

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

State of Maryland, sc. Saint Mary's County, Orphans' Court, August 4, 1807.

ON application, by petition, of James Cook administrator of Richard Jordan, late of Saint Mary's county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice, required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Universal Gazette, Washington Federalist, and American and Commercial Daily Advertiser.

JAMES FORREST, Register of Wills for Saint Mary's county.

This is to give Notice, THAT the subscriber, of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained a from the orphans' court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Jordan, late of Saint Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereunto, to the subscriber, at or before the 25th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.— Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1807.

JAMES COOK, Administrator. August 4

Loan Office, Maryland, June 8th, 1807. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT, in conformity with the provisions of the act supplementary to the act, intitled "An act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States," books will be opened at the office of the commissioner of loans for Maryland, on the first day of July next, to continue open until the seventh day of March, 1808, inclusively, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for such parts of the old six per cent. deferred six per cent. and three per cent. stocks, as may, on the day of subscription, stand on the books of the said commissioner of loans.

Those proprietors of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, who may subscribe, will receive in lieu thereof a new six per cent. stock, equal to the unredeemed amount of the stock surrendered, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, under a proviso however, that no reimbursement shall be made except for the whole amount of any such new certificate of stock, nor till after six months previous notice: and the proprietors of the three per cent. stock who may subscribe, will receive in lieu thereof, a six per cent. stock, equal to sixty-five per cent. of the amount of three per cent. surrendered, redeemable in the same manner as the new six per cent. above-mentioned, but not reimbursable however, without the assent of the holders, until after the whole of the new six per cent. (given in exchange for old six or deferred as above-mentioned), as well as the whole of the eight per cent. stock of the United States, shall have been reimbursed. It is also provided that in every reimbursement which may take place, a preference will be given to those creditors who may notify their wish to be reimbursed; and that if the application to that effect shall at any time either exceed or fall short of the sum then applicable to that purpose the priority of payment shall, so far as may be necessary, be determined by lot.

The present stockholders who reside in any part of Europe, and may assent to that modification, may, at their option, receive the interest accruing on the new stock, either in the United States as heretofore, or in London, or Amsterdam, at par: in which last case, the interest will be paid there by the bankers of the United States, six months subsequent to the day on which the same would be payable in the United States and subject to no variation; nor to any other deduction than a commission to the bankers, of one-half per cent. on the interest thus paid.

EDWARD HALL, Commissioner of Loans. NOTE.

Table with 2 columns: Description of stock and interest, and Amount. Includes entries for 1000 dollars nominal six per cent. stock, 649 62 of new six per cent. stock, and 644 37.

Land for sale by Auction. To be sold on Thursday, the 12th November next, at half past 11 o'clock, at the vendue warehouse, at the corner of Second and Frederick streets, An excellent Grazing Farm, containing 532 3/4 acres, situated in Patuxent Neck, 9 or 10 miles from Baltimore, on the road to North Point, and on the waters of Patuxent and Back Rivers—formerly the residence of William Lynch, deceased, and will be sold pursuant to his last will. One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid in six months, the residue in eighteen months and two years—Bonds on interest with approved security will be required. Those who wish to view the premises, will please to make application to Mr. Dallas, residing thereon. THOMAS CHASE, Auctioneer. October 15

DECLARATION Of the Danish Government.

All Europe knows the system, which during fifteen years of wars and troubles, Denmark has followed with an unchangeable perseverance. The rigorous observance of a frank and impartial neutrality, and the religious accomplishment of all the duties prescribed by it, have been the sole and constant object of all her wishes and of all her efforts. The Danish government, in its relations with other states has ever displayed a simplicity and rectitude conformable to the purity of its intentions, and to that love of peace, in which it cannot be suspected of having ever varied. Providence had hitherto blessed its endeavors. Without incurring any reproach from the other powers, it had succeeded in keeping a good understanding with them all, and if circumstances, now and then involved it in difficulties with the belligerent states, they all originated in the impartiality of its conduct, and these rigorous principles, which these very difficulties served to prove.

