spectators, a flight of sky rockets were discharged at him, which he says, broke into sparks, hardly rising to his vision from the earth; and Paris, with all its blaze of reflecting lamps appeared to him but like a spot like the Pleides, for instance, to the naked eye. He gained an elevation, he says of 3000 toises, and speaks with enthusiasm of his seeing the sun rise at that height. After a flight of seven hours and a half, he descended near Rheims, 45 leagues from Paris.

Lon. pap.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 7.

Dispatches have, we understand, been received from Mr. Munroe, dated Oct. 10th.

The Leopard, Captain Jordan, arrived at New-York from Liverpool, brings papers of that place to the 19th and London papers to the 13th of October.

Mr. Rose, formerly private Secretary to Mr. Pitt, has been appointed special envoy to this country, and had, says the Courier of the 15th, taken leave of the king previous to his departure.

Mr. Munroe left London on the 14th October for Cowes, to embark on board the Augusta for the United States.

Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, is appointed to succeed Admiral Berkeley on the American station.

The Courier of the 17th of October, says, "A proclamation will, it is reported, appear in this night's Gazette; requiring all the sailors of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the employ of any foreign power, to leave the same, and return to Great Britain and Ireland, under pain of being considered, in the event of their refusal, deserters, and to be treated as such, after a limited time."

The news, given from Portugal, is various and even contradictory. It appears certain that the ministers of France and Spain had withdrawn from Lisbon. But an official intimation of this had been published at Lisbon, connected with a declaration of the hope that this event would not be followed by hostilities. Other accounts say that the Portuguese government were on the eve of departing for the Brazils—others that the French were about to invade the country, and others that the ports of Portugal had been actually shet against the English.

The English mission to the Ottoman Porte had entirely failed, and the Emperor of Morocco had determined, it is said, to withhold all supplies from Gibraltar.

represented as extremely hostile to G. Britain, and it was reported that an embargo had been actually laid in the Russian ports on all English vessels.

A report was current at Cronstadt on the 27th of Sept. that Lord Collingwood had received orders to possess himself of the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean

New York, December 4.—By the ship Calypso, Capt. Burke, who arrived at this port last night from Bordeaux, we have been favored with Paris papers to the 10th Oct. but do not find that they contain any interesting intelligence.

Capt. B. informs, that on the 22d Oct. in lat. 46, long. 7, he was boarded by the British frigate La Revolutionaire, then in company with the Pomona frigate, who having hoisted several signals; the officer of the La Revolutionaire, informed Capt. B. that the telegraphs of the frigate, intimated the capture of 10 sail of the line of the Russian fleet, off the Dardanelis.

A letter is said to have been received in this city from London, dated Oct. 17th, informing that Denmark had concluded with France an alliance offensive and defensive against Great Britain.

LONDON, OCT. 15.—The appointment of Mr. G. H. Rose, who kissed hands yesterday, is not to succeed Mr. Erskine as minister to the United States. It does not interfere with that gentleman's ministry. Mr. Rose is going on a special mission.

COWES, Oct. 16.——Mr. Muros, surgeon of the Chesapeake, arrived here yesterday morning express from London, and immediately proceeded on board the Revenge, an American schooner, Capt. Reeves, which vessel has been lying here some time, waiting his return. The Revenge sailed this morning on her return to America.

From a Liverpool paper of October 17.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN POLITIC'S,
For the preceding week.

Dispatches from Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart arrived in London, on Tuesday last, brought by capt. King. It appears that when he left Copenhagen the whole Danish navy was ready for sea, waiting only for the arrival of the sailors, which have been sent from hence to navigate them to this country It is expected that these men have arrived there for some days since, and the Danish vessels are now performing their voyage.

