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SAURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1807

BOSTON, September 26.

FROM ENGLAND.

The Lydia, Captain Turner, from Liverpool, which arrived here last evening, has brought us London papers to the 17th August—two days later.

Their contents are not very interesting. Our news from the British Expedition in the North, and the siege of Stralsund, is far or than that received in London.

In a letter from the Elbe, of August 7, it is stated, that one of the secret articles of the treaty of Tilsit stipulates, that if England does not accept the mediation of Russia, to make peace, that Russia and Persia are to attack the British possessions in India; and that the Russian forces now on the Mediterranean, are to join the Turks to expel the British fleet from the Mediterranean. The commercial relations between Russia and England, grew daily more perplexed; and the conduct of the former appeared unfriendly.

The Americans at Petersburg celebrated the last anniversary of Independence there.—A number of Russian officers were present. One of the toasts was, "the freedom of the seas."

The French troops which have served in Poland, immediately on their arrival in France, are to be ordered to repair to the coast opposite England; where camps are preparing of the most extensive and formidable kind.

The French force assembling on the borders of Holstein, are said to amount to 90,000.

Cattaro and Castel Nuova, held by the Russians, in the Gulph of Venice, are to be restored to the French.

The command of the Russian army is given to Gen. Buxhowden; General Baron Bennigsen having been "dismissed to recover his health."

Among the numerous continental kings and nobles on their journey to hold high holiday with the Emperor Napoleon, in Paris, was the Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the Emperor of Russia.

Previous to the arrival of news of peace in Turkey, the Russians had gained a victory over the Turks.

King Jerome was to receive the homage of the inhabitants of Hesse Cassel, the 1st September. The dissolved kingdom of Caffi is to be a part of his dominions.

Postscript.—Sunday, 3 o'clock—just as our paper was put to press, the brig Byfield, Capt. Folger, arrived, in 43 days from England. Capt. Folger reports, that the English fleet and transports were lying before Elsinore and Copenhagen; that there had been no engagement between the Danes and English at the time of his leaving, which was three days after Capt. Pince, arrived at Salem; he confirms the accounts received by Capt. P. about demands made by the English and the rejection of them by the Prince of Denmark; and adds, that the Danish soldiers were marching to the seaports in small parties, that the Prince was hourly expected from the interior, and that the great exertions were making in all their ports, to repel any attack that might be made. Fugitive vessels were passing and repassing between the shore and the English shipping, and the prevailing opinion was, that the English would not succeed if they commenced a blockade.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30. POSTSCRIPT.

The ship Liverpool Packet, capt. Parsons, which arrived at this port last evening in 30 days from Liverpool, left there on the 27th of August, at which time it was reported that the United States schooner Revenge had arrived in England, but nothing had transpired on the subject of her mission.

Capt. Parsons has favored the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers of the 23d of August, and Lloyd's Lists and Prices Current of the 21st.

Excepting the bombardment of Copenhagen, which was said to have commenced on the 17th, these papers relate no event of extraordinary interest.

From London Papers to the 23d August, inclusive, received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser.

LONDON, August 19.

Accounts were yesterday received from Stralsund, which came down to the 4th inst. At this late the garrison still continued a strenuous defence. The Bulletin states, that a French mortar had been destroyed in a successful sortie. With regard to the magnanimity and determination of the king of Sweden's proposed defence, which the prints of the day so unanimously enlarge upon, we must remark, that his majesty has twice unsuccessfully sued for an armistice; and that the French general on each application, insisted on the surrender of Stralsund, as a preparatory step to any negotiation. Goltzavus, therefore, has now no choice but to surrender that fortress or continue the war. Further hostilities cannot place him in a worse situation; and since Stralsund must be lost, it is a less worth while to give the besiegers some trouble in taking it. Circumstances as he at present is, we cannot see that any ally's profit at a condescend displays so much magnanimity, since he but hazards a stake which any way is his sure to lose.