This state of peace and security has just been annihilated. The English government after having by shameful inaction betrayed the interests of its allies, both arduous and uncertain, suddenly displayed all its vigor to surprise and attack a neutral and peaceable state, which it could not accuse of any wrong. The execution of the plan for invading Denmark, who was united to Great Britain by the most sacred and ancient ties, was prepared with as much secrecy as dispatch. The Danish government saw the English forces arriving on its coasts, without being able to suspect that they were directed against itself. The island of Zealand was surrounded, the capital besieged, and the Danish territory infested and violated, before the court of London had, by a single word, intimated its hostile intentions. They were, however, soon made manifest. But Europe will hardly believe what it is going to hear. The blockade, the most violent and the most atrocious definition that was ever formed, was grounded only upon a pretended formality, rather upon the vague rumor of an attempt, which, as the English ministry asserted, was going to be made to draw her into hostile engagements against Great Britain. Grounding its claims upon these data, which the highest scrutiny directly proved to be more gratuitous suppositions, the English government caused a most peremptory declaration to be sent to the court of Copenhagen, that in order to secure its interests and to provide for its own safety, it could no longer allow Denmark to choose between war and a declaration of hostilities.

And what chance did they dare to offer? An alliance which for the first pledge of the contracting of Denmark, would have delivered up her men of war to the English government. There was no hesitating upon the alternative offered. The overture made, no less outrageous in its offers than in its intentions, was faithfully and in no dissimulation, the most just and the most profound indignation of the better of every other consideration. Place I between danger and opprobrium, the Danish government had no choice to make. The war broke out. Denmark does not conceal from herself any of the dangers, nor any of the ills which this war menaces her. Taken unawares in the most perfidious manner, attacked in an insidious province almost destitute of all means of defence, drawn by force into the most unequal strife, she cannot flatter herself with escaping very sensible losses.—But there remains to her to preserve her honor unshaken, and also the esteem which an irreproachable conduct has procured her, as she dares flatter herself, on the part of the powers of Europe and she thinks sees more glory in the resistance of him who succumbs to force, than in the easy triumphs of him who abuses it. She does not dread the judgment which Europe will form of this new contest; she thinks she may pride herself upon it before hand. Let impartial cabinets determine whether England can justly allege this political necessity, these considerations of safety to which she does not scruple to sacrifice a state which had no way offended or provoked her.—Strong in its good conscience, in its confidence in God, in the love and devotedness of the brave and loyal nations united under a beloved sceptre, the Danish government flatters itself that it shall be able to perform without weakness the heavy and painful task which honor and necessity have laid upon it. I think it has a right to rely upon the interest and justice of the cabinets of Europe revolting to all honest and generous hearts even in England, which asperes the character of a virtuous sovereign, and forever fulfills the annals of Great-Britain.

BOSTON, October 30. FROM MALAGA. Capt. Foster, from Malaga, who arrived in the outer harbour yesterday, in a hoarse post, says, it was reported there that French troops were to occupy the ports of Spain. Such may be the pretence, to conceal the design and preparation for an attack on Gibraltar. A report of the surrender of Copenhagen had reached Malaga. The Saddle on the Right Horse. While the federalists are depreciating war with England, they should remember, that the writings in their papers have furnished all the arguments which have appeared in the English papers in opposition to our claims. When the affair of the Chesapeake first arrived in England, it was said, that all the merchants manufacturers, &c. were in great consternation and were disposed to have the business settled on the most amicable terms. The debates in parliament were all of a conciliatory nature; but since the federal papers have arrived in England, the tone is changed—and all the arguments of Pacifics and others are retained, to defend the conduct of admiral Berkeley, and condemn our own government. Who then are the cause of war, if it should take place? Have not the federal papers furnished every necessary plea for the purpose? Will not the ministry urge those arguments used in Boston, and elsewhere, to vindicate their conduct? The right of search has been more strenuously maintained in Boston than in London. Our sailors have been more the object of sport, to be dragged on board of ships of war by our own citizens than even by British officers. If then war commences, let it be remembered, that the persons who have been thus urgent in defence of Britain, are the promoters of the distressing event.—They must be answerable for the consequence of their arguments, if they are the basis on which the controversy commences.—Pacifics, what think you of being called on to vindicate yourself against the charge of furnishing pleas for Britain, to commence war against the U. States? What can those Editors say, who have been the organs of communication, to encourage the British ministry to begin hostilities against America? Depend on it, if war does take place the merchants and farmers will look to those who have been sedulous to bring on the trouble. For the arguments published in our papers, have been

republican in all the British papers, and while they find that the Americans are proclaiming the millicent their own government, they will think themselves justified in forcing their measures. The papers and those who will be injured by the war will not hold the men guilty, who have thus voluntarily, sported with the honor and peace of the country. Depend on it, a day of retribution awaits those who have furnished the British with pleas for impressing our seamen, and for going to war if we do not submit to the impation.—Chronicle.

