American, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY W. PECHIN, 31, South Gay-Street. [Printer of the Laws of the Union.]

Daily Paper $7 and Country Paper $5 per ann. All advertisements appear in both Papers

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1807.

NEW-YORK, October 9.

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 20th 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-elector having obtained his majesty's permission to administer the oath to the deputies of the legislative body named since the session of the year 14, the appeal nominal of these deputies was made by M. Lagness, 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 tribunes 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 sign with me the bonds of his alliance with the first of his august sacred duties.

"The house of Saxony has recovered, with my aid, 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, acknowledge that the malignant influence which England has exercised over the continent is destroyed for ever.

"France is united to the people of Germany by the laws of the confederation of the Rhine; to those of Spain, of Holland, of 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 solicitudes, 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 simplyfying 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 recompences, 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 amelioration 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 confidently upon it."

August 25th.

A courier extraordinary who left our from Hamburg on the 15th 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 repassing by forced marches behind the Eyder and upon the Elbe.

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

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

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

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

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

The King and the Prince Royal ran the great risk of being taken by the English cruisers 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 found their Prince, and resist this horrible oppression, the Emperor of the French will not let Denmark be in want of either money or men. The history of nations awards no excuse to such an atrocity. Sovereigns and Nations of Europe, if England, like France, had 800 vessels then under arms, what would happen to you?

(Moniteur.)

DENMARK.

KIEL, 18th April.

Mr. Jackson, being sent to the Prince Royal of Denmark from England, brought to Kiel the demands of that power. Without announcing any rupture, England required an offensive alliance. As a guarantee of this alliance, she demanded that the Danish fleet, the fortresses of Cronenberg 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; ah! do you 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 reflection enough to undertake the mission, he ought also to have the courage to bear with every thing; that besides, what he answered as a 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, entrusting general Peymann with the civil and military power for the defence of the capital. In crossing the Belt, the sailor which carried the Prince Royal was on the point of being stopped by the English.

The next day the panic of the capital caused 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 also left 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 inattention 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 16th. The whole army is on its march towards Fionia.

In collecting the noble speeches made use of by the Prince Royal upon this important occasion, this private 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 Gustavus 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.

GLUCKSTADT, 16th April.

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

MAKE KNOWN:

The British envoy Jackson, having declared on the 13th 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 hereby to execute this order with the utmost severity. It is moreover understood that all English vessels and boats which may approach the coasts, 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 confide, 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 Blackdorff,
J. C. MORITZ.

Extract from Paris Papers.

The King of Westphalia (Jerome Bonaparte) was married to the Princess Catharine of Wurtemberg on Sunday the 22d of August. The ceremony was performed in the chapel at Paris by the Prince Primate. Their 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:—The Prince Primate officiating, followed by his clergy, received their majesties at their entrance into the chapel and presented them with the holy water. These objects placed themselves upon their bassoons, their Imperial Highnesses, the Prince and Princess Jerome, kneeled upon the steps of the altar, in front of the arm chair of the Prince Primate; the Princess, Princess Catherine, took their places 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 happy couple; the bridegroom with the usual formalities, the paid was supported by the Prince of Ghent and the Abbe de Beloguet.

GENEVA, August 12.—On the 6th of this month a pink passed this port from Tunis. Capt. Tracesso to whom she belongs, relates that on the 25th July, there were public rejoicings at Tunis in order to celebrate the king of Algiers's entrance into 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 700 prisoners and took 7 pieces of cannon. After this engagement, the Sultan surrounded the whole Algerine army and captured all its arms, baggage, [illegible], stores and 12,000 camels loaded with provisions.

Proceedings in Burr's Case on the
MOTION FOR COMMITMENT.
EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE.

Saturday, September 19.

Examination of Jacob Dunbaugh.

Mr. Hay. Will you describe the situation of the party at the mouth of Cumberland river? Witness. Am I to be confined to the Cumberland river? Mr. Hay. You may go down to the Chickasaw Bluff. Mr. Botts. Go down to the Mississippi river, and wherever you are to go further the court will instruct you. Stop a minute, counsel on both sides retired on this point, after which the witness proceeded.