August 20. Talleyrand has resigned the situation of Minister for foreign affairs to Campagny, one of the joint French negotiators with Lord Lauderdale. He is elevated to the dignity of Vice Grand Elector of the Empire. An office, which to an increase of dignity, joins relaxation from the details of business. If we consider the eminent services, rendered at different times by the Prince of Benevento, no honour in the power of Bonaparte to bestow will appear too great a reward. Whatever post, however, the newly politician may be promoted to fill, he will

doubtless, continue to take an active part in the imperial council.

The Dutch papers mention, that the king of Holland has given orders, that the Governor of Curacao, and those concerned with him, shall be delivered up to the Supreme Tribunal, and prosecuted with all the rigour of the law.

Our expedition is said to have occasioned very little impression even in those places against which it is understood to be directed. A tendency to desertion is stated to prevail among the Hanoverian troops in the island of Rugen.

The Prussian ports, it is asserted, are already shut against all English ships: and it is positively affirmed, that Russia will do the same, provided we refuse to assent to such articles of peace as she may have settled for us with Bonaparte.

Admiral Collingwood is now generally understood to have proceeded with a squadron to the Dardanelles, with a view of aiding towards the Russian fleet as circumstances may require. Every account, both foreign and domestic, plainly indicates the advanced formation of that hostile Confederacy to which his majesty's speech refers.

Some of our politicians, suspecting that the French army of forty thousand men, commanded by General Junot, which is understood to be destined to compel the Portuguese to shut their ports against us, is, in reality, intended to invade some part of the British empire—They support this idea with considerable appearance of plausibility. They very justly observe, that such is the abject state of Portugal that an army of 40,000 men is totally unnecessary to accomplish such an object. The mandate of the French Emperor, from his Palace of St. Cloud, would be amply sufficient to induce that indolent nation to consent to any thing. Bonaparte will no doubt, aim the blow of invasion from a quarter where we least expect it; it therefore behoves those to whom (for our sakes) the safety of the country is committed, to use the utmost vigilance in attempting to discover the object of every movement of our indefatigable enemy.

Price of stocks this day at one o'clock. 3 per Ct. Red. 63 5/8 1/4—3 per Ct. Con. 62 5/8 1/4—4 per Ct. Con. 81.

We have this forenoon received a Gottenburgh Mail the contents of which are highly important. The Danes are determined on resistance. We insert the following private letter, for the authenticity of which we pledge ourselves as the most faithful copy account of the intentions of Denmark and the just commentary on the proceedings of this country in our power to.

COPENHAGEN, August 11, 1807. At the present moment, all is conjecture, confusion, and anxiety. The Island is now completely encircled by the British Fleet, and until yesterday, even the Ministers were ignorant of the motives of its appearance or designs. However, it appears that Mr. Jackson had preferred himself on Thursday at Keil, to our Prince Royal who referred him to his Majesty's Minister, Count Bernstorff. What has passed is not yet known but yesterday, all were alarmed by the activity of our hostile preparations; and this day unexpectedly surprised by the presence of the Prince in Person, which gave a new spring to the feelings, as well as preparatory operations of the people of all ranks and descriptions. It is, however, said that Mr. Taylor will tomorrow have an audience, the result of which will determine the procedure of the armistice. They have been this day additionally reinforced by the troops that were previously at Stralsund; so that in the weak unprepared state we are in, very little opposition can be given, unless what can be excited by the highly aggravated feelings and spirit of the unoffending, peaceable, and injured people of unhappy Denmark. I feel for his Majesty with you—I feel for the character of Old England—and, which I anticipate, I deplore the future consequences. Mr. Carlyle, the former British Minister, is yet here, but will be off tomorrow; and he next day will, most probably, determine our fate.

Last night we received an estafette from Keil. Immediately after the Generals and Admirals assembled, and early in the morning orders were given to mount and man the batteries of our port. The workmen were ordered to assemble at the 11 o'clock; at this moment our floating batteries, flat bottomed boats, and vessels of defence are all either lying out on the road or on the point of proceeding thither. The coast stretching to Elsinore is occupied by Cavalry and the garrison of Cronberg has been reinforced; in short, all necessary preparations are made to repel an hostile attack; whether such an attack will be made, and whether the English have really the intention to permit hostilities with this country, remains yet uncertain.