ALBANY, October 25. On Thursday 11, at the circuit court, now holding in this city, by his honor the Chief Justice, damages were assessed by a Jury of inquiry into one of the causes of Thomas Tillson against James Clouston, for an alleged libel. The arguments of counsel were lengthy, and considerable ingenuity and eloquence were displayed on both sides. Mr. Williams, in particular, made most impressive and eloquent speech, as well, in our opinion, a just and conclusive argument in behalf of Mr. Clouston. He demonstrated clearly, that the article charged as libellous in the declaration of the Plaintiff had nothing libellous in it; but the Jury, it seems, were not convinced of the soundness of his conclusions—and after being out a short time they returned their verdict of EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS for the Plaintiff.

We should consider this verdict an enormous one, either as a satisfaction to the Plaintiff, or a punishment inflicted by the community for the breach of its laws; and whatever may be said of the evils resulting from the licentiousness of the press, it is easy to foresee, that after a few more such verdicts, there will be no such thing as the liberty of the press.

We understand, that the reason why the defendant suffered a defeat was, the raging of the yellow fever at New York at the time he was served with the declaration in the cause. [Register.]

NEW-YORK, October 31. In the Senate of the United States, on the 28th instant, Dr. Mitchell laid on the table the following Motion.

Resolved, That the part of the President's Message which relates to the protection of our ports and harbors, and to the provisions which ought to be made for their further security, be referred to a select committee; with leave to report by bill or otherwise. November 2. A small boat with eleven persons on board, coming from Governor's Island, yesterday morning was thought to be in mismanagement and the roughness of the water, upset, and the persons on board were picked up by an Elizabeth Town Ferry boat, one of which survived but a short time after being taken on board, altho every exertion within the limited means was used for his restoration.—They were all laborers employed in the works now erecting at the Island.

Another Libel Suit.—Anthony I. Blanchard, Esq. of Salem, in the county of Washington, plaintiff, & Stephen A. Thorn, Esq. of Granville, in the same county, defendant. This cause came on trial on the 21st inst. at the Circuit Court at Albany before Chief Justice Kent—Messrs. Van Vechten, Henry, and Z. R. Sheehy, were Counsel for the plaintiff, and Messrs. J. Russell and Champlin for the defendant.—Verdict for the plaintiff Five Hundred Dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, November 3. A number of vessels from European and West-India voyages have been lately boarded from a variety of the British ships of war, who have, in almost every instance, that we have heard of lately, treated our captains with marked politeness. One of them asked, what proceeds this unusual politeness? To which our captain replied, very anxious! One of our captains was told in Jamaica, that they had new orders which enjoined them not to press an American that had a profession; and he adds that it was observed, that the British officers did not search, or even enter the American vessels, in Jamaica, to look for men as formerly.

TRINIDAD, September 12.—A ship of war has been appointed to take the trade from hence on the 22d of October next. The price of flour being fixed at eighteen dollars, the half bit loaf must weigh nine ounces. From a Philadelphia Paper. TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. A public dinner (of one hundred and twenty covers) was given on Friday, to DANIEL CLARKE, Esq. of New-Orleans, in honour of his humane and ennobled conduct, in saving the crew and passengers of the ship Argo, late of this port. At this sumptuous and elegant entertainment, consisting of the choicest viands, fruits, wines, &c.—and prepared in the first style of excellence, by Mr. Renshaw, of the mansion house hotel; THOMAS FITZSIMONS, Esquire, President. Robert Wharton, Esquire, Vice President. Messrs. Jackson, Pratt, Biddle and Bayard, acting as Managers. The following toasts, interspersed with many excellent songs, were drank.

- 1. Our distinguished guest.—The wreath of honor belongs to him, who saves his fellow men.
- 2. The glorious memory of the GREAT WASHINGTON—Bedew'd by the tears of the grateful posterity, the laurel & the olive, that girt his monument, shall bloom forever.
- 3. The United States: Wisdom, dignity and independence to their councils; and in the much deprecated alternative of war, energy and triumph to their arms.
- 4. The President of the United States.

3. The governor and state of Pennsylvania.

6. The constitution of the U. States: May its barriers, between the departments of government be perpetual—discomfiture to him, who would invade them.

