FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

To the People of the United States.

FELLOW-CITIZES,

Never has there existed a more momentous crisis in your affairs. By the glorious struggle of the revolution you vanquished your enemies and established your republic. The wisdom of your best men submitted to you a form of government unrivalled for its capacity to secure your rights and advance your interests. You had the virtue and intelligence to adopt it. Under the administration of the great Washington you prospered. A wayward policy followed, and your march to greatness was arrested. It was the object of this policy to mingle your destiny with that of an ambitious nation, and if not to make you subservient to the views of Great Britain, at least to make you rise with her greatness and sink with her fall. You had the virtue to resist these machinations, to consign to private life those who enforced them, and to confer your power upon men influenced by different views. Jefferson was raised to the Chief Magistracy, surrounded by men ready to co-operate with him in the disinterested promotion of your interests, and the firm maintenance of your rights.

For seven years past under the councils and measures of these men your interests have been promoted to the fullest extent of your wishes and greatly beyond your expectations, while your rights have been maintained with vigilance and impartiality. Of this the astonishing progress of the country in wealth, in numbers and in power, are the indisputable proofs. Such a progress has never attended any other nation.

Such was the flourishing and proud attitude of your affairs, when a new English administration supplanted that of one of the greatest and best men that ever lived, whose last solicitudes were engaged in the godlike effort to reconcile the discordant interests of the two countries. This mournful change was soon succeeded by the black affair of the Chesapeake, and in its train followed those atrocious orders of council, which have robbed us of our repose, arrested every man's occupation, and exposed our country to the complicated evils of war, or a submission to that tyranny, which even in our infancy we thought too intolerable to be borne.

Your government, that government, whose wise measures and disinterested patriotism had commanded your affections to such a degree as almost to have hushed into silence the clamors of faction, to save you from these dreadful evils, to save you from war or slavery, withdrew you for a while from the inevitable collusions that must have flowed from the usual pursuit of trade upon the high seas. There was, and could be, no other alternative. It was not they, but Britain, that perpetrated the outrage on the Chesapeake; it was not they, but Britain, that issued those orders that exposed your whole trade to the continent of Europe to confiscation; it was not they, but France, that issued those orders that exposed your whole trade to the continent of Europe to confiscation; it was not they, but France, that issued those decrees that condemned every thing that England had not destroyed. Hence the embargo alone could avert war or slavery. It has averted them.—Not, it is admitted, without producing great and distressing evils, but less ones than either of the other alternatives would unavoidably have created.

These evils, however, are sensibly felt, and faction has determined to profit by them. Its most Herculean efforts are roused to persuade you that your government are their authors. Every species of misrepresentation is drawn on, and prodigally and industriously disseminated to convince you that they proceed from the measures of your government, instead of being, as they truly are, the unavoidable consequences of the measures of your enemies. You are told indeed that your government is your worst enemy by men who once told you that you were your own greatest enemy, and that Britain is your best friend, as the tories also told you at the commencement of your glorious contest for independence.

Before you believe these things, I call upon you to pause and reflect, to draw upon the treasures of experience, and to confide in your own independent judgments, instead of consigning them to the caprice of prejudice or the billow of passion. I call upon you, I implore you not merely to look backward, but likewise to look forward, that you may perceive the situation in which you will be placed, should you exchange your present rulers, for federalists, for Britons in principle, or for old tories at heart. I ask you if you are aware of the situation into which you will be rapidly hurried, if federalism is again armed with the power of the nation. Rest assured that *hay will be made while the sun shines*. The friends of an *energetic* government will not faulter in their course. They will raise the embargo, it is true. But what will follow? Commerce must be protected, from the warfare upon it that will instantly ensue; and that warfare will be principally made by Britain, as she has ten ships of war for one possessed by her enemy, unless she is propitiated. And how can she be propitiated? By nothing short of absolute submission, by your becoming her colony, by supplying her exhausted treasury with tributary millions, by raising or lowering your flag at her pleasure, by carrying your ships and goods wither she pleases, and finally by making a common cause with her against all her enemies, by a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance. For what? That she may make us "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for her aggrandisement, and protect us, as she would any other species of her property, against her enemies.

This is the momentous view I call upon you, fellow citizens, to take. Attend to me with patience, and I will convince you of its truth.

