

be interred in the family vault. We have not heard what was the reply: It would not be easy to grant a truce, since a compliance with it could not be demanded with decency of the English, and without their concurrence it would be of no avail.

It is pretended that about 8000 Danish troops, who were in possession of the island of Zealand, had passed over to Holstein, fearful the island would be so closely blockaded by the British and Swedish ships, that no provisions could be received. We should not have been surprised to hear of the passage of so many sailors. But the assertion is absurd when made respecting soldiers, unless it is pretended that we may have Zealand again if we chuse to attack it.

It is also maintained, and we are led to believe the assertion, that a Swedish force has been spared from the Belt and Sound to blockade the Russian ports in the Baltic. The arrival of the squadron from England had inspired a spirit and confidence in the people, from which the happiest consequences might be expected.

It is further stated, the fortress of Helsingfors had been attacked by the Russians, but that they were repulsed with considerable loss.

Just as the last letters came away from Gottenburgh, it was confidently said that more than one half of the Danes who had been made prisoners on board the *Prince Christian* had entered into the British and Swedish service. This report we discredit. It is not from the Danes that desertion in great bodies is to be expected; besides, we know that the national feelings of the people have been roused so generally, that even the lowest classes have felt the spirit of patriotism.

We have several letters from Sweden, from which we make the following few extracts:—

“Our armies being now in motion against Denmark and Norway, we are out of danger from invasion; and if we are properly and vigorously assisted by the English, there will be no cause for fear during the present year. If the English were to make a diversion on Norway, at or near Christiansand, and other ports, and to keep Zealand closely blockaded, both those countries, Norway and Zealand, will be in want of provisions in the month of June or July next, and must fall of course. Were it then possible to maintain those countries during the ensuing winter, the plans of the French would be totally defeated, and our two countries might execute theirs with honor. It is, however, understood, that the English must use every exertion and endeavour, and that in true earnest. Our army consists of brave, strong, healthy men, inhabitants of the country, who are full of courage; and the nation at large are ready to venture every thing for the defence of their country.”

“The English ships of war which were at Gottenburgh are now in the Belt and the Sound; and an army of ten thousand men is assembled betwixt Helsingburg and Malmo, so that there now appears little reason to apprehend invasion on that side.”

“All intercourse with the continent of Europe is considered as at an end. No doubt is entertained that Koningsburg and Memel will be garrisoned by French troops, for the better carrying into execution the plans of the continental Despot.”

GOTTENBURG, April 3. The day before yesterday arrived here his Britannic majesty's ship Dictator, of 64 guns, together with the Tartarus bomb Salcette frigate, Daphne, Snake, and Charger gun-brigs, &c. These ships have brought a great quantity of arms and ammunition for the Swedish government, and a large sum of money. Last night also arrived admiral Sir Samuel Hood, in the Centaur, with several other ships, whose names I cannot yet learn. Many more, I am told, are gone to the Sound. These arrivals have diffused general satisfaction here, as we now think ourselves secure from invasion of the French and Danes.

STATE PAPER.

ANSWER OF SWEDEN TO THE DANISH DECLARATION OF WAR.

The court of Denmark had made an alliance with France, was prepared to receive French troops in its country; collected transport vessels in its ports, fitted out all its ships in the Road of Copenhagen, to cover a French expedition against Sweden, and then issues a declaration of war. Denmark accuses Sweden of being the cause of this rupture, because she did not make her compliments of condolence on the loss of the fleet; because she would not co-operate to avenge that humiliation, and especially because she sought aid from England against such an aggression.

The relations of the king with his neighbouring power, were those of a simple peace. There was neither alliance nor any convention whatever, which traced out for the two courts any common course for their political conduct; therefore, when Sweden, Russia and Prussia, fought in conjunction against France, Denmark under the shade of her neutrality, appeared the friend of all. The king witnessing this system, and convinced by some explanations demanded in the course of the year 1806, of the impossibility of obtaining a change favorable to Sweden, could not entertain a hope that the naval force of Denmark could ever be useful to him; on the contrary, after the peace of Tilsit, he had every reason to fear, that by the suggestions of Russia and France, it might one day be turned against him. His majesty therefore thought it proper to observe a profound silence relative to the events which passed in his vicinity last Autumn, leaving to England & futurity to justify them.