7. The judiciary of the U. States: Enlightened, dignified and independent.

8. Those heroes and statesmen of our revolution whom neither toil nor danger could dismay.

9. The fair daughters of America: May merit be their choice, and happiness their portion.

10. Foreign nations: An impartial, peaceful, and prosperous intercourse between them and the U. States.

11. The agriculture, commerce and manufactures of the United States: Depend on each other, may they unite in defeating all attempts to separate their interests.

12. The military and commercial marine of the United States: strength to the one, without impressment or conscription; extensive and prosperity to the other.

13. The army of the U. States.

14. The hospitality of our country: May it neither be withheld from the worthy, nor conferred on the undeserving.

15. The memory of general Hamilton; the inflexible patriot, gallant soldier, and accomplished statesman.

16. The peaceful policy of our country: May it be faithfully and impartially preserved, until national honor shall require its relinquishment.

17. Mod ration and justice in the assertion of our rights, firmness and perseverance in support of them.

By Mr. Clarke.—The city of Philadelphia: May the liberty and benevolence of its inhabitants be only equalled by their prosperity.

By Mr. Dixey.—The merchants of Philadelphia: Security to their navigation, and success to their voyages.

By Mr. Moore.—Our gratitude:—May we never forget our distresses, or the man who relieved them.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS. Captain Dixey, of the ship Comet: May his exertions in relieving his distressed fellow-citizens be held in grateful remembrance.

The honorable John Marshall, chief justice of the United States: Ruling on the principles of the constitution, & ruled by wisdom, impartiality and independence, his administration of the law claims and receives the approbation of his country.

The honorable judge Washington: A speedy recovery from the indisposition which has denied us the pleasure of his company.

Mr. Moore: Our minister at the court of Great Britain.

General Pinckney. The memory of Gen. Wayne.

The memory of Col. John Laurens. An honorable adjustment of our differences with Great Britain.

And a number of others not recollectcd.

His excellency governor M'Kean, captain Dixey of the ship Comet, Mr. Moore Wharton, passenger on board the Argo, and several strangers of distinction were invited as guests, and honored the company with their presence.

The most harmonious festivity prevailed throughout the evening, and the company highly gratified by every part of the entertainment retired at eleven o'clock.

LEXINGTON, October 15. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans to his friend in this town, dated Sept. 5, 1807.

Notwithstanding the extreme heat and dryness of the season, I have remained in the city all the summer, and I am happy to say have enjoyed very good health. Our population is estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand inhabitants, of all ages and descriptions. The general average for two or three years past, according to the bills of mortality which I have examined, is fifty-two per month. Considering the state of our population, and the sufferings to which newly imported negroes are subjected, this is not a great mortality, for it does not amount to two per diem. The whole number of Kentuckians who have died in Orleans since this time last year, [and all who navigate flat boats are called Kentuckians, wher from Pennsylvania, Ohio, or Tennessee] does not amount to but twelve persons!!!

American, Commercial Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1807.

We publish to-day an account of the entertainment given to the Hon. Daniel Clarke, as a compliment due for his humane conduct: But at the same time we cannot but lament that the toasts on the occasion should have partaken in the least degree of party spirit, and must put the vote of condemnation on those who could not suffer a feast, prepared in honor of benevolence, to escape without suffering political antipathies and affections to display themselves. The troop of horse commanded by Joseph H. Nicholson, junr. and the companies commanded by John Elder, John B. Wells, Nathan Brawner, and John Mackall, jun. have tendered their services to the executive of Maryland, as part of the quota required by the president of the United States. Friday Tilghman, esq. is appointed judge of the orphans' court for Washington county, vice Ignatius Taylor, deceased. From the registers of deaths in the Russian Empire, during the year 1806, it appears that

there died in that period one between 145 and 150 years of age, one between 130 and 135, four between 125 and 130, six between 120 and 125, thirty two between 115 and 120, twenty six between 110 and 115, eighty-six between 105 and 110, an hundred and thirty seven between 100 and 105, and eleven hundred and thirty-four between 95 and 100.

I was sometime since favored with a sight of the engravings for Joel Barlow's COLUMBIAD, and they are indeed very fine; I believe they are by HARRIS, and I confess they fill with his line in England. One of the engravings represents the cruelties of the J. Rey Prison Ships, which are admirably delineated by the Poet with great effect. The murder of Miss M'Crear by the Indians, who were supposed to have been excited to the horrid deed by Burgoyne, forms one of the groups of engravings, and is executed in design and execution. Mr. Barlow, who has enlarged and almost re-written the Poem, has spared no expense to present it to his countrymen in the most superb attire. The engraving for the work cost him in London, I am told 1200 guineas. The paper and typography are wholly American, and both (I have seen a specimen) are of superior excellence. Mr. Barlow derives no profit, I understand, from the publication of the work. Citizen.

