manded an armistice, which had been refused unless on the surrender of Stralsund.

Talleyrand had been elevated to the office of Vice Grand Elector of the Empire, and had resigned the ministry of foreign affairs, which had devolved on Campagny.

The Prussian ports had been shut against all English ships, and it was affirmed that the same steps would be taken by Russia, if England refused to assent to the terms that would be specified by Bonaparte.

But the MOST IMPORTANT intelligence received relates to the conduct of the British Expedition to the Baltic, on which we have neither time nor room to make much comment; but let the reader judge for himself; let him say whether the annals of civilised nations can furnish a precedent for so black an outrage. Can that government call itself just or magnanimous that thus deceives and betrays. Never was there a nation that more honesty strove to support a neutral character, than Denmark; and if her uniform conduct does not raise her above a pretext for British violence, in vain can any other nation maintain such a claim. But the die seems to be cast. Britain has determined, if she falls, to bring down with her every state over whom she has any influence. It is to be feared that the Danes will be unequal to resisting the great force carried against them. But there is every appearance of their doing their duty; and better it is that every subject of the realm should perish at his post than ingloriously yield to the most inequitous tyranny that has ever was attempted by one independent nation towards another. Should this, however, be the result, however British vanity may exult in the triumph, one thing is most certain that the injustice will soon be atoned. The avenging arm of France will not be stretched forth in vain.

It becomes every American to attend critically to these proceedings. The cause is, indeed, our own. This step taken by Britain is the first bloody act in a tragedy whose catastrophe is intended to end in the destruction of every neutral state in existence. Such is the unqualified language of Mr. Jackson; and the very fleet that now storms Copenhagen may soon turn its batteries on us. We shall be next told, that it is impossible to distinguish any longer between a neutral and an enemy, but by her becoming an ally or an open foe. To such language, if it ever shall be offered, we rejoice to say, there can be but one answer. The whole nation are ready, with one voice, to say, give us, on such terms, the enmity rather than the alliance of England. Your friendship, under such a covenant, would be our ruin; our enmity shall be yours.

Here follow the details.

COPENHAGEN, August 11.

"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 ministry where ignorant of the motives of its appearance or designs. However, it appears that Mr. Jackson had presented himself on Thursday, at Keil, to our Prince Royal, who referred him to his majesty's minister, count Bernstorf. What has passed is not 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 to-morrow have an audience, the result of which will determine the procedure of the armament. 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 & 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, while I anticipate, I deplore the future consequences. Mr. Carlysle, the former British minister, is yet here, but will be off to-morrow; & the 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 Holms—and 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 Elsineur is occupied by cavalry, & the garrison of Bronberg 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 commit 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 hastened to the Holms.

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.

Mr. Taylor is said to have set out for Keil.—*(Hamburg Correspondent, August 15.)*

ELSINEUR, Aug. 11, *(per Tonningen Mail.)*

"Some of the merchantmen, bound to Copenhagen and the Baltic, have been ordered by the commander in chief of the British Fleet to remain here until further orders."

LONDON, August 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 resolved to attack the city, operations should certainly have been begun before this. Our fleet commands the whole island; its state of defence is very imperfect. Were the minds of our governors therefore are made upon the point, and they are resolved to stand all risks, they should certainly not permit their admiral to turn negociator, or institute a marine cabinet on the quarter deck. To act 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 adm. 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 staid at home. Whatever you do, strike the blow! You have gone too far for negociation to do you any good.

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 negociator, 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 rights paramount and invariable 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, & therefore ceased to be her duty, to recognise any longer the neutrality of Denmark, without 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 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—& 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 honor and a retreat."

HOLSTEIN, Aug. 10.

It is said that the English have demanded to be put in possession of the fortress of Cronenberg, which, however, has absolutely been refused.

The following summary and remarks from the *London Traveller*, of August 21, (latest date), are highly interesting. "The object of our expedition to the Baltic is not likely to be amicably effected. The Danes are determined to resist. The Prince Royal, who left Kiel on the 8th, reached Copenhagen at noon on the 11th, and immediately repaired to the Holm, an island in front of that city, and upon which the chief works for its protection are erected. Orders had been received the evening before to man the batteries, and to draw out from the naval arsenal every vessel capable of contributing to the defence of the place. The fleet under admiral Gamble was drawn up in order of battle, within three or four miles of Copenhagen, and some light vessels had approached nearer to the town.

"This was the awful state of affairs on the evening of the 11th. It is clear from these preparations, as well as the sudden appearance of the Prince Regent at Copenhagen, that the propositions made by Mr. Jackson have been rejected, and that hostilities are unavoidable. His Royal Highness, it would seem, did not require much time to make up his mind. The interview between him and the British minister did not take place until the afternoon of the 8th, and in the course of that evening the Prince left Kiel for Copenhagen. There is little doubt but that he went to the capital to fight, and not to negociate. If the latter were the object of his journey, he would have been accompanied by Count Bernstorff, whom he left at Kiel. That the negociation was terminated in the only conference which took place between the Prince Regent and Mr. Jackson, may be inferred from the return of the latter to Husum, and the departure of Mr. Thornton and the English Consul from the Danish territories.

