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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1807.

SALEM, September 25. We have just received the melancholy news of the demand made by the English, of the fortifications of Klynore, and of the island of Zealand, upon which the capital of Denmark, Copenhagen, stands.

The Danish prince Frederick, had refused the demand, and no doubts are entertained that hostilities had commenced, but with what success is not fully ascertained. Thus this neutral nation, after a long peace is again disturbed, and in six years have received two hostile visits from the English.

The policy of Prussia to observe a neutrality. On some great occasions it maintained its resolutions. It was at length reduced and ruined. Denmark has more readily regarded its resolution according to the advice of her able minister Bernstorff, but had been obliged to suffer all the evils of war.

Again it has been challenged to surrender itself to an enemy. If the principles of real neutrality were ever adapted by any people, it is believed, they have been adopted in Denmark. In the convention of 1794, with Sweden, it was believed that Bernstorff spoke the sense of the nation, when he said, "We declare solemnly that it is our desire, during the course of this war, to observe the most perfect neutrality, and to avoid as much as we possibly can every thing which could offend the powers, their friends and their allies, and to continue to pay, as they had constantly done in such circumstances, to sometimes really difficult, all the attention and even all the friendly deference which could be reconciled with their proper dignity."

A glance upon all the diplomatic papers, upon all the national measures, & upon the private deportment of the Danes, will give assurances of the sincerity of these declarations through out the war. But all these engagements distinguished by the great dependence of national character have not been sufficient to secure the tranquillity. The crown prince Frederick, ever since his introduction into the councils of state, has discovered his contempt for the principles of neutrality, his love of the nation, and his good intentions to render them respected, and beloved by all nations.

Denmark situated upon the Sound or narrow entrance of the Baltic, has a convenient situation for commerce. Its commerce was formerly carried on by the Hanse-Towns. For 300 years they have carried on their own trade, and have been powerful & successful at sea. For many years it has been usual to pay toll to Denmark upon passing the entrance of the Baltic.

This has been obtained by treaty rather than necessity. The late of this fort was thus given in 1801, when the English pulled it out of Cronborg, that celebrated fort which commands the mouth of the most remarkable strait in the world, which for nine months in a year, between ten and eleven thousand ships of all nations pass, coming in and out of the Baltic, and in 1783, 11,161 vessels, had been fallen by the capot of preventing the passage of an hostile fleet.

And so common was this error, that the translation of Butching calls it half a geographical mile of 133 fathoms over, but the statement is omitted in the German edition of 1787. The Danish account proceeds, "History informs us that a Dutch fleet in 1756 of the fleet that the Swedes, then possessors of Cronborg, made from the fort, and from Elsinburg, passed even in spite of a strong Swedish fleet that opposed them at the entry." It then observes that the English had nothing to boast of, in paying the Sound. It then adds, "that the distance from one coast to another, measured by the academy's orders, is about 6,500 geometrical paces, and then indeed it could be no Herculean exploit to pass, with a fair wind 6000 paces from a battery, whatever might be its force. If the Swedes, our ally, had raised some strong batteries on their own side, the English would have been obliged to pass in the middle, where they could not have avoided the effects of the guns of Cronborg."

Coxe who has collected all his knowledge of the north into his very useful travels, informs us as the result of his enquiries, that Billings became a town in 1445, and has continued to increase so that it had a population of 5000. He then informs us that Cronborg fortress is upon the edge of a peninsula promontory, the nearest point of land from the opposite coast of Sweden. At that time (in 1775) it was fortified by ditches, bastions, and entrenchments, with batteries towards the sea, an mounted 60 cannon, of which the largest were 48 pounders. Great changes have taken place since the memorable action of 1801. Mr. Coxe however informs us, "it is generally ascertained that this fortress guards the Sound, and that all the ships must, on account of the shoal waters and currents, steer so near the batteries as to be exposed to their fire. This, however, is a mistaken notion. On account, indeed, of the numerous and opposite currents in the Sound, the later passage lies near the fortlets; but the water in any part is of sufficient depth for vessels to keep at a distance from the batteries, and the largest ships can even sail to the coast of Sweden." He then explains how the right of the toll had been disputed, particularly by Sweden, and that the Swedes by treaty were for some time free from it, but that in 1720 Sweden again submitted to the usual imposts. But the question with the English, is not the right of toll, but a claim that the fortlets and the whole island should be delivered to them. By this extensive claim of the whole island and its dependencies, they not only claim the capital of Denmark, but a country whose population, amounting to nearly three hundred thousand, must be a sixth part of the whole, which is about two millions. By the account we have received, the Danes were not prepared for an easy surrender. Their patriotism and their courage were powerful obstacles to submission, unless from dire necessity. And their policy was as opposed as their inclinations. For should they resign Zealand to Britain, Holstein, Sleswick, and Jutland, must become an easy conquest to the French to whom it was exposed, comprehending the half of their population. Such are the circumstances to which this peaceable people are reduced, at the moment when they might expect to derive advantages from the restored peace of the continent, and to the just reward of their truly pacific and honourable principles. Register.