It is due to truth however, to declare, that the court of London did not invite Sweden to take part in this expedition, nor confined it to her till the moment of its being carried into execution, therefore not the

least movement was made in Sweden on this occasion. The English fleet arrived & departed without entering into any port of Sweden, and the auxiliary troops embarked at Pomerania were restored, in virtue of a separate article in the convention concluded at London relative to this object on the 17th June 1807, when certainly there was as yet no reference to this expedition; the following is the article:—

It is fully understood, that in case that unforeseen circumstances should render impracticable the object of this convention or that his Britannic Majesty should find it necessary to withdraw the said troops (the German Legion) from Swedish Pomerania, the stipulation of this convention shall in no manner prevent his Britannic Majesty from giving such orders as he may judge proper, with respect to the ulterior disposition of these troops, which are now placed under the orders of his Swedish majesty.

The court of London has since fully justified this enterprise, and the experience of every day justifies it. Numerous French armies remained in Lower Saxony, & overawed the North. There were still nations to subjugate, ports to shut, and forces to direct against England. They were to penetrate at any rate and expense; they would have acted in any case, & under any pretence that might have offered. At present, it is the expedition against the Danish fleet which is the rallying word of the whole league.

What is remarkable is, that the Danish government, already beset by French troops, overpowered, impelled, and even paid by France, issues a Declaration of war against Sweden, without daring even to name the power which forces it to act. It seeks, with embarrassment, grievances and reasons to appear to have had in this determination a will of its own. It cites the remonstrance of Sweden against the arrest of the Swedish mails, as vexatious, while in its severity against English correspondence, it would not suffer it to pass according to treaty, and declares that it is imperiously obliged to take these measures. It pretends to know the thoughts of the king, and imagines them hostile, though for some months it had concerted an aggression upon Sweden—it pretends to reason on the interest of the country though it has abandoned its own interests and even its existence to a foreign influence; in fine, it reproaches Sweden having provided for her defence by a subsidiary treaty, though itself is paid for an aggression, and then it pronounces, though indeed with a kind of timidity the word *mercenary*, which the government that pays it had probably cruelly dictated to it.

It is proper here to render to his Britannic Majesty, the most authentic and solemn testimony, that in all his transactions with Sweden, he never demanded offensive measures, nor required any thing that it was perfectly compatible with its tranquility and independence. The most recent and convincing proof of this is the promptitude with which his ministry acceded to the proposition of the King for the pacification of the Baltic, by a formal promise not to send thither any ships of war, on conditions useful and honorable to all the north. Let the Danish government read in this proposition the complete refutation of the complaints of which the manifesto against Sweden is composed, and in the moments when it shall return to itself, let it compare the state of things which the king has desired, with that which France and Russia wish—Let all the allies of France read in this consent of England, the differences between the connections which unite the two courts, and those which enchain them, and let them pronounce on which side is to be found a due regard for particular interests, and a just moderation for the general good.

Denmark herself has been during a long time the object of this moderation, and did not cease to be so until she became absolutely dangerous. When the North was outraged by the devastation of Lower Saxony, by the oppression of the Hanseatic towns, what did she to avenge them? Sweden, England, Prussia and Russia, made war for this object; but no one thought of forcing Denmark to take part in it. She was the ally of Russia then as well as at present: why did she not embrace her cause? What could she then allege to her tranquility which Sweden cannot now allege? All this is explained by the single fact which she endeavors to conceal—that she is at present under the influence of the French government. Had England followed the principles of this enemy, she would not have waited the moment of her surrender to disarm her; she would have invaded her several years before; she would have guarded her; and all this with a view to the good of the north.

The ancient alliance with Russia is made the pretext for this aggression, though all the world knows that it was merely defensive; and that it remained suspended during the late wars with Russia, when perhaps that power might have claimed it.

