evening Post expresses his fears that G. V. Fitzsimon is not re-elected for Vermont, and angrily observes that turning him out is "[illegible] the trick." It is an ugly trick for the federalists there, sure enough.

The late elections in Connecticut seem to have gone on the old way. The federalists have got the sun in the mouths of the people, and they hold a tight rein.

John Sevier, Esq. is elected governor of the state of Tennessee; and John Rhea, George W. Campbell, and Jesse Wharton, members of Congress.

A corps of cavalry has been formed at Nashville, Tennessee, composed of the most respectable citizens, for the purpose of national service in case of war.

Died in England lately, at his apartments, Tottenham court, in the 76th year of his age, Mr. John Walker, author of the Pronouncing Dictionary.

At the commencement at Yale college, in New Haven, [illegible] L. L. D. was conferred on the Hon. Stephen Mix Mitchell, chief justice of the Superior Court of Connecticut, and the degree of D. D. on the Rev. J. Pye Smith of Great Britain. There were 60 graduates.

Ramsay's life of Washington was advertised a New publication in Edinburgh. The work is highly spoken of. Ramsay is author of a history of the American Revolution.

Mr. Whitbread in the British house of commons very strongly opposed the late prorogation of parliament, on the grounds that events were [illegible] interesting crisis which would [illegible] M. Whitbread declared in his speech, G. Britain was in a very perilous situation—with the heart of her revenue cut up by the expedition to Rosetta, the refusal of which must from be certain, with treaties concluded between France, Russia, and Prussia; with the Emperor of France returned to his capital, and ready to engage in any enterprize which might be proper to adopt; with a vote of censure from that House so large, as to enable his Majesty's Ministers to prorogue Parliament for a longer time than usual—with all these alarming circumstances, he sincerely hoped, that his Majesty's Ministers would not counsel his Majesty to prorogue Parliament at the present moment."

The British House of Commons, on the night of the 14th of August, resolved, "That they would early in the next session, take into consideration the report of the Committee on the Commercial State of the West India Colonies."

The crew of a barbarely taken in the Adriatic by an English frigate, rose upon the prize master, [illegible] and carried the vessel into Ragusa. The captain of the frigate on the refusal of the Ragusans to give her up, fired upon the town and destroyed most of the houses near the water side.

Commodore Douglass's letter to the Mayor of New York, and the answer, have been received in England, and been published. The Commodore's expressions have reached England. The Recorder and the President appeared in most of the London papers.

Capt. Fitzmaurice, commander of Fort Independence near Boston, has received new and positive orders not to consider [illegible] deserter. A similar order is supposed to have been addressed to every American officer.

The number of strangers in the city and [illegible] published from the 19th to the 24th September, was 42 adults, 26 children. Total 68. Five of these were from the ages of 80 to 90.

The captain of an Eastern vessel cautions all persons from having any dealings at Surinam with a Jew, whose name is *Joseph Levi*.

A plan has been projected at Philadelphia for the establishment of a *Stage and Intelligencer* between Fort-Penn and Philadelphia.

The last advices from Richmond represent the court as still engaged on the motion for committing Burr.

Married on Monday evening, by the rev. Doctr. Roberts, Mr. JAMES C. DEW, of this city, to Miss HENRIETTA STANSBURY, daughter of Tobias E. Stansbury Esq. of Baltimore county.

Died on the morning of the 25th inst. after a short illness, which she bore without a complaint or murmur, in the 45th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH PARKER, consort of Mr. Geo. Parker. In her, a disconsolate husband has lost an obliging and affectionate wife, and her children a tender mother. Her amiable disposition cannot be surpassed; for in her were combined every virtue that could adorn the human mind.

ELECTION NOTICE.

A meeting is requested, of as many of the voters of the first and fourth districts as can make it convenient to attend, at Mr Gorsuch's Tavern in Old-Town, on Thursday evening, at 5 o'clock, to take into consideration the merits of the candidates, in order that they may unite in support of such characters on Monday next, as may seem best calculated and disposed, to support their interest in the next General Assembly.

A number of Voters.

N. B. The *candidates* are invited to attend the meeting.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

On the 13th of Sept. capt. Douglas, of the British ship of war Bellona, of 74 guns bound to the Chesapeake with provisions for the English squadron, put on board the ship Reserve, Prior, arrived at Boston from Liverpool, two fishermen whom Douglass had impressed some time ago.

The Dolly, Williams, from Baltimore, has arrived at Boston. Also, Three Friends, Wilson, from this port.

Cleared from Boston on the 24th, the Fear, Eldridge, for Baltimore.