By Paris Papers to the 1st instant, we learn, that the aid-de-camp of the Prince Royal of Denmark, who was stated to have been sent off to Paris by his master when intelligence was first received of our attack on Copenhagen, has had an audience of the Emperor Nepolean. From the assertion of the Moniteur, "that the greatest preparations are making"—and that "the English if they dare to continue Zealand will surely be expelled from it," it appears evident, that Denmark has committed herself and her cause to the direction and support of France. Ministers then by their vigour and laudable forethought, have managed to assimilate the interests of a friendly power with those of a most rancorous enemy.—They have held out France to other nations in a new and imposing light. They have bestowed on her the title of Protectress of weak and oppressed states. They have driven Denmark to her arms for shelter, and consequently increased her means of offence by the resources of her Protgae. If such a thing as a maritime confederacy against the assumed rights of Britain was ever in contemplation, how admirably is the exploit of Ministers calculated to give facility to its formation, and efficacy to its action. We have not only extended the immense line of hostile coast opposed to our shores, and conferred on our enemy an accession of eligible marine positions, but we have done all in our power to concentrate the force of the naval alliance in a quarter most to be dreaded, and towards which we have for some time past looked with most jealousy. The vicinity of Denmark and Russia renders the former power a most important and desirable ally to Bonaparte. The inveterate spirit of hostility which she may naturally be supposed to entertain towards this country is calculated to produce the happiest effects for the cause of France on the councils of her more considerable neighbours: especially as the injury she resents is from its nature so peculiarly calculated to excite the alarm and suspicion of all powers in contiguous and similar situations.

The embassy of Lord Paget is stated to have completely failed. And the squadron under Lord Collingwood it appears has not entered the mouth of the Dardanells. From what cause it may arise we know not; but the fact itself is too obvious to admit of dispute, that while the diplomacy of France effects even more than its military, ours does still less. It is we suppose to obviate this evil that ministers have of late most ingeniously blended these seemingly distinct departments. An ambassador now seldom ventures on his mission, but with a powerful fleet to back his [illegible] *armis*. This if it be not quite so respectable a manner of negociating will render it less difficult to find a fit and proper person to be employed in a diplomatic capacity, as sinews and bone may make up for the deficiency of that old fashioned stuff wisdom and integrity.

The French army destined for the invasion of Portugal did not reach Bayonne till the 19th of September; from which place it could not arrive at Lisbon within less than a month or five weeks. The Prince Regent, therefore, has plenty of time to embark for any voyage to which he may have a mind. As to an entire emigration of his people, the idea is altogether unworthy discussion. Indeed we are far from thinking it likely that even those who are really interested in the fate of Portugal, will decide on a trans-Atlantic excursion. The idea is altogether too vast for the minds said to entertain it. The age of chivalry is gone, and it will not be surprising if those who have tyrannized over the people, should submit to one mightier than themselves, with all the meanness of a willing slave. The court of Lisbon may, perhaps, make its escape in a single frigate to the hospitable shores of Britain, if it cannot make terms with the conqueror; but for the Brazils, we believe the thought of the voyage would be as terrible as the prospect of a battle with general Junot.

Nothing further has occurred respecting America. Mr. Munroe dined lately with Mr. Secretary Canning previous to his departure. The treasury prints assert in a very high tone the necessity, and the almost certainty, of a war between to two countries; these prints are notorious for almost every thing but the love of moderation and truth, and would willingly set the world on fire, if they had the power to please their patrons and gratify their ruling passion. It is curious to observe the progress in vice, made by those who parted from the paths of virtue and integrity. The noviciate in wickedness approaches the first objects of temptation with slow and reluctant steps—but when iniciated in mischief, he walks boldly forward, and his progress becomes as rapid as the end at which he aims as criminal and corrupt; and whatever pains he may take at first to conceal his pursuits under the mask of virtue, he gradually throws it aside and ultimately exposes the shameless front of vice, even with its native deformity.