The court of Denmark, in order to justify its proceedings, hesitates not to make all kinds of assertions: dares to defend the injustice of Russia, and betrays a premeditated plot; and all this it does to conceal the chief, nay only reason, which is—that Denmark is the ally of France. But injustice and falsehood find their end; honor and truth will triumph in their turn. His majesty, relying on the justice of his cause, hopes, with conscious pride of his reigning over a brave and loyal people, so often tried by danger and always held up by the Almighty, that the same Providence will vouchsafe to bless his arms, and restore to his subjects a safe and honorable peace, to the confusion of his enemies. *Stockholm, March 21, 1808.*

Kinsale, April 30. Forced in here by contrary winds, the American schooner Mohawk, Atkins, from a small port near Alicante. The American ship Hibernia has arrived at Alicante from Bristol in ballast. She was immediately seized and condemned for having been visited by the English, and the master of her case in here in the Mohawk.

CHARLESTON, May 19.

The French privateer schr. L'Exchange, capt. Feller, mounting one 18 and six 6 pounders, with 90 men, from St. Domingo; and the French letter of marque schooner Jeune Estelle, capt. Young, with a cargo of coffee, from Barracoa, arrived at this port yesterday, via St. Mary's river.

FEDERAL GAZETTE

AND BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

FRIDAY, MAY 27.

Two ships, three brigs, and a schr. passed the falls of OHIO on the 23d ultimo and anchored in safety at Shippingport.

Mr. Edward T. Gardiner, of Wood County, (Virginia) died on the 3d inst. on board the Western Trader, arrived at Philadelphia, of a consumption.

From Liverpool.—We have been favored with the following interesting extract of a letter from a very respectable house in Liverpool to another in this city, dated April 14.

N. Y. Com. Ad. “We have had had no alteration in the prices of wheat. New-York wheat is worth 11s. 9d. to 12s. 3d. per 70 lbs. Fine flour, 45 to 47s. per bbl. The weather is favorable for the wheat in the ground, and the farmers in the interior are sending their grain rather plentifully into the market—Price 33 to 40s. per cwt. There is in little demand for naval stores; but they are in few hands. Tar, 36 to 38s. bbl. Turpentine, 21 to 25. Pot ashes, 90 to 91.—Pearl 80 to 82. The demand for timber has much fallen off, and no very great demand on former prices has taken place. The demand for Tobacco for exportation from this port is quite superceded; some little has been lately bought in London for the king of Spain—Quercitron bark, of the first quality, 26 to 30s. per cwt. Flaxseed 12l. per hhd. Staves in good demand. New York bbl. 21l. per M. Hdd. 28.

“We have pleasure in saying that the evidence in support of the petitions to parliament against the orders in council has been such as to afford much satisfaction to those members in both houses who are favorably disposed to the object of them; and, what is more important, the eyes of the ministry are, we are well convinced, at length open to the dangerous, or as it has been acknowledged by one of them to be “doubtful experiment of the measure. We consider this a symptom arguing well to the result of the deliberations of government on the dispatches from America daily expected by the Osage. And while the pressure upon England, so fully and clearly ascertained to have resulted from the Orders in Council may be reasonably expected to dispose our government to withdraw them, it may on the other hand be inferred that, from the same causes, France be disposed not to withdraw, but rather to enforce her decrees. We are so fully persuaded of this, that notwithstanding a bill has passed for carrying the Orders in Council into more effectual execution, we confidently expect they will be rescinded at no very distant period; and we are willing to look forward according to the consequent termination of the embargo in America, and a renewal of a commercial intercourse, so intimately connected with your country and ours.”

PORT OF BALTIMORE.

ENTERED, Schr Federal George, Kirk, Savannah Lark, Fabens, Norfolk

CLEARED, Schr Lively, Gregory, Currituck Sloop Farmer, Bangs, Boston

From the Merchant's Coffee-House Books. May 26.

Arrived, schr. Federal George, 11 days from Savanna.

Also, schr. Lark, Fabens, from Norfolk.