In the mean time the Prince Royal unexpectedly arrived here this day at noon, to the great joy of the inhabitants, and immediately halted to the Holm.

The English fleet is still lying at anchor about three or four miles from this place, without having undertaken any thing. It is very strong; a chain of frigates and cutters reaches from the fleet past this city through the Great Belt into the Baltic.

Mr. Taylor is said to have set out for Keil.

(Hamb. Correspondent, Aug 15.) ELASINORE, Aug 15 (per Tonningen Mail) Some of the Merchants, bound to Copenhagen and the Baltic, have been ordered by the Commander in Chief of the British Fleet to remain here until further orders.

Aug 23. With respect to the great object of national expectation, dispatches from Admiral Gambier and the proceedings of the British fleet before Copenhagen, no fresh intelligence had been received at a late hour last night.

A letter from Yarmouth had reached the city by express which mentions that a merchantman had put into that port, bringing intelligence of her having been actually present at the commencement of the bombardment of Copenhagen on the 17th. If it were referred to attack the city, operations should certainly have begun before this. Our fleet commands the whole island, its state of defence is very imperfect. Were the mind of our governors therefore made up on the point, and they are resolved to stand all risks, they should certainly not permit their Admiral to turn a goscator, or institute a marine cabinet on the quarter deck. To add is here to do every thing; all discussion is so much delay and advantage to the enemy. Admiral Duckworth found it so before Constantinople; let Admiral Gambier improve upon the precedent.

An expedition more formidable for mischief of any kind was never fitted out by this kingdom. The Danes have manned all their batteries, and are prepared to resist; unless we anticipate them here, we might as well have laid at home. Whatever you do, strike the blow! You have gone too far for negotiation to do you any good.

The foreign news of the week is not of much interest. The King of Sweden still keeps

up a fruitless war in Pomerania, and Stralsund still resists. It is a matter of regret that so much courage and military skill as the Swedish troops possess, should be suffered to evaporate in an enterprise which neither conduct nor courage can lead to any advantageous result. Brick and mortar have only a certain power of resistance; when that power is abated or overcome, the Swedish troops must bolt from their ruins, and leave them to their enemies.

The French papers contain little news worthy of a comment. All the French marshals are to be created Dukes, and provided for in Germany and Poland—Talleyrand resigns the office of secretary of state and becomes the second man in the empire. The peace of Tilsit is likely to give both himself and his master the otium cum dignitate.

Dispatches were on Thursday received from Gen. Frazer, at Alexandria, dated May 30. He had been reinforced by two regiments from Sicily, the 52d and another. Provisions were abundant, and the enemy had shown no disposition to attack Alexandria, the fortification of which had been considerable strengthened. They had collected, however, between 7 and 8000 men near Rofetta. Our prisoners at Cairo, it is said were in general in good health, and treated with kindness. Several messages had passed between General Frazer and the Pacha respecting them.

Sir James Craig, who is going out as commander in Chief of the British colonies, in North America, we understand, will take three regiments with him, of which the 3d (or Old Buffs) is to be one.

SEIZURE OF COPENHAGEN.

Our formidable expedition in the Baltic has now reached its destination and its object. It appears that a demand was made by Mr. Jackson, the British Negotiator, of the Prince Royal of Denmark, the substance of which was as follows:—"That in the present disturbed state of the continent it was impossible to distinguish any longer between a neutral and an enemy, but by her becoming an ally or an open foe.—That something therefore was required beyond an ordinary presumption of the real disposition of every state; and that, whilst the influence of an implacable enemy predominated over every Power within his reach, and either checked or converted into immediate hostility, every engagement or inclination unfavorable to his interest, it was impossible to consider the ordinary covenants of any neutral nation either as a sufficient security for her own independence, or for those who confide in her neutrality. It became the duty of England, therefore, to discriminate in these circumstances, between right paramount and invariably binding upon all States, and rights which might be suffered to relax and yield to that state of expediency in which a certain course of measures might involve the existence of a nation.