In like manner, the principles which have been urged to justify the Baltic expedition, and which, it is said, are to be adopted for the future government of this country, in its foreign relations have been gradually developed, lest the nation should have been shocked by the sudden avowal of a policy at which every mind must have been appalled, and any person who should have advised the administration of this country to adopt the principles of the French Chieftain, would have either been confined as a maniac, or treated as a traitor to the dignity and honor of the nation; but alas! alas! the times are strangely altered.

We are sorry to learn that a great manufacturing house at Preston, in this country, has just failed report says, for half a million sterling. We are fearful this is but the forerunner of many others in different parts of the kingdom.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the *Irish legion*, to a friend in Philadelphia, dated Antwp, September 16, 1807.

"I send you the best map of Poland, that was to be found when the legion was on its march for that country last winter; I have been at Boulogne; but when we reached nearly to Mentz, we were ordered to return off to form part of the army of observation, formed in this quarter; and have been here or hereabout since.

"There is certainly something contemplated, that of course is not a soldiers business to know, before the proper time, and that is not come yet; yet we make ready even now to move from this place speedily, and if I do not much mistake, shall see the neighbourhood of Boulogne once more—one thing you may be assured of, that the chief of this nation will not now afford another opportunity to disturb his system of inland improvement, towards which the greatest attention of his government is directed in every direction; if you will only look at the stamps upon the newspapers I send you, *Hercules'* club is laid aside, and *Mercury*, the god of the merchants, has occupied the place; this little trifle is nevertheless an indication, for such is the spirit that he has infused into every department of the government, that there is nothing ever so trifling appearance, which has not some reference to him and his views; perhaps as he is reforming the code of laws, Mercury may also be intended to indicate the attention to that branch of government, since the winged effigy belongs as well to the lawyers, as to the merchants.—It is an awful time for England, for he is bent on making her as humble as he has made Prussia, and no one that I have seen or heard, entertain the least doubt of the time being very close when it will [illegible]

"Hand in hand with his encouragement of manufactures in old Flanders, and the opening of several mines, and the finishing of canals, the restoring of this old city is a surprizing work, by the accounts we hear of what it was seven years ago, and what we see it is now.—But what is most surprizing of all, is the speed that they build ships for war in the docks of this place; they have launched already seven very fine ships, and another is to be put off the stocks on the 20th instant. Capt..... of your city, who was an eye witness, and a judge of what they are doing, can tell you more than I am competent to describe. New keels are always laid down after a launch, and there are many additional slips or places making; the vessels when launched, I am told are usually rigged completely in eight or ten days after, and then they drop down to Flushing to be coppered. I am told by many persons here that they expect in less than eighteen months, to send from this place alone 30 sail of the line; this is prodigious; but you can have no conception, from any thing you have seen any where, of the quantity of shipping materials in store here.—There is a great talk among all descriptions of people of something meditated between France and Russia, concerning the East Indies; the object must be of course the English possessions. Indeed destruction seems to be coming upon her from every quarter; and where it will not come she goes for it; an expedion is now gone against Copenhagen, the fate of which we are anxious daily to hear.

I will say nothing to you of the late campaign of the north, as you must have seen them in all the papers; from what I have seen of the discipline, and what I know of the confidence of the French army in their own spirit and the skill of their generals; I could easily foresee what has happened without pretending to be a witch; indeed such is the spirit of the French armies now, that no equal force in Europe can stand before them.

"The spirit with which your government has acted with respect to the British on a late occasion, has given great pleasure to the friends of America in this part of Europe at least; indeed it is time that the good people of America should resist the repeated insults put upon them; I saw enough to disgust me when I was in America, and when I left it I really apprehended that you were on the brink of returning under the government of George, III. for the number of his adherents was much greater in New York and Philadelphia, than ever I knew in London or Dublin. However Jefferson has been to your country a guardian angel. My good wishes are all I can offer for America, and these she will always have."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.

Passenger in the brig Mary, M'Cutcheon, sailed this morning for New-Orleans, Dr. Bollman.