PHILADELPHIA, September 29. INTERESTING LETTER from Mr. Merry, late minister from the court of Great Britain to the U. States, received at New-York, and communicated for the Register.

The following extract, from Mr. Merry's letter, being fuller than that which was given in yesterday's Register, will be more satisfactory to the public. We can assure our readers of its authenticity, and that it is considered by Mr. Merry's correspondent as of official authority. Charges Street, (London), Aug. 11, 1807. I have been favored with your letter, to which I have deferred replying, in the daily expectation that some official accounts from America would have enabled his majesty's government to have determined upon the line of conduct that it may ultimately appear expedient to pursue in the critical state of our relations with that country.

For a definition of the manner in which the question stands at this moment, and will remain until official information be received, respecting the pretensions of the American government towards an adjustment of the complaint on their part occasioned by the affair between H. M. ship Leopard and the Chesapeake Frigate, I cannot do better than refer you to the explanation given last night by Mr. Canning in the House of Commons. To this I should have been glad to refer, if I thought it was not as government have, in their explanation, the American minister here, Mr. Baynes, in principle upon which Admiral Berkeley has acted, and recalled him in consequence of the orders he issued, there is great room to hope that this affair will be settled in an amicable manner.

To the Editor of the Norfolk and Portsmouth Herald.

SIR, I perceive in your paper of to-day, a communication stating, that "a meeting had taken place between Doctor STARK, and Captain Gordon, in consequence of a dispute on the subject of Commodore Barron's conduct. Several throats were exchanged without effect. The affair terminated in the Doctor's receiving a wound through the arm from Lieut. Crane, the friend of Capt. Gordon."

It is obvious that the intention of the author of that piece, was to injure my reputation, and that too in a mean and dastardly way: for although what he states is the truth, he has not stated the cause of my firing.—It is as follows: There was a particular stipulation between the parties, which was communicated to the Gentlemen when they took their ground, that if either of them fired, before they should receive the word, the friend of the Gentleman fired on, should immediately shoot him. Doctor Stark fired before the word, and I did my duty.

Writing Sir, is not my profession. I have no wish to be engaged in newspaper contentions. Should any thing further be published on this subject, I hope the authors will suit their names. As the communication was made through your paper, I expect, and have no doubt, you will have the justice to give this a place. I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, W. M. CRANE.

U. S. Frigate Chesapeake, 24th Sept. 1807.

Bank Notes.—In an action brought in the Common Pleas on Friday evening, and which involved the fate of a 30l. note being stopped at the Bank, the same having been stolen, Sir James Mansfield said, "that the Bank of England had no legal right to refuse the payment of their own notes; nor was it their province to detain them from persons offering them for payment. Such a right on their part would tend to obstruct materially the commercial intercourse of the country, when the Notes of the Bank of England were so universally substituted for cash; and how was every man bound to know, or in every case to inquire whether those notes, passing to him in the fair and ordinary course of his business, were or were not honestly come by? It was his Lordship's opinion, that an action would lie against the Bank, for a note so stopped. [London paper.]

