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From a London paper.

DENMARK.

The French papers have lately presented statements of the situation of several of the Northern powers. The following picture of Denmark may at this moment be thought interesting.

The Danish government, though constituted on the most uncontroverted despotism, presents us nevertheless in many instances, with very excellent and useful models.

A bare surrounded by powerful neighbors, some of whom cannot have any studied attention paid to them, without giving offence to others; a wide range of navigation, about thirty ships of the line, and near seventy five thousand foldiers: a state which by means of its colonies disseminated throughout every part of the globe, and by its vast commerce, must touch in a variety of points with every other state, and which, notwithstanding, has succeeded in avoiding a war for these six years, is most undoubtedly a phenomenon well worthy the attention of the philosopher and the politician.

Such a phenomenon is the more strikingly surprising amidst the present wide spread conflagration, from which scarcely any state has been able to escape. Change of good fortune is not sufficient to explain it, nor should we be so unjust as to take from a nation the share it has had in producing it.

By a most extraordinary good luck for a limited monarchy such as Denmark, that kingdom has had since the year 1659, six despots, without having had one tyrant. Hence that faculty of disposition, that habitual calm which prevents disputes, quarrels, interferences, and all the causes of intestine and foreign wars.

The wife and enlightened choice of Frederick V. placed at the head of the Danish government, Count Bernstorff, whose administration, always prudent and temperate, not only focused the means of internal prosperity, but also acquired internal confidence.

Bismarck, who inherited his name and his talents, and whose death Denmark still bitterly laments, held the reins of government in the most delicate and difficult manner, and to him it that kingdom indebted for having escaped unhurt amidst all the storms that long agitated Europe.

Men of rare and transcendent merit, when they have held eminent stations, do not wholly defend into the grave—even though they are not completely realized, their principles survive them, and their spirit seems still to preside over the operations of the government which they formerly directed.

Such was the destiny of the late Count Bernstorff; one of his sons has in a manner inherited the principal place which he held in the administration, viz. the department of foreign affairs; and in order to show his father's worthy successor, he perhaps wants only his father's experience, and that firmness of proceeding which can only be acquired by a long acquaintance with public affairs.

With him is associated Count Schimmelmann, who is especially charged with the financial department. This nobleman, whose name awakens the idea of every estimable quality, enjoys an influence which cannot be too great, as it is sure to be limited by his own modesty.

There are two more distinguished ministers in the king's council, Count Christian and Count Cay Rosenkrantz. The former unites with great knowledge and the purest intentions, a somewhat perhaps of too strong bias towards arbitrary power, and love of system; and the affairs of the interior, which are under his immediate superintendance, bespeak pretty clearly that disposition. Every thing respecting internal regulations is adjusted, and prepared for the king's sanction by two men, who, from their talents, their situation, and their character, derive very considerable influence; the one is president, the other a member of the Danish court of Chancery; one is the Chamberlain Motte, in whom the Prince Royal reposes much confidence; the other, Mr. de Colbitzen, an enlightened Philosopher, whose reputation however has of late been not a little tarnished by several signs of an intolerant spirit.

Count Cay Rosenkrantz is a man of a cool, disposition and sound judgment and wit, without a tincture of philosophy; he has travelled, and derived much advantage from what he has observed. He has fulfilled, with distinction, some diplomatic missions, and he is far from being unacquainted with political economy, in which study he has chiefly engaged.

The Prince of Allenstein Augustenburg, the king's son-in-law, has also a place in the king's council, his principles are looked upon to be as patriotic as can well be expected from a prince who is placed so near the throne. He is remarkable for the liberality of his manners, and for his taste for the sciences and the arts; and he has the principal direction of whatever relates to them.

The Prince Royal, who presides in the council, acts in general for the good of the country, and willingly acquiesces in every measure that is proposed to promote it; but born with military dispositions, which his education has unfolded, he contents himself with the supreme control of every thing that relates to the arms, both for sea or land, and he is seconded by his son-in-law, Prince Charles de Hesse Cassel. Generalissimo of the troops, and commander-in-chief in the Duchies of Sleswick and Holstein.

It is generally known that every act of government is issued and promulgated in the name of Christian VII. Such is the character of the leading personages on whom the state depends, the delicacy of Denmark's situation, and sometimes guided by a wise and sagacious, they with tolerable dexterity extricate their country from the dangers that threaten to involve it. It must indeed be confessed that their administration, especially of late, has not been exempt from faults and errors, but these are in a great measure to be imputed to the geographical position, and to the small extent and power of the state which they govern.