On the 26th December last, very early in the morning, a small skiff with four men and a Mr. Hopkins, arrived at Fort Massac. The time after the arrival of this skiff, captain Bissell, commander at the fort, detained me for command, to go to the mouth of Cumberland river, to purchase a beef for him. Q. What were you? A. I was and am still sergeant in the army of the United States. He told me I was to call on col. Burr with his compliments; and if col. Burr wanted my assistance, that I was to furnish it. Capt. Bissell told me this Mr. Hopkins, who came in the skiff with 4 men, was going up with me. When we got half way up to the Cumberland, we stopt, and I asked Mr. Hopkins his business at Fort Massac; and he said it was to ask capt. Bissell whether he would oppose col. Burr's passing by the fort. I got to the mouth of Cumberland about half an hour before sunset on the 26th December, and landed col. B. was then encamped on Cumberland Island. After I crossed over to the island, I saw col. Burr, and delivered capt. Bissell's message. Col. Burr said he was much obliged to him; and that capt. Bissell was very good. Col. B. asked me, "Is not this my old friend?" I had seen him before. He said he believed I drank no brandy, and asked me if I would not have a glass of wine. When I drank, I said here's success to colonel Burr and his undertaking! and Mr Blannerhassett, (this was the first time I ever saw him) stamped his foot and said "Amen" Colonel Burr told me I must take breakfast with him next morning: I replied that I would. On the 27th I saw colonel Burr, and told him I was going to the garrison. He told me to bear his compliments to captain Bissell, and asked me if I could take a barrel of apples to him. I told him I would. Whilst they were getting the apples on board, the wind sprung up very fresh, and I was not able to start. In the course of that day, I crossed him several times over to the Kentucky shore, and several of his men. During the day, col. Burr asked me how I would like to go down the river with him. I replied, very well, if I could obtain the consent of my general. He said that that would make no odds. He would fix it without. This was on the 27th, and on the 28th I called on colonel B. and told him I was going to Fort Massac. He sent his compliments to capt. Bissell, but said he expected he would get there before me. I told him that he might man his barge as well as he could I would arrive there before him. I arrived at the garrison some time in the afternoon.

Mr. Botts. There you may stop. It is impossible to progress without running into some impropriety, unless we ascertain the limits within which the witnesses are to be confined. Mr. Hay observed that he did not mean to prove any act at fort Massac. After some conversation the examination proceeded. Mr. Hay. Did you see any military parade? A. I saw the men drawn up at the mouth of Cumberland. Q. How many men? A. I did not count them; but I suppose there were about 150. Q. What kind of men? A. Generally young men.—Mr Wirt. Did they look like hard labourers? A. The principal part did not. Q. How drawn up? were they drawn up in a line? A. No: they were drawn up in three wings. Q. What do you mean by three wings? divisions? *The witness* here described their position, by drawing a figure on the floor with his foot. They described three sides of a square. Col. Burr was introduced by col. Tyler beginning at the left. The party gradually fell in and formed a circle. Mr. Hay. How introduced? A. He went around and shook hands with every man. Mr. Hay. Did you not see some chests of arms? Mr. Burr objected to this manner of putting the question. Mr Hay admitted that he had put the question inadvertently; he merely wished Mr Dunbaugh to state what he knows of the chest of arms. Mr. Botts. State what you know of any chests of arms within the United States. *Witness.* I did not see more than a few rifles at the mouth of Cumberland. Mr. Hay. I think the court yesterday decided, that we were at liberty to state any circumstances out of the United States which were explanatory of the acts done within the U. S.

On this open a long and desultory discussion ensued. The chief purport of it was decided, that if an overt act be laid at the mouth of Cumberland river, and a military array was found to be there assembled, the evidence beyond the limits of the states might be produced to shew the military array of the party; that with respect to this point, that question, if the witnesses could shew that no other arms were put on board, and that certain arms were on board at a certain place, it was fair presumption that those arms had been at the mouth of Cumberland river; and that in order to shew that this party were in such a state at such a place, that they might be made to infer that the party were in a similar state at the mouth of Cumberland. In this point of view he conceived that such evidence was admissible.