May 27. Ar. last evening, span, sch. St. Salvatore, 12 days from Havana. Passenger, captain Chalmers, who went out supercargo of the Lovely Lucy. Knowles, bound from this port to Savanna. Capt. C. informs that on the 22d April, off Cape Roman, they were captured by the French privateer schr. Supérieur, who put a prize-master and 8 men on board and ordered her to Samana. They immediately ordered all the crew below, threatening to put us all in irons if we did not remain there. On the evening of the same day experienced a very severe gale from the westward; the Frenchmen lowered all sails, and attempted to scud away under bare poles, but through the ignorance or mismanagement of the one at the helm, she broached to, upset, and filled. They then cut away both the masts, and she righted, but neglected to free them from the shrouds before cutting them, they thumped several holes through her sides, the gale continuing to increase violently, and remained in that situation 3 days, when the deck burst asunder, capt. Chalmers, Mr. Wm. Campbell (a passenger) and 3 negro sailors were fortunate enough to get on that part of the deck that floated, the others were all drowned. They remained on that part of the wreck 4 days at the mercy of the waves, without provisions or water.—On the 28th one of the negroes died, part of whose body they eat.—On the 29th they were providentially picked up by the brig Nancy from Norfolk for Havana.—Mr. Campbell died on board the brig the evening of the same day they were picked up.

Port of Philadelphia, May 26.

ARRIVED, Ship Western Trader, Gardner, New-Orleans, cotton, tobacco, &c. Brig Belle-Air, Glenn, Villa Nova, salt, wine and paint, 44 Brig Union, Stevenson, Wilmington, N. C. —

Schr. Polly, Sturdivant, Passamaquoddy, 10 Chance, Stides, Savannah, 10 Schr. Dolphin, Baum, Nixonton, naval stores, 9 Huntress, Montgomery, New-York, 5 Eliza, Benjamin, do. —

CLEARED, Brig Niagara, Russell, Havannah Schr. Active Trader, Tupper, Dresden William, Lock, Portland Active, Drinkwater, ditto Nancy, Blackstone, ditto Below, Brig Ferdinand, from Charleston and a schr.

Ship Fair American, Frailey, (ready for sea) and schr. Sally, Watson, of and for this port were left at Savannah by the Chance.

Ship Western Trader, capt. Gardiner, from N. Orleans and Havannah—she carried away her rudder irons passing over the bar at Balise in a gale of wind, and with difficulty got to Havanna, where she repaired bar damage and sailed immediately. She is 10 days from Havana and left there the ship Cabinet, Davis, for this port to sail the day after. Capt. Gardiner was boarded by the English Corvette Bachante

Port of New-Bedford, May 20.

Arrived schr. Avery, Howland, Alexandria; brig Traveller, Bly, Passamaquoddy. Cleared, brig Traveller, Bly, Philadelphia; schr. Polly, Bassett, Yarmouth.

Port of Boston, May 23.

ARRIVED, brig Hero, Tibbits, of Portsmouth 35 days from Demerara, rum & molasses. Sailed in co. with brig Planter, Rowe, for Portsmouth. Left, brig Heity, of Berwick, to sail in 3 days; barque Mary, Hewes, of Boston; ship Hercules, Hawkins, of Saco; schr. Hope, of Connecticut April 15, was boarded from the British schr. Skip Jack, and had one man pressed (Robert Gunnison,) an American citizen, belonging to Kittery.

The regular trading ship New Galen, capt. Hinckley, 31 days from London, and 25 from Land, with a full cargo of goods. Sailed in co. from the Downs, April 24, with 60 sail, among which were several Americans. Left, ship Galen, Stedman, for St. Petersburg, Russia, to sail in 8 days; Tempora, Burroughs, do.; Jane, Bliss, Philadelphia, 4 days; Corn Planter, Gillis, do. do.; Favorite, Homes, uncertain; Meridian, Lord, do. David Green, Ward, do. Osprey, Cazeau, do. Lydia, Taylor, do. schr. Britannia, do. Ann, Deblois, do. Julia, Daggett, do. Eliza, Chipman, do. Andromada, Ferguson, do. At Sheerness, Juno, Bate, uncertain.

Brig Calisto, capt. Tyler, 35 days from Gibraltar, in ballast. The Calisto was captured and sent into Gibraltar, on her passage from St. Lucar (Spain) for this port. Dean, Vibert, from Tressan, proceeded to Baltimore.

