	Heston.	Duane.
City,	2,555	1,689
Philadelphia county,	2,152	2,421
Delaware,	1,070	437

Wm. T. Donaldson is elected sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, by a majority of 138 over Frederick Wolbert.

George Truitt, Esq. is elected Governor of Delaware, by a majority of 247 votes; and *Nicholas Van Dyke, Esq.* is elected by a majority of 216, to represent that state in the Congress of the U. S. in the room of James M. Broom, Esq. resigned.

"Out of thy own mouth will I condemn thee."

Among the numerous just causes of complaint against England, the conduct of her vessels of war, and particularly the King's ships, in hovering on our coasts to annoy our trade, is one of no common magnitude. Our principal harbors have been strictly and literally blockaded by British squadrons. This has repeatedly occurred, and has been continued for a great length of time. The commerce of the Hudson, the Delaware, and the Chesapeake, has severely felt the ruinous effects of such unpardonable conduct. The ports of Boston and Charleston have been subjected to these humiliating aggressions. Our own waters have been used as stations, to plunder our own citizens.

Against these continued invasions of our rights, as an independent nation, firm and spirited remonstrances have been made to the British government, by the present administration, but without the desired effect. That the conduct of the British cruisers is a gross violation of our neutral rights and national sovereignty, every honest man must know and feel. But read the following decision of a British Judge on this subject. Reflect on the solemn opinion he delivers, and say what ought to be the sentiment of an American citizen, when Sir William Scott condemns in the strongest language, such hostile proceedings, and declares from the bench *that the United States are called upon to resist them.*

Let it, too, be recollected, that this very violation of our rights, as an independent nation, occurred in the instance of the outrage offered to the Chesapeake, and, consequently, aggravates the enormity of that transaction.

SIR WILLIAM SCOTT——

"But that brings me to a part of the case, on which I am of opinion that the privateer has laid herself open to great reprehension. Captors must understand, that they are not to station themselves in the mouth of a neutral river, for the purpose of exercising the rights of war from that river, much less in the very river itself. It appears from the privateer's own log-book that this vessel has done both; & as to any attempt to shelter this conduct under the example of king's ships, which I do not believe, and which, if true, would be no justification to others, captors must, I say be admonished, that the practice is altogether indefensible, *and that if king's ships should be guilty of such misconduct, they would be as much subject to censure as other cruisers.* It is unnecessary to go over all the entries in the log. The captors appear by their own description *to have been standing off and on*, obtaining information at the Balise, overhauling vessels in their course down the river, and making the river as much subservient to the purposes of war, as if it had been a river of their own country. *This is an inconvenience which the states of America are called upon to resist, and which this court is bound on every principle to discourage and correct.* With respect to one vessel, it appears that the Bilboa, under Spanish colors, and an undoubted Spanish ship, had been captured and carried into the river—and it was stated in an affidavit which was exhibited to account for the absence of the usual witnesses in that case, *that the prisoners had escaped.* The cause was brought on upon the evidence of the releasing witnesses under this representation. It now appears by an entry in this log, "*that the prisoners were set on shore*;—an act highly unjustifiable, in its own nature, independent of the deception with which it has been accompanied. The prisoners are the king's prisoners, and captors are particularly enjoined by the instructions not to release any prisoners belonging to the ships of the enemy, and they violate their duty whenever they do. When I advert to the imposition that has been put upon the court in that transaction, how can I trust myself to any representation coming from the same persons. Indeed, I think, I can perceive strong traits of bad faith running throughout the whole conduct of the captors in the present case. In answer to the complaint that has been made against the captors for bringing this prize to England, it was said, that it was done at the desire of the master of the captured vessel;—though, in the affidavit of the master, which is not contradicted, it is sworn, "that the captors offered to set him on shore, but that he refused to be separated from his cargo." The conduct of the captors has, on all points, been highly reprehensible. Looking to all the circumstances of previous misconduct, I feel myself bound to pronounce, that there has been a violation of territory, and that as to the question of property there was not sufficient ground of seizure; and that these acts of misconduct have been further aggravated, by bringing the vessel to England, without any necessity that can justify such a measure.—*In such a case it would be falling short of the justice due to the violated rights of America*, and to the individuals who have sustained injury by such misconduct, if I did not follow up the restitution which has passed on the former day, with a decree of costs and damages."

The Anna, La Porte. 5 Robinson's Adm. Reports. pa. 345.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I went last evening, in company with a gentleman of my acquaintance, to visit the young lady born without hands, and with only three toes on one foot, who is displaying her surprising ingenuity and dexterity in cutting watch-papers, embroidering large flowers fit for framing &c. &c. at Mr. Gary's, High-Street, George-Town.