PRINTING.—We are informed that a patent has been granted to Mr. J. Brown, Little Eastcheap, for an improvement on the Printing Press, by which nearly double the quantity of work performed by the usual mode of operation, will be accomplished in the same time by half the number of hands, and half the usual labour. This press is of an entirely new construction, and the expedition and ease are acquired by the additional power given, and by means of a cylinder supplying the types with ink, by the motion of the machinery. [Dublin paper.]

Anniversary of American Liberty and Independence, at Lisbon.

On the anniversary of our independence, the Americans in general, at Lisbon, dined with William Jarvis, the consul of the United States at that place, when the following toasts were drank, and the day spent with that festivity and harmony, which the day so universally inspires. 1. The day—may each returning year renew the sentiments and feelings which gave it birth. 2. Our country—May the plough and sickle never give place to the sword and spear, but when national independence and liberty require it. 3. Liberty—Steadiness in its support and temperance in its enjoyment. 4. The people—While they remain true to themselves, they have nothing to fear from others.

5. The constitution of the United States—Fairly construed, faithfully administered, and firmly supported. 6. The President—The light of the American hemisphere, whose precepts and examples will, to the latest posterity, afford to his countrymen lessons of wisdom and morals. 7. The vice president and senate—Full of wisdom, virtue and patriotism—May the permanence of our institutions ever be the first object of their attentions. 8. The House of Representatives—May the welfare of the community be paramount to every other consideration. 9. The heads of departments—while abilities, integrity and patriotism are held in esteem, they must merit the confidence and support of their countrymen. 10. Public economy—The reduction of national debt, the best comment on its advantages. 11. Public roads and canals—The surest avenues to national prosperity—May our legislatures not neglect their advantages. 12. A general system of education—Every plan which has a tendency to perpetuate our present happy situation, must command the support of our countrymen. 13. To the memory of Gen. Washington, and the other heroes who fought in defence of our liberty. 14. Dunker's Hill—May every attack on our rights meet a similar resistance. 15. To the memory of Franklin—A philosopher and statesman, whose happiness consisted in doing good.

16. The navy, the necessities of other nations.—A surer and cheaper means of defence. 17. The fair daughters of Columbia.—The solace of our lives, let us cherish their virtues, modesty had good life. VOLUNTEER. James Madison—A noble statesman, a good patriot and an honest man.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1807

In the Federal Gazette of the 30th ult. was published an extract of a letter, said to have been written by an eminent merchant of London. This extract bears somewhat the appearance of having been copied in this country, but that circumstance is not material, for it has been written where it may be of only of importance to the public, as it affords a full and complete exposure of the sentiments and attempts to produce fanatical ideas, and to excite the passions of the American people, subversive of national peace and tranquillity. Mr. Baring says here, "I have been informed that you have written to the 'eminent merchant' of London, that the extra bears somewhat the appearance of having been copied in this country, but that circumstance is not material, for it has been written where it may be of only of importance to the public, as it affords a full and complete exposure of the sentiments and attempts to produce fanatical ideas, and to excite the passions of the American people, subversive of national peace and tranquillity."

The extract further says,—"Is it, can it be better to destroy all the interesting links between us, and fight our navies, than to borrow our money of us to subscribe to your banks, turnpikes, and canals, in your infant country; they would increase your population and raise the value of the lands, for the final redemption of the public loans, after all these beneficial plans were effected, to an immense profit. Think of these things, my friend." As to investment of money in the American funds by British subjects, it is no proof of friendship for the U. S. It simply proves, that some Englishmen rely more upon the credit of this country than upon that of their own; and that they entertain an opinion that our funds are more secure than those of England. It is well known that American government securities is considered the best in the world, and that U. S. stocks equal to cash any where in Europe. Therefore, the investment of money by British subjects in American stock, may be placed simply to account of self-interest.

