Hamburg of the 19th, a rupture between Austria and France is on the eve of taking place. Bonaparte was enraged at the orders given by the Austrian government to put up prayers for the safety of the Pope. His ambassador remonstrated, and it is said rudely. Count Stadion, who is a decided enemy of the French, retorted with asperity, and Andreossy, threatened to demand his passports. It is even said that he went the length of demanding them, and that they were actually sent him.

Advices have been received from the continent, which state in very positive terms, that a peace has been concluded between the Porte and Russia; and other accounts speak with equal confidence of an approaching war between Russia and France.

PARIS, July 11.

The Prize Court, on the 6th inst. condemned six more American vessels, viz.—the Grace, George, Cadet, Brothers, Tarantula, and the Fame.

LONDON, July 28.

A Gottenburgh mail arrived on Monday morning. The following is the only article of any importance:

"GOTTENBURGH, July 18.

The conquest of Norway, by this country, seems to be given up for the present. The Swedish army has retired within its own borders, and all military preparations have ceased. The two armies, however, remain upon the frontiers.

Russia is said to have finally determined to withdraw her army from Finland.

A commissioner appointed by the bishop and provisional government of Oporto, is arrived in this country. He is Mr. Berran, who was the conservidor, or judge of British claims in the supreme court of justice at Oporto, previous to the emigration of the royal family. His report of the disposition and resources of the Portuguese patriots is extremely favorable. No further military proceedings had taken place. Junot was stronger than was at first believed. According to one report, he has received reinforcements; if so, it must be the detachment of Loison from Almeida.

The last packet from America brought over to this country the celebrated Aaron Burr.

Eight hundred cavalry are embarking at Northfleet, which will be joined in the Downs by others to the amount of 1500. The ships which have recently sailed from Deptford will take about 15000 men.

We understand that Mr. Frere does not accompany him. The frigate which conveys Mr. Duff to Spain, takes out one million of dollars for the use of the Spanish patriots, which are to be placed at the disposal of the Supreme Junta at Seville.

Dutch papers were received on Wednesday to the 24th, which contain intelligence from Madrid to the 9th, and from Bayonne to the 18th. Though Bonaparte has twice failed in an attempt upon Saragossa, he has determined to make a third effort with augmented force. Ten thousand men from Pampeluna had on the 4th reinforced the division that was defeated on the 2d. A third attack was to be made on the 5th.

A letter is said to have been received from Gijon of the 18th, which states, that according to accounts just received from Gen. Cuesta, he was with 71,000 men pursuing a French force of 17,000 under Marshal Bessieres, which force he expected to come up with and engage at Valencia by the 16th. The letter adds, that Gen. Ponti, at the head of a formidable body of patriots, interspersed with regular soldiers, was in pursuit of a French army under general Merle, who had fled from St. Andero. Another statement in this letter is, that the French have but a small force at Madrid; the great body having gone out under Bessieres.

By an order of council of the 19th inst. it appears that in future no licences are to be granted to neutral ships to import French wines or brandies. The order enumerates the several articles for the importation of which from France licences will be granted, viz. grain, provisions of all sorts not being salted beef or pork, seeds, articles used by dyers, rags, oak bark, turpentine, hides, staves, wax, raw materials and tallow.

The letters from Holland inform us, that all the gun boats in the Dutch ports had been manned and sent towards Dusseldorf, for the purpose of enforcing the immediate march of the various conscripts in that neighborhood; they having peremptorily refused to obey the mandates of their officers. The greatest confusion prevailed; and it was thought much blood would be spilt.

From the Albany Register.

THE STORY OF THE TWO MILLIONS OF BRIBE TO BONAPARTE COMPLETELY REFUTED:

—OR—

AN ABOMINABLE LIE,

DETECTED AND EXPOSED BY OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

BUT THE LIARS WILL NEITHER FEEL REMORSE NOR ACKNOWLEDGE CONVICTION.

On the contrary we expect their HARDIHOOD IN VILLAINY WILL SET EVEN THIS DAMNING EVIDENCE AT DEFIANCE.

AND THAT IN SPITE OF THE INJUNCTIONS OF RELIGION, THE DICTATES OF HONOR, AND THE VOICE OF CONSCIENCE, THEY WILL STILL CONTINUE TO WALLOW IN THE FILTH OF FALSEHOOD AND THE MIRE OF INFAMY.