Placed too early within the reach of the two great wars, they have played a principal part in

the coalition, Denmark, however, has almost continually succeeded in steering clear of that dangerous influence, in repelling their insinuations and braving their threats; it is nevertheless no easy task for the greatest powers, constantly to hold the balance equal between the two parties who alternately solicit their interference. Doubtless it was properly understood by the interests of Denmark to observe that prudent neutrality of which it has through out preferred all the appearances. What could it have gained by entering into the war, and what did it not risk by entering into hostilities? In this did England, with whom it is connected by too many relations, instantly insist on its adhesion to the great confederacy; in vain did Russia, its formidable neighbour, repeatedly threaten its coasts, which in all points were open to invasion.

Happily for Denmark, the very arrogance of these solicitations destroyed their whole effect. The partisans of the common cause gave Denmark more multiplied excuses of complaint, than that very nation against whom they were endeavouring to aim, and only contributed to confirm its neutrality. Of that determination it has now reason to rejoice.

Notwithstanding the privacies of the two principal belligerent powers, who in all the seas, never was its trade more flourishing. The merchandises of two worlds pour into its ports. The Danish merchants and masters of privateers in the capital and other ports have a small number of vessels hither to be employed in that country.

This is one of the privileges which is little expected to proceed from weakness; it does not, indeed, invariably accompany the measure of prudence; but Denmark has the art to combine them; for the best placed in the midst of that storm which left it all were, insulated from the rest of Europe, it felt the necessity of some connection with a great power; it yielded to the directions of the Court of Berlin; and thus joining an imposing attitude to a cautious conduct, served at once as a shield, a model, and an excuse for Denmark.

The scene has again lately shifted for its happiness. The confederates who appeared to formidable to Denmark, and who imagined they were also formidable to France, are now divided. Paul I. who is lately anxiously looking out for Allies in all quarters for England, is now as busily employed in raising up enemies against her. He had no difficulty in bringing over to his schemes of animosity the young King of Sweden, already filled with indignation against the influence of Great Britain, from which the flag was able to escape; it is believed that Denmark is now inclined to accede to the cause of the maritime powers whom the pride of England threatens with greater dangers than French principles ever did the cause of Kings.

The Danish government will no longer be taxed with pusillanimity when it will yield only to such motives, and when it will minister only to such influence. Recently there was some censure thrown on some of its resolutions against the press which appeared by no means to agree with the usual principle of moderation that guide the Danish government. Let it withdraw that signal of intolerance, from which in other respects it seems to avert. Let it promote the persecutions of salinary institutions, and reform those that are vicious. Let it also completely annihilate those badges of persons, servitude which as yet pollute many parts of its dominions. Let it take no other part in the offensive alliance to which it is now invited to accede, but what may be necessary for insuring the liberty of the seas. Thus its Government may preserve its reputation for wisdom; and its subjects, in spite of the constitutional despotism they live under, may continue to be happy, or to imagine that they are so.

Sworn and subscribed before me, Oct. 18, 1800.

THOMAS COATES, Mayor.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

(From the AURORA.)

BLESSINGS OF A NAVY!

Borough of Wilmington, ss.

Deponer me James Brobston, one of the Burgeses of the said Borough, came and personally appeared before me, Oct. 18, 1800.

That on Tuesday the 8th inst. he sailed from Philadelphia, wind being westward—that at or about the lower end of the rope walks, he came up with the launch, or long boat, belonging to the frigate United States, being in her wake, or rather to windward of her—his officer in said boat hailed him, and bid him for a dam'd rascal to drop his peak and go to leeward of them, which this deponent considering unnecessary, hauled his wind, and pulled more than a cable's length to windward of them, for which the officer belted on him much illiberal abuse, threatening to make this deponent "the sweet for it"—that he continued down the river head of said boat till they got near Fort Mifflin; when the wind being a head, the said boat came up with him in his wake, both having their larboard tacks on board—that the said boat kept away under her lee, when the officer ordered him for a dam'd rascal to go about, to which neither this deponent nor any one of his hands made reply, but kept on his stretch, when the officer ordered the boat to be laid along side of the frigate, which the cockswain appeared unwilling to do, and rather kept the boat away—that the officer (he believes) took the helm and laid the boat along side, giving orders to the people to stand by and jump on board, which they did to the number of twelve or fourteen, and without the least provocation, began to beating this deponent and his hands, in a most barbarous and inhuman manner, while some of them threw the anchor overboard, and others let go the halyards, and cut the boat's moorings and set her adrift. That abused and thus situated, they left this deponent and one of his hands bleeding on deck—that Capt. Anderson, of the brig Hope, of Philadelphia, who was witness to this scene of brutality, sent his boat, and took up this deponent's boat, and brought her on board the said frigate to this deponent.

Sworn and subscribed before me, October 4, 1800.

JAMES BROBSTON.

Borough of Wilmington, ss.