On entering the apartment, I experienced a peculiar sensation of feeling; but how shall I describe my astonishment, when a face blooming as that of Hebe, presented itself to my view!—Instead of beholding a sight imperfect in the extreme, as I had erroneously imagined would be the case, I surveyed a countenance fair as the opening rose when bespangled with the morning dew! When we reflect on the peculiar natural genius of this young lady, the inconceivable manner in which she performs her accustomed employment, and the extraordinary sweetness and vivacity of her disposition, we cannot but admire the marvellous works of an incomprehensible GOD, who sometimes in depriving mortals of certain invaluable benedictions, dispenses to them others, in such vast profusion, without enjoying the perfect use of any one limb, but all having degenerated greatly from the natural disposition of their parts. She appears not in the least to repine at these several imperfections; but possessing a placid serenity of aspect so characteristic of the pious resignation with which she meets her peculiar fortune. In her we behold a countenance serene and tranquil as an unclouded April morn, when Phœbus' golden rays are emerging from the horizon of the east; a melancholy trait which mingles with the brilliancy of her affable disposition, renders her appearance doubly interesting.

With one part of a pair of scissors held in her mouth, and a piece of paper held between her toes, she cut me a watch paper in ten or twelve minutes, and apparently with as much ease and facility as though she possessed the full and perfect use of every limb.

Let not the unfavorable idea you may have improperly anticipated in any measure dissuade you from visiting this young lady, and contributing your mite from the stores of wealth you have received from the munificent hand of Providence; you will then enjoy the unspeakable pleasing reflection, that you have been instrumental in extenuating the pangs of the unfortunate, and of discharging one of the principal duties of a Christian; this you can never regret, and for which you will *ultimately* receive ample remuneration.

TYRO GERMANUS.

On the 21st ult. James Sevier, governor of Tennessee, opened the legislature of that state with a communication, of which the following are the most important parts:

It would have afforded me, fellow citizens, much greater satisfaction to communicate to you, in the early day of your meeting, circumstances of a more agreeable and satisfactory nature than I have, at the present important crisis to relate. Since your last separation very important and unexpected events have transpired and taken place. You have heard of the late unprovoked attack made upon the United State's frigate, the Chesapeake, by the British ship of war the Leopard; of the murder of our fellow citizens, and the degradation of the American flag, together with other insults and outrages committed on said frigate. It would be useless to take up your time in further detailing the particulars of the unprecedented and unprovoked outrage, in consequence of which the President of the United States has necessarily requested this tate's quota of militia. The necessary instructions have long since been issued, and I inform you with great pleasure of the promptitude and alacrity with which the citizens of the state are tendering their services in defence of their injured and insulted country.—It does them great honor, and entitles them to the respect and confidence of their fellow citizens of their neighboring states. From the present prospect it may be safely relied upon, that a great sufficiency of volunteers will turn out to answer the demand. I have no hesitation in saying, that the late attack made on the American ship, the Chesapeake, has created a spirit of unanimity and resentment throughout the whole of the United States, that has not been surpassed since the settlement of America; and an opportunity is only wanting in which they would sufficiently chastise the nation who could, without provocation, be guilty of such aggressions.

The emigration to the state within the last twelve months, exceeds any thing of the kind that has heretofore taken place, and it will be incumbent on the legislature as soon as practicable, in order to extend our settlements, to procure further relinquishments of our territorial claim, which I have no doubt may, without difficulty, be obtained. The sooner so desirable an object can be procured, so much greater in proportion will the the interest of your constituents be promoted; and whenever the same can be effected, and added to our present circumstances, will most certainly place Tennessee amongst the most enviable and easy situations in the union.

Humanity and policy call aloud for a revisal of the criminal code of our laws, experience has led the greater part of our most respectable sister states to abolish the inhuman and prompt mode of punishing with death those unhappy wretches who violate the laws of their country, and have substituted other modes, (though not exempt from punishment) which greatly ameliorates the sufferings of humanity, the culprit, and softens the distress of the unfortunate friends and relatives. Those states who have made the experiment find the property of the citizen to be equally, if not better secured and protected than by those sanguinary laws. Would it not be highly worth the consideration of the legislature, to introduce some other mode in lieu of the present, whereby there would not be such repeated examples of cruelty exercised under the law of a republican government?