Read the Documents below, fellow-citizens, and check not the impulse of honest hearts in execrating the calumniators who, to answer the sinister purposes of faction, are willing not only to deceive and betray you—but are desperate enough to risk the perdition of their own souls.

QUI CAPIT ILLE FACIT.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 14, 1808.

SIR,

I had the honor to receive your letter of the 22d August, requesting to know whether any part of the two millions of dollars, appropriated by the act of the 13th February, 1806, for defraying any extraordinary expenses attending the intercourse with foreign nations, had been drawn from the Treasury—and, if thus drawn, to what purpose the money had been applied?

Official documents, already published by order of Congress, sufficiently shew that not a single cent of that money has ever been expended. The appropriation was made in order to enable the President to acquire Florida by treaty.—Messrs. Armstrong and Bowdoin, who were entrusted with the negociation, were accordingly authorised, if they should succeed in making the purchase, to draw for one million of dollars on the Bankers of the United States at Amsterdam, and for one million on the Treasury; as was stated to Congress in the annual report on Finances of December, 1806. The negociation did not succeed: Florida has not been purchased: those gentlemen never drew for any part of the money; and the funds placed in the hands of the Bankers at Amsterdam, part of which would have been applied to the purchase, if it had taken place, have, according to their original destination, been solely applied to the payment of the Dutch debt; as appears by the annual report of the commissioners of the sinking fund of February, 1808.

The evidence of those facts being scattered amongst voluminous documents of no very general circulation, I enclose a certificate from the Register of the Treasury, which will remove any doubt on that subject.

I have the honor to be,
With consideration,
Sir,
Your obed't serv't,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

David Thomas, Esq. Treasurer of the State of New York, Albany.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's-Office, 9th Sept. 1808.

I certify, that no part of the sum of two millions of dollars, appropriated by an act, entitled "An act making provision for defraying any extraordinary expenses attending the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations," passed the 13th February, 1806, has been drawn from the Treasury of the United States; and that the whole appropriation remains full and entire in the said sum of two millions of dollars, and will be passed in the Treasury books to the credit of the surplus fund on the 31st December next, pursuant to the 16th section of the act passed on the 3d March, 1795, provided no part thereof shall hereafter be drawn from the Treasury before the end of the present year.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

New-Orleans, August 9.

REPORT made to his Excellency the Governor Civil and Military of the fort and jurisdiction of Baton-Rouge, in West-Florida, by the undersigned, relative to the mission with which they were charged by his said Excellency.

WE, Philip Hicky, an inhabitant of this jurisdiction; Syndic, captain of cavalry, and Sam. Fulton, formerly a colonel, an inhabitant of this colony, and discharging the functions of major of militia, of this jurisdiction, having been charged by his excellency the governor to go on board the gun-boat of the United States of America, stationed near the mouth of the Bayou or river Iberville, for the purpose of claiming, on behalf of his said excellency, a man named Armstrong, who had been living in this country for several months, and had been forcibly taken from the house of Mr. Soulliac Guidry, an inhabitant of this jurisdiction, by the captain or commanding officer of said gun-boat, aided and assisted by an armed detachment of soldiers, or marines, in the service of the United States; this day went on board the gun-boat No. 21, commanded by Mr. John Owens, where we were received by the said commanding officer; and having requested to speak to him in private, we represented to him the motive of our visit, and demanded of him the said prisoner Armstrong, as having been illegally carried off by force and violence, contrary to the LAW OF NATIONS, from the territory of his majesty, and to the great terror of the inhabitants of the house in which the said Armstrong had been seized, his majesty's peaceful subjects, who could not oppose such violence, though committed in open day.

WHEREUPON the said commanding officer of gun-boat No. 21, made answer to us, that he neither could, nor would, restore the said prisoner, without orders from his commodore; we observed to him that doubtless he would receive such orders; and he assured us that he would write by the mail that was to pass the same day, adding, that if he received orders to restore the prisoner, his superior officer might come and take the command of gun-boat No. 21, himself, for as to his part, he would not command her a day longer.

We represented to the said commanding officer how reprehensible was his conduct in making an armed descent, in military array, on the territory of a *neighboring nation in amity and in peace* with the United States, *there to make prisoners by force.*—To this he answered, *that he thinks he a right to take deserters wherever he finds them.*

After some discussion and reasoning on our part, to convince him that he was in the wrong, we retired.