HAMPDEN.

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 FALSHOOD,
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 expences 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 inclose 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 extradinary expences 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.*

NOTE—Mr. Nourse, who signs the preceding certificate, is a decided *federalist* who held the office of *register* under the former administration, and has been continued by the present one.

EDIT.

From the National Intelligencer.

"*United we stand, divided we fall.*"

A period of nearly eight years has now elapsed since the republicans of this country compelled an *aristocratic junto* to abandon the helm of state. It is unnecessary to enter into a vindication of the measures which have been pursued since the change of administration. It is sufficient to observe that they have been approved of by a vast majority of our citizens, who have on various occasions proclaimed that their confidence in the government was undiminished.

The leaders of the opposition seem to have been convinced that neither *calumny* nor *misrepresentation* could render the administration unpopular; for during the last two years they changed their mode of warfare. Instead of an open and direct opposition to the measures adopted by the government, they affected to approve of some, and spoke with moderation of others. By this artful line of conduct many of the republicans were led into a belief that all further opposition from the party styled *federalists*, was at an end. Under this impression they relaxed from that vigilance, which had heretofore been practised by them. In the mean while the *leaders of the opposition party* were activley employed in exciting and fomenting *divisions* among the friends of the administration. Encouraged by the success they have met with in pursuing this *Macedonian policy (divide et impera)* and elated at the momentary triumph which they have recently obtained over the friends of the administration in the northern states, the leaders of the opposition have at length announced their determination to support a candidate of their own party, for the important office of President of the United States, at the approaching election.

This fact being now ascertained, can a republican for a moment hesitate, between stepping forward to support *James Madison*, who has been recommended by *most* of the *republican members* of *Congress* (and which recommendation has been approved of by the republicans in various parts of the union)—or in giving his support to the *federal candidate*, or what will amount to nearly the same thing, by continuing on nomination Messrs. Clinton and Monroe; for although it cannot be denied that those gentlemen have deserved well of their country, Mr. Madison is evidently the person on whom the republicans generally cast their eyes to succeed the President. It is therefore to be hoped that the *patriotism* of the friends of Messrs. Clinton and Monroe will induce them to sacrifice personal feelings, and rally around the standard of the republican majority, and support James Madison, as a candidate for the Executive chair. That gentleman merits the confidence of his fellow-citizens. His *patriotism* cannot be called in question, and his diplomatic writings prove that as a *statesman*, he is excelled by no other in this country.

Republicans—By *unanimity*, you have hitherto defeated the dangerous machinations of your enemies. By *unanimity* you can again defeat them, and thereby preserve your liberties; but should *discord* continue to prevail among you, the period is not far distant, when we may expect to see the *reign of terror and proscription* again introduced into our country.

FRANKLIN.

WHAT HAS AMERICA DONE TO CONCILIATE BRITAIN?

She has offered to make a reciprocal arrangement on the subject of impressment, and not only to employ in her service any man who had not been for two years previously a resident or engaged in her business.

Are the people of the United States, willing to surrender any further on that head.

America has offered to accept reasonable atonement for the outrage on the Chesapeake, and to annul the proclamation against British ships of war at the same date the reparation should be made.

Are the people of the United States willing to yield any further on that head?

America has offered to take off the embargo and renew intercourse with G. Britain in the very moment that American vessels can sail and trade in safety.

Are the people of the United States willing to put to sea *before* they can do it in *safety?*

America has attempted to shew to the British government the impropriety of their orders in council; but Mr. Canning told Mr. Pinckney that *discussion was useless!*

Are the people of the United States willing to beg at the foot of the British throne any longer. [*Monitor.*

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

Received by the Elizabeth, arrived at New York, in 42 days from Londonderry—London dates to August 3, inclusive.

[The following contains every thing of interest brought by this arrival:]

LONDON, Aug. 3.

We received this morning private letters and papers from Oporto to the 29th ult.