In this state therefore, it was dangerous to G. Britain and therefore called to be her duty, to recognize any longer the neutrality of Denmark, with a sufficient pledge—that this pledge was a permission to garrison the fortresses which command the passage of the Sound and the navigation of the Baltic, together with the free use of the Danish ports for her shipping until such time as the pressure of circumstances ceasing, the exigency on the part of G. Britain should determine."

It is scarcely to be doubted but that the Prince Royal was somewhat struck with this demand. He is said however, to have replied with great calmness and intrepidity—"That the course of conduct required of Denmark was not that of a neutral or even of an ally, but of a belligerent. He was bound, therefore, in all sense of dignity, to repel the demand made upon her, and it remained for England to look for her justification to the general judgment of Europe, which would determine on which side the neutrality of the two kingdoms was first violated. Denmark has now no choice but to resist; whilst England had that of honour and a retreat."

PARIS, August 9. One of our journals states, that his Majesty has awarded to General Victor the reward of his courage and his services, by elevating him to the rank of Marshal of the Empire.

A division of the army which is believed to be destined to shut the English out of the ports of Portugal, in the event of the Court of London not accepting the mediation of Russia for the re-establishment of a maritime peace, will assemble near the Western Pyrenees. It is said that General Junot, Governor of Paris, will have the command; and that his Excellency will set out tomorrow, to put himself at the head of this division, which will bear the name of the Corps of Observation of La Gironde.

August 10. The Prince of Benevento, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is appointed to the dignity of Vice Grand Elector.

M. Champagny, Minister of the Interior, is appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Cretet, councillor of State, is appointed Minister of the Interior.

August 11. The Minister of War, Marshal Berthier, Prince of Neufchatel is raised to the dignity of Vice-Constable of France, and General Clarke is appointed Minister of War.

The Councillor of State, Renaud St Jean d'Angely, is appointed Secretary of State to the Imperial Family.

Dispatches have been sent by the Minister of the Marine to the different ports, ordering all hostilities to cease against the flags of Austria, Mecklenburgh, Prussia and Embden.

A letter from Calais dated the 7th, states, that at 3 o'clock that morning, an English flag of truce arrived at Boulogne, with a permission of distinction on board who was charged with an important dispatch from the King of G. Britain to our Emperor. At yet, however, we know nothing of his arrival here, though 4 days have already elapsed.

American, Commercial Daily Advertiser.

SAURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1807.

A Comet was discovered at Philadelphia on Saturday evening last, and has since been observed by many of the inhabitants of this city. It is visible to the naked eye. About seven o'clock on the 29th ult. in the evening, it was observed in a direction nearly west. From its slow progress there was a probability of its remaining visible for several ensuing evenings.

A letter from "an American merchant, in London," is going the round, particularly in the opposition papers. The writer bellows out, "The president should not have sent back the treaty unratified." We suspect the author of this sentiment is a mere huckster in merchandising as he must be in politics.

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.

Col. Gusing, Lieut. Piatt, and Ensign Jackson, have sailed from New-Orleans in the Fame, for Baltimore. They are said to have been subpoenaed as witnesses on the part of the government against Burr.

The Mayor of New-York has issued a proclamation, ordering that "all vessels, which shall arrive at that port from Charleston, shall be subject to quarantine of course, and that no person shall be permitted to enter the city and county of New York who shall have been within the said city of Charleston within fourteen days next preceding his or her arrival at the said city and county of New York."

Joseph Calhoun is elected a member of the House of Representatives for the U. States, for the state of South Carolina, in the room of Levi Casey, deceased.

The King of Saxony is reported to have announced his daughter's refusal to marry Jerome when he met Napoleon at Dresden. The irritation of Bonaparte is said to have been inconceivable, and it operated so much upon his spirits, that he would take no recreation whatever during his stay. The Princess Catharine of Wirtemberg, the proposed consort of Jerome was proposed to him by Napoleon, some time since, but he treated the offer with contempt; and is said to have made pressing solicitations to be allowed to send for his lady from America, and retire to any small portion of territory which the Emperor, his brother, might allot to him; but his remonstrances were, however, ineffectual.