Mr. Hay. State then, Mr Dunbaugh, what you know on the subject. Did you have Post Master named Burr? A. I overtook him at New Madrid on the 18th of January. Q. Did you the gentleman ever see him? A. Yes, in his own boat.—Mr. Wickham repeated his objection to the kind of evidence. How was the witness to know, whether arms might not have been frequently put on board the boat? He was not always in Burr's boat, for was not Burr's boat with three reets. Can this be good testimony? Chief Justice. The attorney is to shew that hereafter. He is to shew that there was a communication between the boats and the shore. Mr. Wickham. But suppose that he has no testimony to that effect? Chief Justice, whether arms were before or after they were put on board, is a matter of no consequence. It is sufficient if it be evidence of boat to boat. It is not a variety of circumstances, it is the fact of the boat and the country. Let Mr Hay state then, Mr. Dunbaugh, what you know about the arms on board the boats. Witness. Some time in January we left Bayou Pierre, and he joined us at Grand Gulph below on the opposite side. Col. Burr went ashore and joined us at the Point Gulph. The boats all moved on at once. Colonel B's was rather a head. The night we left Point Gulph, col. B and Wyllie came into the crowd that was with an axe, auger and saw. They put into col. B's private room and began to cut. He ordered no person to go out, but I did go out. I saw a skid lying alongside of colonel B's boat. After the hand had done chopping, a Mr. Pryor and a Mr. Tolly got out of the window. I got on the top of the boat, and saw two wooden kegs of arms stowed up with cords, and locks by cords passing through them at the gun wales of colonel B's boat. I listened to Mr Pryor to see what he was careful of bringing up the boat, or else it could not get side to shore.

Mr. Hay. How many arms were there? A. There were about 40 or 45 hands. I saw bayonets, pistols, swords, blunderbusses, fowling pieces and tomahawks. Mr. Wirt. Is not the coast opposite to New Madrid a part of Tennessee? A. No, it is the Indiana territory. Q. Were you on board any of the other boats? A. Several. Q. Did they keep together? A. They did, when they could. Q. Did you see arms in the other boats? A. I saw several stands of arms, that is, muskets with bayonets in Floyd's boat, and about 12 rifles. Q. Were you near enough to col. Burr at the mouth of Cumberland to hear his observations to his party? A. I was; he said there were then too many bye standers to divulge his plans. Q. Were there any men obtained after you joined them? A. One, who got aboard at New Madrid. Q. Were you commissioned by col. Burr to obtain men? No, no citizen. Q. What do you mean by the word "citizens?"

Here Dunbaugh was stopped by the opposite counsel, and his examination proceeded no further on this day.

(To be continued.)

NORFOLK, October 5.

This day the court appointed by the government to inquire into the conduct of Commodore Barron, met on board the Chesapeake, present, captains Murray, Chauncy, Hull.

The court adjourned without doing any business until to morrow. Littleton W. Tazewell, esq. has been appointed judge advocate. Commodore Barron is, we understand, very much indispoted, and Mr. Tazewell is at Richmond, a witness in the case of col. Burr.

[*Ledger*]

American, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY OCTOBER 10, 1807.

PREPARE FOR THE CRISIS.

The conduct of Great-Britain towards Denmark has been precisely like that of a high-way robber towards a peaceable passenger quietly pursuing his course on a public road. They sent Jackson to Copenhagen to demand the surrender of Zealand and its fortresses, and in case of refusal war was threatened, and it seems has been actually commenced. What was this, but a—*Stand and deliver, or you are a dead man?*