I am bound to state to your honorable body, that I deeply regret the idea of being involved again in all the horrors of a barbarous and unnatural war, but at the same time I am very much consoled by believing and hoping our national government has given no cause for the bringing about the calamity; I pray heaven may avert the appeal to arms and bloodshed, but should the direful event be inevitable, I shall rest with the fullest confidence, that your patriotism will be such, as to afford all the aid in your power, and that but one sentiment will actuate and inspire us all with a full determination to defend, to the last extremity, our injured and insulted country.

Boston, Oct. 15.

The U. S. frigate *Constitution, Capt. Campbell*, and the sloop of war, *Wasp, Capt. Smith*, arrived here yesterday, in 35 days from Gibraltar. The latter, in passing Fort-Independence, fired a salute, which was returned by the fort. The former is now at anchor in the outer harbor.

New-York, Oct. 17.

The gun boats under the command of Commodore Rodgers, dropped down below Governor's Island yesterday afternoon.

From the Boston Centinel.

Yesterday arrived here the ship New-Packet, Capt. Trott, from Liverpool. She sailed the ninth ult. and has brought our London files down to the 7th Sept. (evening).

We do not find much said; and what we do find wore a hostile aspect. The schooner Revenge, arrived at Falmouth the 28th August, in 30 days from Norfolk; and the officer entrusted with the dispatches set off immediately for London. On the 3d Sept. Mr. Munroe presented the dispatches to Mr. Canning. On them we find the following remarks:

The 'Courier,' a leading ministerial paper of Sept. 7, 1807, says, "It is said, that the American government, in their dispatches by the Revenge, have limited our ministers to *four days* to deliberate on the nature of those dispatches, and to frame an answer. As there could be no motive for such a limitation but that of insulting us, his majesty's ministers would, of course, treat such an insult as it deserves, and refuse to enter into any negociation. But we can hardly believe that the Americans, violent and insolent as they are, would venture upon such a proceeding, unless they are determined upon going to war." Other accounts affirm, that the government of America, in their instructions to Mr. Munroe, have desired him positively to insist on our relinquishing the right of searching any of their vessels for men, whatever their rank or condition may be.—They do not require us to give up the right of search for merchandize; but they declare, they will never permit any of their vessels, whether ships of war or merchantmen, to have their men taken out, after they have left their ports. Their men—It is not their men we want, but our own. We want to put an end to that system of inveigling our seamen. What! we may be permitted to search their ships to see whether there be enemy's property or goods contraband of war on board; but if we find British seamen, the sinews of our strength and prosperity, on board, them we must not touch nor take away. We do not even think that the late ministers would have yielded this point."

The Liverpool 'Chronicle,' an opposition paper, says, after mentioning the arrival of the dispatches, "It is said four days only are allowed for our government to deliberate upon them. We hope our ministers are not made of such iron stuff, as to refuse to yield a point, the maintenance of which will expose us to the censure of the whole world."

The 'Courier' says, "The surgeon of the Chesapeake is arrived in the Revenge, for the purpose of giving an ample description of the whole of the affair between the Leopard and the ship."

The 'Ledger,' a neutral paper, says, "It is reported, the dispatches by the Revenge leave little room to expect an amicable adjustment of the difficulties between the two states; and that only four days have been given to deliver an answer to them. We hope these reports are unfounded; we expect, indeed, that Mr. Munroe, will speak the language of firmness, but trust that the point in dispute may yet be amicably settled."

The "Morning Chronicle," the leading opposition paper, contends, that "according to the law of nations, might is right."

The dispatches which Mr. Munroe received by the Revenge were communicated to the English ministry, the 3d Sept. If, as the London prints assert, they were limited to four days to give their answer, the time had but just expired, at our latest London date. This circumstance creates much anxiety for the next tidings. There is no truth in the report that Mr Munroe had left London.

On the 23d August, (the last date) Copenhagen had not capitulated. The English were within two miles of the walls, erecting batteries, and it was expected would open, on the 24th, sixty 24 pounders on the town. A general cannonade was expected, by sea and land; and breaches being made, the army was to march to the assault. The English had taken a royal foundery, 8 miles from the city, garrisoned by 800 men. Some skirmishes had taken place; and a sortie of 2000 made, which was driven back, It was reported, that gen. Brune had got into Copenhagen, and was assisting the Danes.

The London papers say, that orders had been sent out for the immediate capture of St. Croix, St. Thomas, and other Danish islands:—That it had been ascertained that Denmark, immediately after the treaty of Tilsit, had agreed to make common cause with Russia and France against G. Britain:—And that orders had been issued in every part of Denmark, for the sequestration of British goods.

The British have fitted out the long boats of their men of war to encounter the Danish gun-boats.

