

Extra.

American,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY OCTOBER 9, 1807.

The interest which the American public must see in the concerns of Europe generally, and of Denmark in particular, will render the following intelligence highly interesting. We, therefore, hasten to publish it in an extra.

NEW-YORK, October 7.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

The fast sailing ship Eliza, Captain Smith, arrived at this port yesterday in the remarkable short passage of 28 days from Bordeaux. Captain S. has favored the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with Paris papers to the 28th of August, and Bordeaux to the first of September, from which we have copied the following articles.

The United States sloop of war *Wasp* had arrived at L'Orient from England, with dispatches for our minister at Paris.

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.

PARIS, August 16.

This day (Sunday) his majesty the emperor and king received a numerous deputation of the kingdom of Westphalia.

At 5 o'clock his majesty presented himself, with the customary ceremonial, at the palace of the legislative body, to open the session. His serene highness the prince vice-grand-duc having obtained his majesty's permission to administer the oath to the deputies of the legislative body named in the session of the year 14 the appeal nominal of the deputies was made by M. Lajoux, and each of them took the oath at the foot of the throne.

The appeal being ended, his majesty said,

"Gentlemen, deputies from the departments to the legislative body; Gentlemen, troupees and members of my council of state.

"Since your last session new wars, new triumphs, new treaties of peace have changed the political face of Europe.

"If the house of Brandenburg, the first who attacked our independence, still reigns, it owes it to the sincere friendship with which I am inspired for the powerful emperor of the north.

"A French prince will reign upon the Elbe: he will know to conciliate the interests of his new subjects, with the first of his most sacred duties.

"The house of Saxony has recovered, after 50 years, the independence which it had lost.

"The people of the duchy of Warsaw, and of the city of Dantzick, have recovered their country and their rights.

"All nations, with one general accord, are rejoicing that the malignant influence which England has exercised over the continent is destroyed forever.

"France is united to the people of Germany by the laws of the confederation of the Rhine; to those of Spain, of Holland and Switzerland, and of Italy, by the laws of our federative system. Our new relations with Russia are cemented by the reciprocal esteem of the two great nations.

"In all that I have done, I have had solely in view the happiness of my people, more dear to my eyes than military glory.

"I desire a maritime peace. Resentment will not have the smallest influence over my determinations. I cannot have any against a nation the sport and victim of the parties by which it is torn, and which is kept in darkness on the situation of its own affairs as well as those of its neighbors.

"But whatever may be the issue which the decrees of Providence may assign to the maritime contest, my people will always find me the same, and I shall always find my people worthy of me.

Frenchmen, your conduct during the latter times in which your emperor has been separated from you more than 500 leagues, has augmented my esteem and the opinion which I had conceived of your character. I have felt proud in being the first amongst you. If during these ten months of absence and of peril, I have been present to your thoughts, the marks of love which you have given me have excited constantly my most lively emotions. All my solitudes, every thing that could have relation to the care of my own person, did not affect me in

any other way than as connected with your interest, and from its importance to your future destiny. You are a good and a great people.

"I have meditated different dispositions for simplifying and perfecting our institutions.

"The nation has experienced the happiest effects from the establishment of the Legion of Honor. I have created several imperial titles to give a new lustre to the most distinguished of my subjects, to reward glorious services by glorious recompenses, and for preventing the return of every feudal title incompatible with our constitutions.

"The accounts of my ministers of finance and of public treasure will exhibit to you the prosperous state of our finances. My people will experience a deduction from the landed contribution.

"My ministers of the interior will make you acquainted with the works which have been commenced or finished, but that which remains to be done is of still greater importance; for I wish to see in every part of my empire, even in the smallest hamlet, the comfort of the citizens and the value of the lands augmented by the effect of the general system of agriculture which I have conceived.

Gentlemen, deputies from the departments to the legislative body, your assistance will be necessary to enable me to arrive at this great result, and I have the right to calculate constantly upon it."