Entered, Apollo, Weston, Charleston; Liberty, Kendrick, Richmond; Lucinda, Bears, Alexandria; Hero, Baker, Baltimore; Morning Star, Washburn Edenton; Gorham Lovell, Lewis, Baltimore; Harmony, Peterson, Wilmington; Good Intent, Baxter, Alexandria; Mary, Pool, do. N. C.; Dawn, Morrison, Charleston; Canaria, Thomas, Baltimore; Four Brothers, Burges, Richmond; Regulator, Blanchard, Baltimore.

Cleared, Betsy, Tisdale, Richmond; Corham, Hathaway, Fredericksburg; Polly, Harding, Norfolk.

FROM LLOYD'S LIST.

April 8.—The Alexander, Howell, of Boston, detained and sent into Portsmouth; cut away her main and mizen masts, during the gale on the 5th inst. The brig Newton, Deley, of and from Baltimore, put into Ramsgate 5th inst. with loss of anchors; the ship Hamlet, Jackson, lost both anchors and cables in the Downs, the 5th inst. run on shore in the bay, where she bilged, but after unshipping her rudder, drifted off, & since sunk in deep water, about a quarter mile from Ramsgate pier, and it is feared will be totally lost.

April 12.—The Alknomac, from Barcelona, is detained and sent into Portsmouth, where she cut away her mast in a gale on the 5th inst. Gravesend, arrived, Action, White, Isle of France; Osprey, Madeira; Powhattan, Norman, Baltimore. Liverpool, arrived, Horatio, Burns, Charleston.

Port of New-York, May 25.

ARRIVED, Ship Mary, Noyes, Charleston, 8 brig Grenville, Graham, Trinidad, 47 Trimmer, McCullen, Charleston, 4 Schr. Rising States, Wood, Edenton, N. C. 4 Enterprize, English, Tortola, 23 Hannah Charlotta, Prince, Savannah, 7 Collector, Mayo, Philadelphia, 3

CLEARED, Brig Susannah, Bissel, Edenton Sloop Keziah, Phillips, Dighton Lady Washington, Wilmot, S. Amboy

The British schooner Enterprize, English, from Tortola, and 23 days from St. Lucia, rum, molasses, sugar, cocoa and coffee. The ship America, with wine, arrived at Lucea, discharged her cargo, and had permission to go to Martinique for a cargo. May 10, lat. 26, 30, long. 65, 41, parted from the English fleet of 200 sail for Europe. Flour was 28 dollars. An English ship had arrived there loaded with provisions. April 28, spoke brig Mercury, from Barbados, for Georgetown, in co. with the British fleet. May 16, lat. 36, 40, long. 70, spoke brig Marcus, Brown, from New London for Virginia, out 10 days, blown off! 20th, spoke an English brig, 22 days from Jersey for Norfolk.

Port of Philadelphia, May 26.

ARRIVED, Ship Western Trader, Gardner, New-Orleans, cotton, tobacco, &c. Brig Belle-Air, Glenn, Villa Nova, salt, wine and paint, 44 Brig Union, Stevenson, Wilmington, N. C. —

Schr. Polly, Sturdivant, Passamaquoddy, 10 Chance, Stides, Savannah, 10 Schr. Dolphin, Baum, Nixonton, naval stores, 9 Huntress, Montgomery, New-York, 5 Eliza, Benjamin, do. —

CLEARED, Brig Niagara, Russell, Havannah Schr. Active Trader, Tupper, Dresden William, Lock, Portland Active, Drinkwater, ditto Nancy, Blackstone, ditto Below, Brig Ferdinand, from Charleston and a schr.

Ship Fair American, Frailey, (ready for sea) and schr. Sally, Watson, of and for this port were left at Savannah by the Chance.

of 20 guns, off the Havana, while boarded, his mate was told that the Bachant's crew were on half allowance of bread, and that FLOUR was very scarce and dear at Jamaica. At Havanna, FLOUR was 34 dollars per barrel.

Port of Savannah, May 10.