The British can never get from under the obloquy attached to this outrageous transaction, by saying that Denmark was partial to France. It is well known that under the conduct of Bernstorff she has observed the strictest neutrality. Had she been determined to take part with France, think you she would not have invited a French army across the Belt long before the British sent their expedition to the Baltic? The Prince Royal of Denmark could not even have suspected that Great-Britain intended to attempt so great an atrocity, or he would have transported in time all the troops of the kingdom into Zealand in order to defend the capital. Let us, then, *prepare for the crisis.* With England, it seems, it is but a word and a blow, and the blow sometimes comes first. Let the people of this country not flatter themselves that Britain would treat the United States in a better manner. Think Heaven, however, the taking of an island will not do our business; nor the battering down of half a dozen towns suffice entirely. We have resources and courage enough to overcome and annihilate the whole population of the English nation, if they will only land on our shores. But let us *prepare for the crisis.* A cruel, treacherous enemy, may strike when we least expect it. We have nothing to hope from the justice of the British ministry; but we have every thing to expect from our own valor and independent spirit. The attack on Denmark is a warning to us, which ought not to shake us with fearfulness, but should braces our nerves with tenfold vigor.

May the Providence of Heaven guard the rights of the Danish nation: And may the audacious violators of its neutrality feel that the ancient valor of that brave and gallant people, who were once the terror and scourge of England, is still sufficient to chastise the unprovoked conduct of their unjust invaders. The prayers of [illegible] will be for the Danes, and even if England succeeds, she will be covered with lasting and odious infamy on the permanent records of history.

FOR THE EVENING

CLARA D'ALBE.

NOTHING can be possibly more amusing than the delicate [illegible] to which this little novel has given rise. It is perhaps one of the prettiest trifles, in that style of writing, that has been lately given to the world. Its story is not [illegible] but it is true, to represent a set of [illegible] who never did nor never will exist in nature; it portrays the influence of the passions in glowing colors, and shews the fatal consequences of suffering them to lay hold on the heart. Does [illegible] know what is the meaning of a [illegible]? Do they know that it is a beautiful representation of nature, that though the coloring may be strong, the characters should have their original? If perfect beings are drawn, where is the reader that would not find in his own heart the strong testimony that the writer is an *enthusiast* or a *hypocrite*, who knows nothing of human nature? Who can read of the immaculate Sir Charles Grandison or the winning Harriot Byron without disgust, and what practical lessons of virtue can be learned from the examples of mere creatures of chimera, who never existed but in the author's romantic imagination. On the contrary, it is impossible not to be touched with the softened virtues of Clara's character, and to deprecate the weakness through which so many excellencies are humbled to the dust. What young mind if to be allured by such a story in any way, would not shrink from the thorny wilds of a passion, exhibited as it is with all its concomitant evils? The words of the author of the PURSUITS OF LITERATURE, (one of the most strenuous advocates for morality of the age,) which he applies to Rousseau's Eloisa, are equally relevant to the novel in question. "*The result from the perusal of the whole taken together is this, namely, that perpetual uneasiness, disquietude, and irreversible misery, are the certain consequences of vice or fatal misconduct in any woman however highly gifted.*"

Does not the celebrated Clarissa Harlowe, of Richardson, open scenes to the knowledge of the delicate female, of which she ought forever to remain ignorant? Does it not introduce her into the horrible orgies of a Bagnio, and exhibit every blackened picture of infamy that fancy can suggest; yet who talks of the *immorality* of Clarissa Harlowe?

But let us not be deceived—it is not the improper tendency of the work that arms these chaste spirits against it; *folly* and *affectation* itself could not strain the novel to such an interpretation; but such is the delirium of passion, such the supernatural influence of ENVY, such the prodigies it works, that by a miracle which it alone could produce, the *Spectacles* that had been long ago cut to pieces by the force of an indispensable criticism, viper-like, rejoined its scattered members on Saturday, and resuscitated to new purposes of malice.

Clara D'Albe can in no way lend a color to the poisoned and hypercritical philippics which these Spectacles have directed against it, and by the *infamous* and *palpable* falsehood they assert concerning its origin, they only evidence that their gross ignorance of style and language to be equal to their impotent and contemptible malice—can one who has the least discrimination in the English tongue, fail to perceive in a moment, that every page stamps it a translation?—Clara D'Albe has been announced a considerable time, and it is easy to know that the lady who translated it was no other than the *female* against whom this champion and his gallant coadjutors had waged a gross and indecent war. Thus the moment Clara D'Albe appears, they