August 25th

A courier extraordinary who set off from Hamburg on the 16th August, has brought intelligence that on the 13th inst. Denmark declared war against England; that the Prince Royal, who was at Copenhagen, with the King, set off from thence, and arrived on the 15th at Kiel; that the seals have been put upon all English property and upon all commercial papers and effects belonging to English subjects; that all the fortresses along the coast have been put in a state of defence; that the troops of Holstein are repelling by forced marches behind the Eyder and upon the Flinta.

The indignation against the English is at the highest pitch in Denmark. It cannot but rouse the indignation to the greatest energy.

The King of Denmark is happily arrived at Colding in Jutland.

The General Count of Baulssin is Commander in Chief of the troops in Copenhagen.

Previous to his quitting Copenhagen, the Prince Royal took every measure for defending the Capital; his garrison amounts to 20,000 men. The English appear to have formed a design of attacking Copenhagen, Cronenburg and Nyburg.

Three Danish regiments have contrived to get into Nyburg, in spite of the English squadron. A strong garrison has been put into Frederiksborg.

The King and the Prince Royal ran the greatest risk of being taken by the English cruiser in the Great-Belt. They have fortunately escaped.

Denmark will soon be in want of men and money to support the struggle, but if the Danish people feel for their Prince, and resist in heroic opposition, the Emperor of the French will not let Denmark be in want of either money or men. The history of nations affords an example of such an atrocious covetousness and Nations of Europe, if King and, like France, had 6 or 7,000,000 men under arms, what would happen to you!

(Monteur.)

DENMARK.

Kiel, 18th August.

Mr. Jackson, being sent to the Prince Royal as a negotiator from England, brought to Kiel the demands of that power. Without announcing any reason, England required an offensive alliance. As a guarantee of this alliance, she demanded that the Danish fleet, the fortress of Cronenburg and the city of Copenhagen should be delivered up to her. The Prince Royal rejected such propositions with all the indignation they deserved. He said to Mr. Jackson that history did not afford a single example of an attack so odious as that with which Denmark was menaced, and that more loyalty might be expected from the Barbary pirates than from the English government. "You propose your alliance, added this Prince; and do we not know what your alliance is! Your allies, by waiting in vain during a whole year for your succours, taught us the value of it!" Mr. Jackson having observed that the Prince spoke to him in very hard terms, his royal highness answered that when a man had resolution enough to undertake such a mission, he ought also to have the courage to bear with every thing said; that besides, what he answered the Minister he would as freely say to the King of England, were he present. It was after this audience that the Prince Royal set off for Copenhagen. He was received there with general enthusiasm. After having put every thing in order, he judged proper to cross over again to the continent, entailing general Peyman with the civil and military power for the defence of the capital. In crossing the Belt, the vessel which carried the Prince Royal was on the point of being stopped by the English.

The next day, the public of the capital learnt the departure of the Prince Royal, by an official Proclamation, published by beat of drum in all the streets. The same day the English Legation quitted the city, and the diplomatic body all set off.

On the 13th August, Mr. Jackson declared that hostilities were going to commence. From that moment the whole city was up in arms and preparations were made for vigorous defence.

The garrison of Copenhagen amounts to eight thousand regular troops. The army is unfortunately on the Continent, which proceeds from that fatal inclination of the Powers of the Continent to entertain no jealousy but against France, and to be under no apprehension of the machinations of England. But Government will find resources in the immense population of the city and in the energetic sentiments with which all the citizens are animated. There is not a single inhabitant but has in his mouth the answer given by his Royal Highness to the English agent, when the latter told him that England would compensate with money all the losses that Denmark might sustain. "And with what, answered the Prince, will you compensate the loss of our honour?"

The attack commenced on the 15th. The whole army is on its march towards Flinta.

In collecting the noble speeches made on the occasion by the Prince Royal upon this important occasion, this phrase has not been forgotten: "If by the treason of the English the capital should, however, happen to be taken, I shall be able to do this winter what Gullavus formerly did; and the ice of the Belt will afford me a secure passage."

NO I.

PROCLAMATION.