"It is not improbable that an attack would be made upon Copenhagen previous to the day appointed for receiving the determination of that court. It is evident from the conduct of the Prince Regent, that no compromise was to be expected. The act of manning the batteries, and ordering the navy to be called out, could only be considered as a positive indication of resistance, and was to be met accordingly. A prompt decision of this kind on the part of our commander in the Baltic, would save a world of trouble, and much of that valuable blood, which we fear would otherwise be shed. If the Danes were allowed three days to encrease and improve their means of defence, there is no saying to what resistance their characteristic bravery, and the presence and example of the Prince Regent, may not lead them. We have already a fatal instance of the bad effects of procrastination in what occurred before Constantinople.

"The following extract of a letter received by the mail shews that little hopes of any amicable arrangements were entertained:—

"Elsineur, Aug. 11.

"Some of the merchantmen bound to Copenhagen and the Baltic, have been ordered by the commander in chief of the British fleet to remain here until further orders."

The British fleet in the Baltic, appears to have made every disposition for a successful attack on Copenhagen, and in fact for completely surrounding the whole island. Between *Holstein* and the opposite shore in Zealand, to prevent the French troops from coming over, are four ships of the line, four frigates, & a number of gunboats and transports.

The Grand Army of Denmark, being at Holstein, there were supposed to be not more than from 12 to 16,000 troops on the Island of Zealand.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

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

Bonaparte, it seems, is at last to be *cannonized*. A monument is erecting for him at Paris, 150 feet high. One hundred feet of this elevation is already completed, and the other fifty is to be built of the cannon taken in the late compaigns against Austria, Prussia, and Russia, and will be the most surprizing and magnificent building of the sort in the world. The whole, it is said, is to be surmounted with a colossal figure of the Tyrant himself.

Boston, September 17.

Capt. Warland, in 9 days from Halifax, informs "that the British August Packet had arrived, at that place; that the *Jason* had returned from New-York, with 50 of her crew in irons—that the *Bellona* Capt. Hardy, had sailed for the Chesapeake——and that a temporary embargo was to be laid, the day after he came away, on account of the sailing of some transports, with troops on board, supposed for Quebec.

Capt. Warland also states, "That the three men,* taken from the Chesapeake frigate with *Ratford*, had been tried, and were found guilty of *mutiny* and *desertion*; but that the punishment of death had been mitigated, by being sentenced to receive 500 lashes each. This sentence, was, however, fully remitted, the day before he sailed."

* *These men must be Ware, Strahan and Martin, who are, by some late depositions, declared to be American subjects, but who voluntarily entered the British navy.*

A letter from a gentleman of the first respectability and information in London to his friend in Philadelphia, dated August 12, says, "For these 2 days past the public mind has been engaged on the subject of peace with France, some overtures having been received."

The same letter states, "for some days past considerable apprehensions were felt that an amicable adjustment would not take place between this country and America; but the general opinion is now strongly in favor of peace and reparation. Indeed from the first time the cabinet assembled on this subject, it was understood to be the decided opinion of all the civilians that the attempt to search a government ship of one nation by that of another, was contrary to and a flagrant violation of the laws of nations. Sir J. Nichols particularly is said to have delivered his opinion to this effect.—Admiral Berkeley is recalled, and I trust all that can be reasonably required, will be done in the case."

SALE AT AUCTION.

ON the 9th of October, will be sold at the sign of the Indian King, near the Treasury department, to the highest bidder, all the furniture of Joseph M. Semmes, consisting of beds, bed-steads and bed furniture, tables, chairs, looking glasses and a great many articles too tedious to mention—also, all the kitchen furniture—terms of sale, all sums of 20 dollars cash, and all above 20 dollars, sixty days credit, with a note negociable with good endorsers—sale to commence at 12 o'clock precisely.

SAMUEL SPEAKE, *Auctioneer.*

Oct. 5,—3t.

ADVERTISEMENT.

STRAYED or Stolen from the commons near the Eastern Branch, on Sunday night the 27th Sept. a BLACK MARE, about fifteen hands high, in good order, 11 years old last Spring—Has a white star in her forehead, a white left hind foot, high rump, blind in her right eye (by drawing) back a little hurt with the cart saddle, shod before, and no brand recollected. Whoever will deliver said mare to the subscriber near the Navy Yard, shall receive if she is found in the city, *Five Dollars*, if ten miles off *Ten Dollars*, and *Twenty Dollars* if she is above ten miles, and if she is stolen *fifty per cent* will be added to each of the above sums, provided the thief is committed and secured, paid by,

JEREMIAH BOOTHE.