It is not, however, to this part of the letter-writer's observations that we wish to attract particular attention; but to those expressions which attempt to establish the position, that the United States ought to sacrifice national feeling and national honor for the sake of an immense profit. Let us consider, for one moment, the nature of the recent provocation on the part of G. Britain: An American Frigate was attacked, several citizens of the U. S. were killed, and many wounded. All this was done in time of professed peace, and when on the part of the Americans there existed not the least suspicion of such an intention. The writer of the extract says in allusion to this butchery of our citizens, "We have had many meetings of the manufacturers and merchants with the hope of contributing to redress commercial intercourse," and says, "We are authorized that you are so negligent and so unworthy in Europe, the shedding of innocent blood may be headwinded, by her diary sovereigns and their ministers, through 'management' for there, as the 'eminent merchant' observes, 'between rival countries every thing is done by good management.' But in America, the government does not confine at a compromise for a redress by accepting any other atonement than which is completely adequate to the crime. In truth, our government, and the American people, are ignorant of 'management' but plain, fair, and as if it had been, 'a difficult task to man; the administration and ship hold that of Great Britain, the English ministry and nation may rely upon it that every proceeding in this country relative to the attack upon the Chesapeake, has been the result of a public feeling without distinction of party, and that the American people and government are aroused and animated by the most lively spirit of indignation, with considerations of the most 'immense profit' will never extinguish. Ample reparation can alone redress it."

Men have grown familiar, from long habit, with the idea of traffic in human flesh, and the sale of a cargo of negroes has become in some places as common as that of a cargo of coffee and hides; but the notion of making commercial 'profit' an offset for the murder of the citizens of a free state, is rather new to men of common sense, and is to be ascribed to the ingenuity of an 'eminent merchant' of London. We will venture to say that the man who could broach such a conceit and advocate such a doctrine, is altogether foreign to Mammion, lost to all sense of humane feelings, callous to the benign precepts of a benevolent religion, and capable of the most black-hearted and cold-blooded villainy.

After such notions, we might naturally expect a condemnation of the policy of our government, and a slight touch in favor of the political tenets of former times. But it is somewhat marvellous, after assuring that "the good behavior of eight British Admirals is to be cared by their connection in our funds," that the "eminent" writer should advise "to keep a few men from cruising on our coast to prevent the capture of our vessels." So that after the preaching about "good behavior" and the preservation of "interesting links," nothing will suffice but "men of war" to prevent the capture of our vessels, or they have reached our own coast. Surely the absurdity of such remarks is only exceeded by the diabolical sentiments of the writer.

The number of deaths in N. York for the week ending on Saturday, last, was 51. Nine of consumption. The captain of the sloop Leopard arrived at N. York, from Charleston, informs that the weather had been cool for several days previous to his sailing; that the city was becoming more healthy; and that the inhabitants were returning from Sullivan's Island. It is stated in a Philadelphia paper that the Life of Washington by Marshall has been made a school-book; we suppose, from the size of it, for full grown children. The life of the General by Hamley, we presume, would be much more suitable for schools, from its conciseness and perspicuity. Instead of a Life of Washington,

Judge Marshall has produced a history of the Revolution, which Washington is lost in the glorious object for which the Americans contended. The editor of the N. York American Citizen remarks—"Hamley seems to have written the biography to extricate his hero from the trammels of the Chief Justice, and he has succeeded to admiration. He has connected the illustrious General with the events of the revolution no further than was necessary to a correct delineation of his character."

Account of Flour, Butter, and Lard inspected within the city of Baltimore, for the last quarter, ending the 30th day of September, 1807.

76,762 bbls. wheat flour, 4,649 half bbls. do. 239 bbls. rye flour, 866 bbls. Indian meal 98 half bbls do. 516 kegs butter, 15 do. lard.

EDW. J. COALE, Register of the City of Baltimore.

Mr. Nicholas Norris will be generally supported as a Delegate to the General Assembly of Maryland; by the free and independent Voters in Old Town.

Married, last Tuesday, at Washington, by the Rev. Mr. Linn, Mr. Topham Webster, to Miss Maria Osborne, both of that city.

Married on Saturday evening last, at Mr. Hewitt's, by the revd Dr. Whitehead, Mr. John F. Harris, to Miss Ruth Traxell, both of this city.

FROM A NEW-YORK PAPER. LINES.

Where any thing abounds, we find, That nobody will have it; But when there's a scarcity of the kind, Don't all the people crave it?

The God of Love's a LITTLE WIGHT, but beautiful as thought, Thou too art LITTLE FAIR AS LIGHT, And every thing is thought.