COMRADES,

After having put every thing in order, as far as circumstances and time would permit, I fly to the army in order to employ it as speedily as possible for the safety of my dear countrymen, if events do not soon happen which agreeably to wishes, may settle every thing in an honorable and pacific manner.

Copenhagen, Aug. 12th 1807.

FREDERIC, Prince Royal.

NO II.

GLUCKSBURG, 16th April.

We Christian VII by the grace of God, &c.

MAKE KNOWN:

The British envoy Jackson, having declared on the 15th of this month, that hostilities against Denmark would commence, and having at the same time asked for passports for himself and his suite, war between Denmark and England must consequently be looked upon as begun. We, therefore, exhort our faithful subjects every where to take up arms, for the purpose of opposing the audacious projects of the enemy, and repelling his violent aggression.

We in consequence order by the present, that all English ships, together with all English property and merchandize, be every where sequestered by the magistrates and others, and especially by the custom house officers, in whatever place or in whatever hands and depots they may be found.

We further command that all English subjects be arrested without exception, as enemies of our Kingdom and our country, until they can be conveyed out of the country.

All the magistrates and other public officers, together with their agents, are holden to execute this order with the utmost severity. It is moreover understood that all English vessels and boats which may approach the coast, are to be considered and treated as enemies.

We further order that all the suspicious foreigners be watched with the greatest attention, and that the magistrates and their agents do use every possible means to discover the enemies spies.

In fine we deem it necessary to order that under severe penalties all correspondence with British subjects be entirely put a stop to immediately after the publication of these presents, and that no payment whatever be made to them, or for their account, until further orders.

We entreat, for the rest, in the justice of our cause, in the courage and tried fidelity of our beloved subjects.

Given at Gluckstadt, the 16th August, 1807.

Signed, the Baron of Brokstedt,

J. C. MORITZ.

Extract from Paris Papers.

The King of Westphalia (Jerome Bonaparte) was married to the Princess Catharine of Weymbergh on Sunday the 20th of August. The ceremony was performed in the chapel at Paris by the Prince Primate. Her Imperial Highness the Princess Jerome was led by the Emperor and her Majesty the Empress by the Prince Jerome on their entrance into the chapel. The ceremony was performed in the following manner:— His highness and eminence the Prince Primate, officiating, followed by his clergy, and received their majesties at their entrance into the chapel and presented them with the holy water. Their Majesties placed themselves upon their thrones; their Imperial Highnesses, the Prince and Princess Jerome, knelt upon the steps of the altar, in front of the arm chair of the Prince Primate; the Princess, Princesses, etc. etc. took their place near the throne. The ministers and Presidents of the high bodies of the State were placed in the chapel. The Prince Primate gave the nuptial blessing to the august bride and bridegroom with the usual formalities; the pall was supported by the Bishop of Gent and the Abbe de Bologne.

GENOA, August 12.—On the 9th of this month a pink put into this port from Tunis. Capt. Traverso to whom she belongs, relates that on the 20th July, there were public rejoicings at Tunis in order to celebrate the taking of Constantine by the Tunisians, from the Algerines. It was asserted there that the Bey of Constantine himself was among the number of prisoners.

A bloody engagement has taken place between the Algerines and Tunisians, in which the latter gained a complete victory. Besides a considerable number of killed and wounded, they made 7000 prisoners and took 7 pieces of cannon. After this engagement, the Saptapa surrounded the whole Algerine army and captured all its arms, baggage, cannon, powder, stores and 12,000 camels loaded with provisions.

Strayed from the residence

of the subscriber, named Darby Hall, one mile from the city of Baltimore, on Saturday, the 19th instant, a large red COW, white back and part of her tail, also white under her belly, large horns and sharp, turns up a little. A reward of Five Dollars, will be given for said Cow, if brought home, by

SARAH O'DONNELL.

September 25

1807

Wants Employment.

A Person, who for a long couple of years has been engaged in business on his own account. He would undertake the keeping of books, collecting of debts, settling accounts, &c. for merchants and others. Unexceptionable recommendation can be produced. Enquire of the printer.

Sept. 25

247