And we consider it our duty to make, without delay, this report to his Excellency the Governor of Baton-Rouge, this twenty-second day of July, 1808.

(Signed)
PHILIP HICKY,
SAMUEL FULTON.

Salem, Sept. 20.

At length a most serious and solemn question has arisen under the embargo laws, and is brought into discussion before a judicature competent to pronounce a decision—a question whether the Congress and President have a right BY THE CONSTITUTION FOREVER to prohibit commerce to the people of the United States; in other words, whether the late embargo acts, as they are strangely called, are *constitutional.* In the case of the United States *versus* the brig William, now trying before the district court in this town, the counsel for the claimant have made the *Unconstitutionality* of these acts one of the points in their cause: The argument on this point was begun yesterday by Mr. Prescott, in an able speech, and will be closed, as we understand, by Mr. Dexter, on the same side this day. We hope to be enabled to lay a report of the argument before our readers.

New York, Sept. 23.

The British Packet Princes Augusta, was spoken on the 30th ult. steering for Halifax, then only 20 days from Falmouth, of course she sailed on the 10th of August, and will bring news from London at least 10 days later than heretofore received.

By the brig Holkar, capt. Horn, arrived here yesterday, we have received New Orleans papers to the 28th ult.

These papers contain Gov. Folk's (of West Florida) proclamation, declaring in favor of Ferdinand, and war with France. He says, "Spaniards! possessed of these blessings, we ought to believe ourselves capable of destroying him, who, by perfidious wiles, was able to raise himself to be Napoleon the 1st." The proclamation was issued at Pensacola the 4th of August.

A declaration of war against France was published at Mobile on the 7th of August.

Sept. 24.

We learn by a gentleman who arrived here in the ship Dispatch from La Vera Cruz, that the corporation of Mexico has offered 14,000,000 of dollars as a present to the Patriots of Spain, to enable them the more effectually to carry on the war against France.

A gentleman arrived in this city last evening in the Steam Boat, who left Quebec on the 13th inst. and informs us, that a ship arrived at Quebec the day of his departure, in 27 days from Liverpool. That the verbal news she brought, was, that a general battle had been fought between the Spanish Patriotic army, and the French—that the former were victorious, having completely defeated the French. We further learn, that about 80,000 men were engaged.

An attempt was made on the night of the 22d ult. to set fire to the Navy Arsenal at New Orleans, by throwing into it a reed filled with powder, to which a slow match was attached. The Navy Stores were also broken open, and some small articles stolen. The commanding officer has offered a reward of 200 dollars for apprehending the incendiaries.

A letter from a gentleman in Mobile to his friend in New Orleans, dated August 8th, says, "Yesterday the declaration of war by Spain against France was published here."

Governor Folch, of West-Florida, has also declared himself in favor of Ferdinand VII.

Bonaparte has had the following return made to him of the number of Jews in all the different parts of the globe, viz. in the Turkish empire, 1,000,000; in Persia, China, India, on the east and west of the Ganges, 300,000; in the west of Europe, Africa, and America, 1,700,000; making a population of 3,000,000.

Havanna, August 31.

We have been favored with the following copy of a letter of the 9th inst. from an honorable personage in Campeachy, to a person of quality in this city:

"Last evening entered here, three of our vessels from Vera Cruz, in 7 days. It is certain that our King Ferdinand was proclaimed and sworn to in Vera Cruz, and the Supreme Junta of Seville acknowledged with universal joy and acclamation. The same has taken place in the city of Mexico. When this intelligence shall arrive in Spain it will greatly re-animate the spirit and hopes of our friends there; added to the immense treasures which they expect from America. In fact it is surprising, the money which is every day deposited in the royal chests, to be sent to Spain. To his lordship Napoleon, this will not afford much gratification when he comes to know it."

THE LAWYER,

OR MAN AS HE OUGHT NOT TO BE,

A TALE.

Price One Dollar.

*** The above highly interesting work is just published and may be had at *J. March's* Book-store, Georgetown.

September 28—6t

Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company are hereby notified that the *Third Installment* of TEN Dollars on each share, is called for by the President and Directors of the said company, and is required to be paid to Charles Page, Treasurer in Alexandria, on or before the 25th day of October next, agreeable to an act of Congress, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia."

By order of the Directors,
G. DENEALE, President.

September 28—13t

VALUABLE LAND & MILLS.