Before me James Brobston, one of the Burgeses of said Borough, came and personally appeared Johnston Owens, one of the hands belonging to the said frigate Commodore Barry, who being duly sworn according to law, faith, that he was on board the said frigate at the time, and a witness to the verity of the facts stated in the foregoing declaration.

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Copy of a letter from a Seaman, on board the frigate United States, Commodore Barry, to his friend in this city.

Hollo Jack, what cheers my hearty, I suppose you have brought your self to anchor in a cook's shop, or a eggel yard arm, and yard arm, with Kate Angler, or some other fire ship, however, shift for yourself, my lad, the navy will always be ready to back a toe-fall, and receive you into the main gangway, when your money's out boys.

We continue sailing before the wind as usual, although our frigate is fast moulded, and has been this eight or ten months, but we had care run, if we had not to-morrow the day we left the city, which I think was the goth of last month; you will recollect the launch was under the command of Lieutenant Sumner, a choice fellow for fun, and as brave an officer as ever flung the bread room; and of this you will be assured when I tell you that we had on board but about five and twenty brave fellows, besides our officers, who were all flamed two and two, with each a fire ship in the sternsheet, that they had undergone a thorough repair from the poop to the keelson; and were all new coppered up to the bends; in this manner we passed down the river, until nearly abreast of the fort, when our officers ordered a wood-shallop to bear away, and run to leeward, and pay the respect due to the commodore's flag! The janket built squab boat skipper was obnoxious, or rather I suppose, ignorant, for I question how these fellows can know any thing who were never on board the commodore's ship, since me if he be they know a raft of scum from a tar-bket howsoever, be that as it may, our officers ordered us to board; which was done in an instant, without the loss of a man on our part, although the enemy's captain was knock'd down by one of the officers; and then we took the whole crew, tied and hanged them, until they were as black as our copper

head, or Fell's bear skin muff; we then cut his boat adrift, and ran ashore his vessel, where we were obliged to leave her, but with reluctance mind ye I'm sure the frigate was captured by our commodore on this day. Yet we hope that she was at least plundered by the garrison of Fort Mifflin, as we left her to their mercy, who by being peaceable spectators during the action, were no-doubt pleased with the opportunity of drawing in their knapsacks some of the hard pictures of those men who lubbers, the Swinish multitude.

I shall add no more at present, than we got safe on board that night, but looked like a fleet becalmed of a sudden, after a gale—some water logged, some tumbling and rolling unmercifully, some with their topails split, others with their landyards rolled away, or their binnies or shipped, and almost every one had his dead lights stove in, or his head rails shattered; this my foul of war is the effects of a West-India hurricane in a federal rendezvous. I will thank you to call on Kate Mulken & Clara White leather, and tell them, I should be glad if one or both of them would come and spend a week or two with me, and my ship-mates in the cable tier; we will share our rino with them freely, as well as our salt junk, &c. and as the good people of Philadelphia are about establishing a house for the encouragement of them and their acquaintances, they have now nothing to fear.

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THOMAS COATES, Mayor.

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(From the AURORA.)

BLESSINGS OF A NAVY!

Borough of Wilmington, ss.

Deponer me James Brobston, one of the Burgeses of the said Borough, came and personally appeared Samuel Owens, master of the ship Commodore, of Wilmington, a d being duly sworn on the holy Evangelist of Almighty God, both say,

That on Tuesday the 8th inst. he sailed from Philadelphia, wind being westward—that at or about the lower end of the rope walks, he came up with the launch, or long boat, belonging to the frigate United States, being in her wake, or rather to windward of her—his officer in said boat hailed him, and bid him for a dam'd rascal to drop his peak and go to leeward of them, which this deponent considering unnecessary, hauled his wind, and pulled more than a cable's length to windward of them, for which the officer belted on him much illiberal abuse, threatening to make this deponent "the sweet for it"—that he continued down the river head of said boat till they got near Fort Mifflin; when the wind being a head, the said boat came up with him in his wake, both having their larboard tacks on board—that the said boat kept away under her lee, when the officer ordered him for a dam'd rascal to go about, to which neither this deponent nor any one of his hands made reply, but kept on his stretch, when the officer ordered the boat to be laid along side of the frigate, which the cockswain appeared unwilling to do, and rather kept the boat away—that the officer (he believes) took the helm and laid the boat along side, giving orders to the people to stand by and jump on board, which they did to the number of twelve or fourteen, and without the least provocation, began to beating this deponent and his hands, in a most barbarous and inhuman manner, while some of them threw the anchor overboard, and others let go the halyards, and cut the boat's moorings and set her adrift. That abused and thus situated, they left this deponent and one of his hands bleeding on deck—that Capt. Anderson, of the brig Hope, of Philadelphia, who was witness to this scene of brutality, sent his boat, and took up this deponent's boat, and brought her on board the said frigate to this deponent.

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