The British government have appointed George Rose, formerly private secratary to PITT, envoy extraordinary to the United states; than whom, (excepting lord Sheffield or lord Melville) perhaps there could not be found, in England, a man more hostile to America, nor more accomplished in all the *ways and means* of corruption. The two *Roses*, father and son, from very humble stations (the elder was a *purser* on board a man of war) have, by the *flexibility* of their ethics, and their accommodating temper to the court and courtiers, become among the most *wealthy* men in England; a considerable portion of their wealth has been acquired by *stock-jobbing*, for which their official stations, for a long course of years, furnished them with favourable opportunities. From the selection of such a character, instead of a spirit of amity or justice, we augur such an intention as was manifested by the mission of *Jackson* to Copenhagen; most probably, furnished with *plenipotentiary powers*, knowing the arcana of the policy of the British cabinet, he will come here to play as corrupt a part as Hammond, as insolent as *Truje*, and as flagitious as Liston. The presses in British pay will hail his approach, as the husbandman hails the approaching shower that pours fertility over his fields; and as the *sun-beam* that *gilds*, the wavy *harvest*—and the *Rose* will be greater celebrated in greater variety of strains than was ever conceived by the prolific imagination of the Persian poet—and, we have not the least doubt, will obtain as much homage and celebrity as the *Roses* of Sharon, whose perfume, more potent than the waters of Lethe, instead of creating an oblivion, captivated and enthralled the senses.

Aurora.

Had there been a sincere disposition to amity in the British government, a gentleman like Mr. Erskine, whose attachment, to his own country cannot be doubted, and whose good will to this, may be fairly presumed, would have been retained in the station he holds. But it is not a knowledge of the character of this country, and government, that was required as a qualification—it was not a liberality in political affairs—it was a disposition to render justice, where wrong was done, that the British government wanted—they must have a man *capable of descending to the vilest* tricks of diplomacy, or the most audacious species of menace:—let the people of America bear it in mind, that the selection of George Rose, is as unfavorable an omen for peace or justice, as the evil genius of Britain would have selected. He is a dry, plodding, insidious, supple, insinuating, cold, deliberate, ... disciple of Pitt;—and beyond that point, no man need examine farther.

Ib.

Every thing is done, that can be done to degrade the militia. The most ridiculous tales are put in circulation. But let us remember if we neglect the militia; we must have a standing army, we must have masters. To encourage the militia is the duty of every republican; but when republicans obtain commissions in the militia they should do all in their power to make the service not burdensome to those who do military duty; and at the same time they should take care that the duty be done with the least possible waste of time to the public. Partial musters while they exhibit nothing like a grand parade, and contribute little military ardor, interrupt business, schools, and all private pursuits, and after they have ceased to gratify the public curiosity, and in contempt and neglect of the militia itself something ought to be done to prevent needless interruptions, and to inspire respect in all public military exhibitions.

Register.

FROM THE BALTIMORE WHIG.

A good omen.—The disgraceful petition of the merchants and traders of Philadelphia, praying congress to *repeal* the non-importation act, &c. has been rejected by the house of representatives, after a very animated, and (in some degree) "stormy debate."—The motion to refer it—made by *J. Clay*, was *negatived* by *eighty* to *fifty* votes. Congress, thanks to their patriotism, *have determined*, not to brook further outrage from Britain, they are convinced that *now* is the time to make a stand for national dignity and justice. They have shewn to the *British* mercantile part of the community, that they HAVE *had their day*; that their baleful influence is no longer felt; that the cup of American humiliation, shall not (with impunity) receive *another drop*. The fire of *seventy-six* still burns on our nation's altar; and the men of 1807, retain the flame that animated the bosom of Washington, of Laurens, and all the heroes of *their* day?—These are assuredly—"*good omens.*"

The speculations offered from the English papers to amuse or instruct the American nation, discover a strange uncertainty what it is best to do with us. The French blockading decree is considered as a temptation to hurry into a war with all neutrals, from which England has much to fear, and which, it is said France is taught not to fear. But then to leave the Americans free in the trade between France and its colonies, or between Asia and Europe, will not answer a good purpose for England, as it would be giving too much. It is conceded Americans do not wish to go to war with England, and England does not know how to establish its own maritime importance without going to war with Americans. So some advise, not to settle the point just at this moment, but to wait another opportunity, when some other circumstances may appear a little more favorable to England.