THE subscriber offers for sale or barter, for *Property in the city of Washington or Georgetown,* 125 acres of LAND; one half well timbered, the soil of an excellent quality, with a proportion of meadow ground, a never failing stream of water running directly through it, on which is a GRIST and SAW MILL adjoining, all in complete order, with a fifteen foot water wheel, overshot, also a small comfortable DWELLING and other OUT-HOUSES, with a variety of young Fruit trees and a spring of excellent Water bursting out of a large rock near the house. It is deemed unnecessary to describe the natural advantages of this seat, as it is presumed those inclined to purchase will view the premises. The above property is beautifully situated in Montgomery county, four miles from Richard Ross's tavern on the Baltimore road, seven miles from Bladensburg, and twelve from the city of Washington and George Town.

RICHARD LANSDALE.

September 28—1awtf

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Citizens of Maryland,

"Listen to the voice of truth, be no longer deceived." *British Orders and French Decrees, and the Embargo.* Citizens of Maryland, although I am not at this time an inhabitant of your state, I claim an interest in your concerns as a birth-right. I see with sorrow the means made use of to deceive you, and deprive you of that respectability you have so permanently sustained amongst your sister states—the enemies of your government, and of republican federalism, have conspired to disgrace you—you are the centre of the union, support and raise high the standard of disinterested patriotism—you are the grand focus where all information centres—your example must influence your sister states—let that example be honorable to yourselves and glorious to your country—in plain homespun language, I shall proceed to place before you the situation of affairs in which you all have an interest, an indubitable right of controlling on principles of justice.

The British blockading system declaring France and her allies, as well as the rivers of neutral powers in a state of blockade, without an actual force before many of those ports or rivers, thereby subjecting our commerce indiscriminately to capture, unless bound to ports or places dependant on England, consequently depriving France of a share of advantages and conveniency resulting from neutral commerce, which circumstance produced the Berlin decree, intended to operate against England in the same manner that the British orders did against France; those orders and decrees produced subsequent orders and decrees more injurious and vexatious to neutral commerce, and particularly that of our country, than has been recorded in the annals of civilized nations—the one declaring those vessels submitting to search and detention, as surrendering their national independence, lawful prize if taken—on the other hand, orders interdicting our trade with the continent of Europe, unless through a British port, and then only, to such port or place as they, in their *justice* and *mercy* might think fit, first, taking for themselves what suited their purpose, and exacting a tribute by compelling them to pay tonnage and duty on their ship and cargo, thus taking to themselves the revenue arising from the commerce of the whole world, thereby disgracing us to a situation far below that of her colonies, and in violation of every regard to decency, enacting laws, encouraging and offering protection to the violaters of the laws of the U. S. found (and hereby proved) essential to protect our property from their mercenary grasp, and which has saved to the country many millions of dollars, thereby so far avoiding a war and securing you in the peaceable possession of your homes, and the comfortable enjoyments of husbands, sons and brothers, around the social board.

Yet, fellow-citizens, there are men, even Americans, in the face of heaven and their country with the blood of their countrymen ignominiously slaughtered before their eyes, *(still claiming reparation)* who join in singing hozannas to, and extolling the virtue and magnanimity of that government, and in defiance of every principle of patriotism, and decency, join in abusing their own, for using every exertion to secure the honor and interests of their country, and who leave no artifice or effrontery untried, to retard its operations, and divide and distract their unsuspicious countrymen. Honest Americans, how are you deceived, some of you have permitted imaginary interests artfully painted to your view, to lead you astray from the path of national honor and rectitude; but it is momentary, reflect, the bubble will burst, truth will shine resplendent, and you are again Americans, and freemen. You complain you can get but $5 for your flour instead of 7—$4 for your tobacco instead of 6. Under present circumstances, if you sell, you get your money—you wont trust the merchant and speculator—*look to this*—hence arises the clamor. British agents would buy, but would not pay you—they send it to pay English merchants for their goods, while on you falls the lot to support their extravagance. Yes, take off the embargo—you sell for a high price on credit—the merchant exports your produce, calculates on the return of proceeds to pay you—but it is gone, never to return. Your merchant of course stops payment—a dividend of 1 or 10 per cent. is declared not worth looking after, and the only comfort left for you, is that you had promised yourself great things. How deceptive—all is gone. Reflection, reflection, would have taught you this—Refer to the orders and decrees—see whether it was possible your property could