Washington city, Oct. 5—w4t

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th of April last, a Negro man named HAMPSHIRE, about 26 years of age, well made and dark complexion, he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, a considerable gap between his upper fore teeth, he lisps a little, a pleasing countenance when spoken to, he has a scar on his forehead, another on his neck, and another on his breast occasioned by the cut of a switch, he walks rather on the side of one of his feet, has a very small hand and fingers—the last I heard of him he had on a scarlet coat, a furred hat cocked three ways.

I will give the above reward of *Fifty Dollars* if taken out of this state, and *Thirty Dollars* if taken within this state so that I get him again.

WILLIAM GOODALL.

Orange county Vir. near Stannardsville, Oct. 5. 3w

TAMMANY SOCIETY,

A Stated meeting of the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, will be held on Friday evening the 9th day of the month of Travelling, (Oct. 9th.) at the Council Fire of their great Wigwam, precisely at the going down of the Sun.

By order of the Society,

B. SMITH, Sec'y.

Month of Corn, 28th Year of Discovery 315.

National Intelligencer

MONDAY, October 5.

New York, Oct. 2.

The ship Delaware, capt. Thompson, arrived at this port yesterday, in the very short passage of 35 days from Amsterdam, having performed her voyage in 31. Captain T. has favored the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with Dutch papers to the 25th of August; and informs us verbally, that a Declaration of War against Great Britain has been issued by the court of Denmark, a copy of which reached Amsterdam previous to his sailing; and that the Danish Consul, in consequence of orders from Count Bernstoff, of the 10th of August, had stopped the sailing of all Danish vessels from Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Helvoet, and Brielle.

We learn from the papers, that all British property has been confiscated at Copenhagen and Altona. The king of Denmark had retired from Copenhagen to Colding, in Jutland.

That the Crown Prince to organise the army had returned to Kiel; from whence Mr. Jackson, the English envoy, had proceeded on board the British fleet in the Danish seas, for the purpose of communicating to admiral Gambier, the result of his embassy. He was detained by contrary winds, from the 8th to the 11th, so that the Danes gained three days to make preparations for defence.

That the British cruisers had captured several Danish vessels employed in the Greenland trade.

Newburyport, Sept. 23.

"Yesterday the ship Pomona, capt. Denny, 33 days from Amsterdam, arrived off our bar. Capt. D. reports, that England had, conditionally, accepted the mediation of Russia, for effecting a peace with France—and an English Envoy arrived at Calais, Aug. 17, on his way to Paris.

The following paragraph is translated from a Dutch paper of August 18.

Constantinople, June 20.

Dispatches have just been received from London. The British government have formally disapproved of the conduct of their late minister here, Mr. Arbuthnot, and of that of admiral Duckworth, and have appointed a new envoy to our court, Mr. Paget. A council was called on these dispatches, and it was resolved not to receive the new Ambassador until the British should evacuate Egypt, and recall their cruizers from this side of Malta.

The Washington

JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

Commence on Tuesday the 27th October next.

First day's purse, 4 mile heats	600 dolls.
Second day's purse, 3 miles	350 do.
Third day's purse, 2 mile heats, (free only for colts),	300 do.

On the first day will also be run for a Colt Sweepstake of 500 dollars, for subscribers.

All races are to be run agreeably to the rules of the Club.

☞ The members of the Club are to meet at the Union Tavern, Georgetown on the Monday evening immediately preceding the first day's race, agreeably to a standing rule of the Club in that respect made.

SAMUEL BOOTS, Sec'y.

Sept. 28—tR.

FOR SALE,

A valuable tract of land called Westbury, containing 1464 acres, situated in Anne Arundle County, state of Maryland, at the head of West river, 12 miles from Annapolis, and 42 from Baltimore. This land is well calculated to produce wheat, tobacco and corn, has a large quantity of timber suitable for ship building and most excellent meadow. The timber lies near the river which is navigable for large vessels into the Chesapeake, six miles from the landing. It is divided into two handsome farms, the one containing 746 acres, and the other 718 acres, each having a good landing on the river, and will be sold together or separately. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed no person will purchase without first viewing the property which will be shewn by Mr John Shew, residing thereon.

For terms apply to William Cooke, Esq. Baltimore, or John Galloway, Esq. West river or to Henry L. Waddell, Philadelphia.

N. B. If not sold at private sale before the 2d of November next, it will then be sold at auction on the premises, either separately or together to suit purchasers.

Sep 14—tawtsN.

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of Maryland passed at November session 1806, notice is hereby given to all persons holding Lots in the town of Cumberland, Alleghany county, and on which ground rents are now due, that unless they come forward and discharge the same, on or before the 1st day of January next, the said lots so standing charged with ground rent, and remaining unpaid on that day, will then on the said 1st day of January be put up at Public Sale, and sold to the highest bidder, upon a credit of 60 days, as by the said act of Assembly, entitled "An act authorising the collection of certain ground rents due on lots in the town of Cumberland in Allegany county" is directed. The sale to be held at John Ryue's tavern in said town, and to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

THOMAS BEALL, of Saml.

April 29—3t&m7t