Salem Register.

The following extract from the Navy law of the United States points out the fate that awaits commodore Barron, in consequence of the report of the Court Martial presented to Congress by the secretary of the Navy.

Art. 4. Every commander, or other officer, who shall upon signal for battle, or on the brobability of an engagement, neglect to clear his ship for action or shall not use his utmost exertions to bring his ship to battle, or shall fail to encourage in his own person his inferior officers and men to fight courageously; such offender, shall suffer death or such other punishment as a court martial shall adjudge; or any officer neglecting on sight of any vessel or vessels of an enemy, to clear his ship for action, shall suffer such punishment as a courtmartial shall adjudge—and if any person in the navy shall treacherously yield or pusillanimously cry for quarters shall suffer death on conviction thereof by a general court martial."

A Hint to the Navy Sticklers—Is it not fortunate for the United States, that we had not a Navy as large as the Danes, as it is probable we should have been served in the same manner—and our little navy would have exposed our seaports (even had they been as much fortified as Zealand or Copenhagen) to a most tremendous bombardment; and our wives and children to all the horrors of a siege. Let Americans no longer talk of a navy, when this very navy is the cause of all the affliction of the Danes. Our non-intercuorse is more powerful than 50 ships of the line.

The artillery company commanded by captain Joseph Harlan have tendered their services to the executive of Maryland as part of the quota required by the president of the United States.

St. Mary's College.

GRAND LOTTERY,

BALTIMORE.

AUTHORISED by the General Assembly of the state of Maryland, the scheme of which is the most brilliant ever offered to the citizens of the United States, containing, besides a large number of other good prizes—

1	prize of	30,000	dollars,
1	do. of	15,000	dollars,
3	do. of	10,000	dollars,
2	do. of	5,000	dollars,
8	do. of	1,500	dollars,
7	do. of	1,000	dollars.

Not two blanks to a prize, and the lowest prize is twelve dollars. The scheme contains only 21,500 tickets; 10,000 of which are actually sold to a company of gentlemen in New York, to whom the managers have obligated themselves to commence the drawing in the city of Baltimore, *on Thursday the 31st day of December next*, and to draw 500 tickets per day.

Tickets and shares are now selling in a variety of numbers and very rapidly, at *Ten Dollars and a half* each, for a short time, at

G. & R. WAITE'S

Truly fortunate Lottery Office, corner of Market and Charles streets, Baltimore.

The grandeur of the scheme of the above lottery, together with an assurance from the managers that it will positively commence drawing on the 31st day of December next, have been a sufficient inducement for the subscribers to come to the city of Baltimore for the express purpose of facilitating the sale of the tickets.

G. & R. WAITE.

☞ One of the above firm will personally attend the drawing daily, to take down the numbers correctly, as will also one of their clerks.

The next New York lottery will not commence drawing till April next—tickets of which lottery may be had at Waite's offices, No. 64, and No. 38, Maiden Lane, New York.

*** Distant adventurers, accompanying their orders with Bank Notes, of any description to either of Waite's offices, in New York or Baltimore, may have tickets and shares forwarded to any amount with the utmost punctuality, and the earliest advice sent them of their success. All prizes sold by G. and R. Waite, will be paid by them.

††† Tickets in the above lottery are to be had at Mr. J. MARCH's Book store, Georgetown, where the prize list will be regularly received.

October 20, 1807. 3mo.