A letter-writer in the "Public Intelligencer" of Savannah, remarks that "Julius Cæsar, agreeably to Dean Prideaux's calculation, slew no more than one million one hundred and ninety-two thousand men." And then observes, "How insignificant the number appears when compared with the millions who have fallen under the resistless fury of G. llic valour." The writer, by this sage conclusion, means to shew that Bonaparte is a greater man than the first of the Cæsars. He reckons without his host. Bonaparte, in all likelihood, never slew half a million. Cæsar was certainly the greatest butcher.

A duel was fought in Beaufort, South Carolina, lately, between Mr. Arthur Smith and Mr. Thomas Hutson. They both fell; and both died the same evening.

The extensive manufacturing mills of Capt. Robert Scott, on Irvine's creek, in Campbell county, Virginia, were struck with lightning on the 17th ult. and in the course of one hour reduced to ashes. Fortunately for the proprietor, they were insured.

The people of Kentucky are represented in an Ohio paper to be so ardent for war, as to be actually preparing knapsacks for their march.

General Peter Muhlenberg, collector of the Port of Philadelphia, died on the morning of the 30th ult.

The Address to the Secretary of State recently published in the American, said to have been written by the officers of the American Army at the encampment on the Missouri, and by them signed in support of the reputation of General Wilkinson, is supposed to be a forgery. We copied it from the New-York "Public Advertiser," and a writer in the same paper of the 29th ult. adduces very strong reasons for believing it to be a fabrication. We shall probably hear more about it shortly.

A person named "O-rum" or O-rum, a correspondent of the chivalier who conducts the New-York Evening Post, in speaking to said chivalier concerning Wilkinson, says, "You will, at all times, if properly informed, detect the villainy of the enemies of our federal friends—doubtless meaning Burr to be a friend to the federalists. Coleman seems to acquiesce in the application of the terms."

FOR THE AMERICAN.

Among the very great number of nominations for delegates to the Assembly, I am pleased to find the name of Mr. Jesse Hollingsworth; a name at which the tongue of malicious slander has not dared to whisper a word—and on seeing which the following questions immediately presented themselves, and their answers as readily followed:

Q. Who built the first wharf in the town of Baltimore?

A. Jesse Hollingsworth.

Q. Who has always been among the foremost to promote the improvement of Baltimore?

A. J. H.

Q. Who never refused to the poor, in distress?

A. J. H.

Q. Who has always been forward to promote, by personal and pecuniary aid, institutions for the amelioration of the hardships of poverty?

A. J. H.

Q. Who has derived from experience, the most correct knowledge of the interest of the city?

A. J. H.

Q. Who saved the state from eternal ruin, by preventing a new emission of paper money?

A. J. H.

Q. Who has the most ability and industry to render us service in the legislature of the state?

A. J. H.

Q. To whom ought we, upon every principle of gratitude and interest, to bestow the power of making laws to govern us?

A. J. Hollingsworth.

meet this evening at the City Hall, at 3 o'clock in Stable Street and continue by order.

The Baltimore Tiers will meet at X-minsky's THIS EVENING, at half past 8 o'clock, as also persons willing to join the company.

Mechanical Twine Pitmen, attend a meeting at Finn's This Evening, at half past 7 o'clock.

In consequence of the Election on Monday, the meeting of the Republican company is postponed till the Monday following, at three o'clock: The fines will then be collected.

It being requisite for the Pastor of the 2d Presbyterian congregation to attend a stated meeting of Presbytery this week in the city of Alexandria, their church will remain shut on Sunday the 4th inst.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. Port of Baltimore.

CLEARED, Sch'r Anna Maria, J. Blake, Antigua Barbados. Sally, Byrne.

On the 27th ult. in the morning, about 3 leagues from Cape Henry, was seen a British ship of war with an American ship with a jack flying for a pilot light to the American ship had bright sides, figure head, quarter galleries, and royal yards across; in about one hour and an half the jack was hauled down, and both ships made sail and stood to the Southward.