ARRIVED, Ship Edward, Nichols, Greenock Brig Amazon, Copp, N. York Alert, Purcell, Charleston Susan, Homer, ditto Schr. Hanna Bailey, Price, ditto Prudence, Mary, Rock, ditto Two Brothers, Leslie, ditto Washington, Davis, Boston Sloop Two Sisters, W. Osdworth, St. Mary's

CLEARED, Ship Gossypium, Shaw, New York Sloop Regulator, Hay, Charleston Argo, Chalker, New York Ad-niram, Wales, ditto Polly, Fowler, St. Mary's Hanah, Hawes, ditto

Port of Norfolk, May 23.

ARRIVED, Sloop Olive, Cowing, 20 days from Savannah, in distress—On the 11th inst. in a gale, carried away the bowsprit, &c. In Hampton Roads, brig Eliza Taylor, from Alexandria for Charleston, put in on account of contrary wind.

Sale by Auction.

Just landed, and will be sold at the auction room, at the head of Gay-street dock, on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 12 o'clock,

55 hds. } Prime Muscovado SUGAR, 30 bbls } 2 tierces } 5 hds. first quality MOLASSES, A few puncheons of RUM, &c. R. LEMMON & CO. Auct'rs.

May 27.

FLOUR.

A few hundred barrels back country Flour, now aboard, will be sold low, if immediate application is made to

JAMES BRUNDIGE,

99, Bowly's wharf. d2t

May 27.

Corsica Wine.

40 pipes Corsica WINE, now landing from schr. Lark, and for sale by

BUFFUM & GOODHUE,

No. 16, Bowly's wharf. d4t-vfm4t

May 27.

For Sale,

Two valuable young Negro MEN, for a term of years. For terms apply to the printer hereof.

May 27. fsmw4t

Baltimore, 27th May.

The sale of my Lots at Public Auction will take place To-morrow, on the premises; and will begin at 12 o'clock.

I also offer to sell five hundred cords of Cord Wood, to any person or persons who will engage to cut it and take it away between this time and the first day of next March.

LUTHER MARTIN.

May 27. It

City Commissioner's Office.

BALTIMORE, 27th May 1808.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the City Commissioners will meet on Wednesday next, the 1st day of June, at ten o'clock, A. M. to establish the north east intersection of Argyle alley and Fleet-street; also, the west boundary line of that part of Lots No. 2, and No. 6, situate on Fleet-street, leased by Charles B. Young to Wm. Westcott, and the east boundary line of that part of said Lots leased by Charles B. Young to Peter Foy.

Those who are interested are requested to attend with the surveyor, land marks and papers necessary to establish the aforesaid boundaries.

By order, SAMUEL VINCENT, Clerk. d4t

May 27.

Stewart, Montgomery and Co.

Have for sale on reasonable terms,

A quantity of Earthen-ware,

in crates, and a few packages of

Manchester,

Of this Spring's importation.

Also on hand a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

April 23. d

G. F. and J. Lindenberger,

No. 200, Baltimore-street, opposite the Indian

Queen Tavern.

Have received by the Dumfries, from Liverpool, in addition to their importations this season, an extensive

assortment of

Cutlery, Hardware, etc. etc.

May 9. d

Luke Tiernan and Co.

Have received by the late arrivals from Liverpool,

A few cases well assorted

MANCHESTRY, HOSIERY, CAMBRIC,

MUSLINS, &c. &c.

On hand from former importations.

A general assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres

Flannels, Coatings, Blankets, and a variety

of other articles, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

A quantity of Green Coffee, Cotton & Wool

Cards, Sheathing Copper, Hyson Teas, India

Muslins, &c. May 17. e01m

Washington Artillerists,

You are ordered to meet on Saturday Next,

at the Precincts Market House, at 4 o'clock,

P. M. in common dress, but with swords.

By order,

WILLIAM POTTS, Sec'y.

May 27.

Baltimore Volunteer Artillery

COMPANY,

You are ordered to assemble at the Gun-

House, on Monday, the 30th instant (a constitutional day) at half past three o'clock, P. M. in full uniform. Roll call at 4 o'clock, and absentees fined.

By order of the Captain,

THOMAS FINLEY, Sec'y. d2t

May 27.