O! happy girl! I think thee so, For mark the poet's line—"Man wants a LITTLE MORE BELOW, But wants the LITTLE LONGER."

Baltimore Volunteer Artillery Company, meet at the gun house this afternoon precisely at 4 o'clock, with side arms, for exercise. Roll call at quarter past 4. Thomas Finlay, Secy.

Military Guards, attend a meeting at Mr. Decoray's tavern this evening at seven o'clock.

The Baltimore Independent Company, parades this day at half past three, on Lindenberger's Lot, without uniform. Cartridges will be served on the Field.

At Baltimore Hussars, you will assemble in stable uniform, with sword and pistols, and 12 cartridges each, on Monday, Lindenberger's Lot, at half past 3 o'clock this afternoon: the Roll will be called precisely at 4. All absentees will be fined. On Monday next a stated meeting of the Troop will be held at Mr. Causten's Tavern. Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance at 6 o'clock in the Evening. Those wishing to join, will then have the opportunity by handing in the names. Wm. B. Barney, Capt.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. Port of Baltimore.

CLEARED, Sch'r Sally, Bangs, Boston Two Brothers, Helms, N. York Six Brothers, Lane, do.

August 1, three leagues from Beachy Head was taken a British transport brig from Philadelphia, with French prisoners on board. On the 5th of the same month was spoke U. States Schooner Walp, Léday, from Portsmouth for France.

Sept. 14, lat. 40. 40, long. 53, a wreck was seen, appeared to be a brig of about 180 tons, full deck, the top with figure-head, but it was lost, a round black item, with a yellow moulding, painted about 6 inches wide around her stern; her masts were gone about 6 feet below the cross tree and were hanging along side, as was her bowsprit and rudder; her foremast had two upper masts, one on each side, which came half down her mast; her windlass was gone, both anchors were on her forecable, fasted to her windlass bits; she had a bluff and gullows frame standing, her pumps, all her mainmast, boom chocks on the tallmast rail and both masts painted a bright yellow.

Sept 16, in lat. 39, long. 66, 30, was spoke the Sch'r Dorchester, 4 days from Baltimore. The ship Hampton & Sydney, arrived at Philadelphia on 19 days from Havana, on the 22d of September, in 17 fathoms water, was boarded by the British brig Columbine, brok open a number of letters and permitted to depart.

It has been ascertained that the dreadful hurricane of the 5th and 26th of August, extended through nearly 10 degrees of latitude, from 23 to 33, 40, and 8 1-2 degrees of longitude, from 64 to 72, 30—Many vessels have been spoken in distress from its effects. A proposition was made at Charleston on the 18th ult. to send out a vessel with spars, provision, &c. to relieve such as may stand in need of assistance.

Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY, the 3d inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, will be sold for cash, without a reserve whatever, being to satisfy a judgment, a piece of GROUND, of about 2 1-2 acres, situated on the road to the Ferry Branch, 1 1/2 miles from the city, and contiguous to the property of Mr. Ramble H. Moale. R. LEMMON & Co. Actrs. Oct. 1

Sale by Auction.

This Day, The 2d of October, at 10 o'clock, at the auction room at the head of Gay-street dock, will commence the sale, on terms that will then be made known, of The entire STOCK of a person who has declined the DRY GOODS business, Consisting of Flannels and Swansdowns Cords and Velvets Cloths, Casemeres and Coolings Silk, Worsted and Cotton Hosiery Carpets Irish Linens and Dimities Extra Long Silk and Kid Gloves Calicoes, Stuff and Bed Ticking Long Lanes and Chambray Muslins With a variety of other goods, too tedious to enumerate. R. LEMMON & Co. Actrs.

Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY, the 10th of October next, at 11 o'clock precisely, at Mezzick's wharf, Fell's Point, will be sold for account of the underwriters, on a liberal credit, for negotiable paper, with two approved endorsers, 7500 bbls. Manila INDIGO 175,000 do. do. SUGAR. Being part of the August's cargo, from Bermuda, which brig will be sold at the same place, immediately after the above articles. She is about two years old, built of the best materials in North west county, Virginia, burthen 198 tons. The inventory may be seen previous to the day of sale, at our auction room, head of Frederick street dock. VAN BUREN & DORSEY, Actrs. September 28

Wanted a Vessel.