The ship Liverpool Packet, Parsons, 31 days from Liverpool, has arrived at N. York, having sailed in co. with the Thomas Jefferson, for Baltimore.

Sept. 20, was spoke the ship James, McConnell, 75 days from Amsterdam for Baltimore, in distress. Captain Bell, of the Sally Ann, (arrived at N. York) who spoke her, supplied her with provisions. Left at Rotterdam, August 18, Ranger, Sherburne, Baltimore; brig Favorite, ditto.

The British frigate Niobe, is stationed a little to the north of Scilly, and are busily employed in boarding American vessels that are bound up either the English or Irish channels. About the 20th of August she boarded the Cora, Mooney, from London for Baltimore.

Left at Havana the 16th ult. ship Jane, captain Somers, vessel chartered, put cargo condemned, and was chartered to take troops to Quebec; ship Acornac, Nye, of New Bedford, ship cleared, cargo for further proof; brig Fair American, Brown, of Baltimore, do. do. sch'r Felicity, Snowden, of do. vessel & cargo cleared; sch'r Fly, of Baltimore, with La Vera Cruz, with 150,000 dollars, with other valuable articles on board.

Arrived at Boston, Three Friends, Wilson, from Baltimore; Dolly, Williams, from do.

Cleared from Boston the 26th ult. Fear, Eldridge, for Baltimore; Catharine, Shores, do.

From the Merchants Coffee House Book. Oct. 2.

The brig Mary, Fahery of this port, has arrived at Liverpool from New Orleans. The ship New-Guide, Cragh, and sch'r Father & Son, hence, at Leghorn.

FROM LLOYD'S LIST.

August 13.—The Ozimbo, Allen, and Ona, Ailing, both from New Bedford, are detained a distance from Plymouth. The Shepherdes, Doane, from London to N. York taken by a Spanish privateer, and sent into Bilbao, has been liberated. Sailed from Gray's and Ocean, Gordon, Philadelphia. At Bristol, William & James, Tret, than, North Carolina. At Newcastle, Young Susan, Parsons, Virginia, sailed from Deal, Isabella, Green, Charleston. Sailed from Clyde, George, Taylor, New York. At Dublin, Rover, Taylor, New York. At L. G. John, William and Charles, Salem; Mary, Stephenson, Charleston; Hiberna, Stewart, Philadelphia; Father and Son, do. Baltimore & New Guide, do. At Rotterdam, John, Coffin, Boston; Sully and Nicholson, do. Recovery, Webb, Salem; Union, Seasbury, Philadelphia; By-bridge, Neal, do. James Cook, do. N. York; Union, Remington, Virginia.

August 21.—The Susannah, from Smyrna to Baltimore, is detained and sent into Gibraltar. The American ship Carpenter, Meyer, from Naples to Lisbon, lately detained and sent to Malta, has been liberated. The Maryland Mary, Howell, from Malta to Smyrna, captured by a Russian privateer and sent into Corfu for a supposed breach of blockade, but expected to be released. Sailed from Gravesend, Globe, Bailey, Baltimore; Rumor, Leboquet, Boston. At Dublin, Enterprize, Vinal, Boston; Union, Smith, Norfolk. Sailed from D. bin, William, Manhill, N. York. At Cork, William, Narren, Norfolk.

From Gore's Liverpool General Advertiser of Aug. 20.

Arrived, ships Faherty, from New Orleans; Four Friends, do. Mount Vernon, Stevens, Savannah; William, M'Lean, Waidborough; Eliza Ann, Stephens, N. York; Grand Sachem, Leharon, do. Atlas, Moran, de Jane, M'Intosh, Portland; Governor, Strong, Cowan, Bath; Mary, Sprague, do. Flaxen, Spurs, Miramichi, Cleared, Henry, Weeks, Portland; Huron, Clark, New York; Carleton, Chibb, Philadelphia; Renor, Keating, N. Or.