Another expedition, as extensive as that against Denmark was on foot, and transports to carry between 2 and 3000 tons of ammunition, and other military stores, had been taken up by government.

Jonathan Robinson, Esq. has been chosen Senator in Congress, vice J. Smith, chosen Gov. of Vermont.

Some of the latest accounts from Copenhagen represent that place to be in a respectable state of defence—that Gen. Carstenkiold had turned the flank of the English with a corps of 11,000 regulars—that on the 23rd of Aug. a very sharp firing had commenced between the English bomb-ships and the Danish batteries, very much to the injury of the former.

Will be sold on Saturday the 24th inst. at the house of Mr. Wilson, opposite the Centre Market,

Three DRY COWS, many empty Barrels, Waggon Wheels, and Geers with the Body; Kitchen Furniture, 3 Horses, Farming Utensils, and many other things too tedious to mention.

S. SPEAKE, Auct.

October 21—2t

NOTICE

To the Creditors of

THOMAS LE TELLIER.

SIX months from and after the 19th day of October, 1807, are allowed to the Creditors of Thomas Le Tellier to exhibit their claims against the said Tellier to the subscriber, his trustee.

W. WATERS.

Oct. 22—3t

JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS.

WANTED *six JOURNEYMEN* immediately, four to work on Boots and two on Light shoes—a number of men to make strong shoes; also a Foreman capable of conducting a small manufactory, to all of whom, constant employment will be given, apply to

JOHN MINCHIM.

☞ Apprentices will always be taken to the above business.

New Jersey avenue, Oct. 21—2t

CHEAP FALL GOODS.

THOMAS W. PAIRO, *Seven buildings*, has received his *FALL & WINTER SUPPLY*, amongst which are a variety of substantial and fancy articles, all of which he will sell very low for cash, or to his *punctual* customers. He also has an assortment of choice wines and liquors, and Philadelphia porter and ale, and expects by the first Philadelphia vessel, muffs and tippits, and more shoes.

Oct. 14—4t.

LINDSAY'S HOTEL.

The Subscriber has taken that well calculated house on the Capitol Hill. Late occupied by *Mr. Frost* formerly by *Mr. Stelle*—Where he intends to open a Tavern on the 24th October. These gentlemen who may favor him with their Custom may rely on every attention in the Power of the Public's devoted Servant,

GEO. W. LINDSAY.

N. B.—EIGHT or TEN *BOARDERS* may be conveniently accommodated.

October 19—tf.

WAS committed to my custody as a runaway on the 28th day of September last, a negro man who calls himself JESS. Says he belongs to Thomas Green near the Red House in the state of Virginia; he is about 30 years of age, rather black, about 5 feet 10 inches high, has a down look; his clothing an osnabrig shirt, a pair of old cloth trowsers and an old felt hat. The owner is desired to come forward and take him away or otherwise he will be sold for his fees agreeably to law.

JOHN FLEMING, Sheriff,
Montgomery county, Md.

October 16—3t

JUST RECEIVED,

From Baltimore, and to be had At WESCOTT & Co's.

Printing Office, 11th street, of Richard Dinmore, opposite the West Market; at J. Milligan's Book store, Georgetown, and at R Gray's, Alexandria.

THE LIFE OF THE

Rev. JOHN WESLEY, A. M.

With Memoirs of the Wesley Family, to which are subjoined. Dr. *Whitfield's Funeral Sermon* and comprehensive history of American Methodism,

By GEORGE BOURNE.

Price full bound. One Dollar and Seventy five cents.

October 16—3t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or Strayed from the Commons of the city of Washington on or about the 6th day of the present month a Black or rather Brownish HORSE between 7 and 8 years old and about 15 hands high, he has a star on his forehead, one of his hind feet white to the footlock; he is a large bodied horse and has a remarkable small neck and large head for a horse of his size, he was marked on the breast from the collar, and marked on the shoulder from the cart saddle—he was shod all round—he is a very uneasy saddle horse, but an excellent draught horse. The above reward will be paid by the subscriber on conviction of the thief, or Five Dollars and reasonable charges will be paid by me on delivery of the horse.

THADY HOGAN.

Washington city, North F street near St. Patrick's church, Sept 30—tf

State of Maryland,

Saint Mary's county, Orphan's court, August 4th, 1807.

ON application by petition, of James Cooke administrator of Richard Jordan late of St. 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, Reg. Wills, for saint Mary's county.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of St. Mary's county hath obtained from the Orphans court of St Mary's county in Maryland, leters of Administration on the personal estate of Richard Jordan late of St. Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof 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 August 1807.

JAMES COOKE, Admr.

September 4—w6t UG