From 6 to 800 bbls. burthen, or the coaling business, by a person of good character, who is a good pilot on the coast, and well acquainted with the coaling business. The intended maker will take on shares if agreeable, on any terms that can be lived on and will have no objection to make one voyage out to the West Indies in the winter mo. For further information apply to the printer. Oct. 2

St. Mary's College.

GRAND LOTTERY, BALTIMORE, Authorized by an act of the general assembly of the state of Maryland, the scheme of which lottery is the most brilliant ever offered to the citizens of the United States, containing a bid size a large number of other valuable prizes, 1 prize of - - - 30,000 dollars, 1 do of - - - 15,000 3 do of - - - 10,000 2 do of - - - 5,000 8 do of - - - 1,500 7 do of - - - 1,000

An extra two blanks to a prize. The scheme contains 2500 tickets, 10,000 of which are actually sold, a company of gentlemen in New-York to whom the manager has obligated themselves to commence drawing on THURSDAY, the 31st day of December next. 11 THOUSAND SHARES are now selling in a variety of numbers, at the rate of \$100 each, at G. & R. WAITE's, 107 Broadway, Baltimore. From the sale of the Tickets an average profit of 10 per cent is expected, and an advance will shortly be put out of them, of which an advertisement will soon appear in the public prints. The grand draw of the lottery of the above lottery together with an advance from the manager of the lottery will positively commence drawing on the 31st of December next, and will be a public event, and the tickets to come to the city of Baltimore for the express purpose of facilitating the sale of the tickets. G. & R. WAITE.

One of the above firm will personally attend the drawing daily, to take down the numbers for each day, as well also one of their clerks. All prizes sold by G. & R. Waite will be paid by them, and a printed list of all prizes drawn will be published by them and delivered to their customers once a fortnight during the drawing. The next New-York Lottery will not commence till April next. Oct. 2

For Sale.

The following valuable Property: a Part belonging to the Estate of James Pillok, deceased, late of the Borough of Carlisle, and a part thereof the property of the Subscriber, viz.

No. 1. A Tract of excellent limestone Land, situated in Nitany Valley, Centre county, at the head of Cedar Springs, containing 400 Acres; of which 4 are in Meadow, and about 20 more can be easily made: There are 80 acres cleared, a ditch for Cultivation; the residue is unimproved; chiefly Blackoak, Whiteoak, Hickory, &c. The Buildings are a log stable, Kitchen, and Barn. This Land lies in a good Neighborhood and on each side of the Postroad leading from the Susquehanna to Gettysburg the County town. No. 2. Containing about 300 acres, situate on the west Branch of the Susquehanna River, in C. earned county, adjoining the County town. This Land was surveyed at an early period, and for fertility of Soil, and other advantages, is exceeded by none in that part of the Country. No. 3. Two Lots of Ground, with their Improvements thereon, situate in the main Street, in the Borough at Carlisle, opposite the Tavern of Robert Grafon, Esq; one of which is a corner Lot. The Improvements on these Lots are very valuable, the former occupied by the Conveniences of the House, and the extensive Buildings, Barn, Stable, &c. and the latter Property a desirable Purchase. Indispensable title, free of every Incumbrance, will be made to the Purchaser; and on paying one half the Purchase money, the residue will be divided into easy Payments.

Also, one other Tract of above 200 Acres, on Pinecreek, Lycoming county, on which is a never failing Stream of water, for Grist or Saw mills. For terms, and further Particulars, apply to the Subscriber, at Baltimore, or to C. L. Pillethwait, or Thos. Duncan, Esq. Carlisle, and to William Swanzy, for the Land, in Nitany Valley. Also, sundry tracts of valuable Cotton Lands on the Mississippi, lying near the Natchez, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash, or good notes. OLIVER POLLOCK, Oct. 2

The Subscriber

Living near Peter Fin's mill, in Baltimore county, has found Bank Notes. The owner thereof may have them again, proving their marks and numbers, and paying charges for advertising. JOHN PEDDICOE, Oct. 2