Clark's Portrait of Quaker's. Extract from Aikin's Annual Review, for 1806. After having given a very favorable review of Clark's Portrait of Quaker's, the review finished as follows:—

We have thus, as far as our limits would permit, stated what are the contents of these highly curious volumes. The book has been very extensively read, a large edition having been sold even before it was advertised. His opinions upon the Lord's Supper deserve consideration; we have never seen the subject so fully treated. The book however, is to be considered not as a controversial work, but as a faithful portrait of the life of the most remarkable pious existing among us; a people eminent for their piety, and as an able elucidation of the principles which make them so. Its publication will form a great addition to the history of the society, as that of an individual who will induce all persons to think respectfully of the sect, and perhaps though it is written with no such intention, it may lead others to join it, or there are still seekers in the land. We must not omit to mention, that we know of no modern book which is written in so pure and natural a style.

Captain Murray, arrived at New York, from Barbadoes, reports, that a British packet from Falmouth, had just arrived there with a French privateer of 7 guns and 98 men, which she had captured after an action of three hours. The privateer had 66 men killed and wounded, and the Packet 10.

Snow.—A gentleman who passed thro' this city yesterday from the westward informed us, that on the 19th instant at 5 o'clock, and the parts adjacent, the snow fell to a deep.—(Cris.)

Mortality of New Settlers.—A gentleman of veracity informs us, that at two succeeding sessions of court in the county of Seneca, the grand jury were discharged without any business coming before them. ibid.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

New-York, November 2. No arrivals at this port since our last. Cleared—ship New-York, Moncrief, Jamaica; brig Georgia, Jocelin, Savannah; Eliza, Cumming, Bordeaux; sch'r Thomas, Roudinot, St. Thomas; Wolcott, Ailyn, W. Indies.

Extract of a letter from captain James Brown, to the Editors of this Gazette, dated La Vera Cruz, sept. 30.—"Capt. Wicks, of the schooner Dern, of Baltim. more, in la 28, long. 69. fell in with the Wreck, the schooner Eliza, from Philadelphia bound to St. Jago de Cuba—he took one man off the wreck nearly exhausted, having had no sustenance for 5 days. This man supposes the rest of the crew must have been lost. The schooner lost her rudder while scudding in a gale, when she immediately broached to, and falling into the trough of the sea, capsized. This sailor says he never saw any of the crew after he vessel upset, except the mate; and he held on for two days, but from fatigue and weakness, left his hold and perished."

Brig Cyrus, Morgan, sailed from St. Thomas the 10th inst. about which time a force of from 7 to 10 sail of men of war, duly appeared in sight, and the port completely blockaded; the inhabitants were expecting a visit from the British hourly. Business entirely suspended, and no sale for American produce.

Philadelphia, November 3. Arrived, ship Bengal, Donaldson, Calcutta, 163 days; schooner Deleford, Drinkwater, Paliamaquody, —; sloop Favorite, Keen, Savannah, 9.

Cleared, ship Halcyon, Read, Liverpool; brig Eliza, Coffin, Savannah. Brig South Carolina, Serrill, hence at Charl Hon 21st ult. and a ship supposed the Agnes, Bunce, from Philadelphia, was off the bar.

Sloop Unity, Hand, hence at Alexandria. Brig Lydia, Sherman, hence at Barbados. Schooner Frances, Mallock, hence at Kingston.

Sloop Molly, Beckius, hence at Nassau. Yesterday arrived ship Bengal, captain Donaldson, from Calcutta, and left from St. Helena, where he touched the 24th of August, and left there the ship Jefferson, Broch, of New Bedford, from a whaling voyage on the coast of Chili, and was bound to come port in England, the 8th of October, latitude 33, 30; longitude 58 30, spoke brig Sulphur, Stanwood, from Alexandria for Barbados, out 31 days, who supplied the Bengal with some flour and other necessaries that the food in need of.

Trinidad, September 12.—Arrived, American brig Harry Hide, Dado, New-London; ditto, Sulzannah, Packard, Portsmouth; do. Sch'r Two Sons, Rutherford, Newburyport. Kingston, (Jan.) September 26.—Arrived at Fort Royal since our last, brig's Thomas, Wallace, Philadelphia; schooner Peter's, Evans, do.