Sir Arthur Wellesley and the expedition were off Oporto on the 24th—he landed and paid his respects to the Bishop—after which he re-embarked on the morning of the 25th, as the wind blew strong from the northward all that day, the fleet was soon out of sight, and it was expected they would be before Figueira on the morning of the 26th. Sir Arthur was himself to proceed and then return to Figueira. There is the best reason to believe that the Patriots will not be attacked by Loison or Laborde, before the landing of our troops. Portuguese regiments were marching daily from the North of Portugal towards Lisbon—Confident expectations were entertained of the capture of Junot and his army; and nothing, say our letters, could equal the joy and gratitude of the Portuguese, when they saw our fleet of transports arrive off the coast, and knew them to be destined to assist in rescuing them from the tyranny of France. How severe that tyranny has been may be seen by the articles from Lisbon, which the Oporto papers have published.

Sir Thomas Dyer arrived in town yesterday evening, and immediately had a conference with his majesty's ministers. He had an astonishing quick passage from the coast of Spain.

There has been no second battle between Cuesta and the French; nothing beyond affairs of out-post. Sir Thomas, he was present in the memorable battle of Cuesta, and he speaks with the highest applause of the impetuosity of the Spanish attack. Though undisciplined and irregular their fury was irresistable. He saw four French regiments litterally mowed down; but at the same time fire of the French, their order and quickness, were most effectual, and the havoc was dreadful.

A Gottenburgh mail arrived last night.—Since the glorious burst of patriotism in Spain the war in Finland has ceased to occupy much of the public attention—The Swedes have of late not been successful against the Russians, they have been forced to fall back from some of the positions they had occupied—But the capture of a very large Russian convoy of provisions will be so severely felt by the enemy, who are in want of all kinds of provisions, that they cannot for some time attempt any operation of magnitude.

Dutch papers have been received of the 28th ult. they contain Paris news of the 18th, which informs us that private letters from Madrid mention the complete re-establishment of tranquility in that city, and that the new monarch was impatiently expected—Upon the internal state of Spain the most profound silence is still preserved.

The kingdom of Naples is destined for Murat—his sucessor in the Dukedom of Berg is not mentioned—Bonaparte makes his relations dance about and change places like so many poppets in a show—he never suffers them to remain long in a place—One month we see them planted in Italy, the next in Germany—to-day they appear as Grand Dukes, to-morrow they start up as Kings—What a restlessness there is in all this man's actions!

There is little news of importance in these Dutch papers; but their silence respecting the affairs of Spain is a favorable omen.

All idea of evacuating the Prussian provinces seems to have been abandoned.

Tuscany is to be united to France, and a Proclamation has been published, congratulating the people upon the honour of being adopted into the Great Family.

Yesterday afternoon a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign office.

The Portuguese envoys who have been some time expected, have at length arrived by the Plover. The one is M. Ferrao, whom we mentioned some time since, and the other the Viscount Balsamao, the son of Chevalier Pinto, who was so long the Portuguese Ambassador in this country.

A whole company of the Police Cavalry from Lisbon deserted, and are arrived at Coimbra, and brought with them many French officers, whom they picked up on the road.

On the 12th of July 850 marines were landed from the Alfred at Figuera the place where it is supposed Sir Arthur Wellesley's expedition has disembarked.

A letter from Petersburg dated July 2, says, "that Count Meerfeldt, the Austrian Ambassador at that Court, had taken his audience of leave, and was on the eve of departing from Vienna." In another letter from the same place, the following observation is made—"All the reports respecting a speedy peace appear to be entirely groundless.

The refractory spirit among the Conscripts on the Right Bank of the Rhine is not yet subdued. Several skirmishes between them and the French troops have lately taken place.

A new and unexpected change has again taken place with respect to the American vessels in French Dutch ports. Letters had been received from Holland, stating that a new embargo was laid on all American ships that had touched at English ports, and that the most rigid proceedings were expected to take place against them. This new resolution came from Bonaparte himself at Bayonne.

The vessels that were warned off from the Prussian ports, have since delivered their cargoes in Russia, with the exception of British manufactures, which are still prohibited.

The new organization of the Austrian armies is said to have produced some very sharp remonstrances from the French Minister at the Court of Vienna. He is said to have declared that it could only have been adopted in contemplation of a rupture with France, and that a perseverance in it would be considered as an indication of such a hostile disposition on the part of Austria as would justify France in assuming that military attitude which the protection of her allies and the maintenance of her power required. His Prussian Majesty is putting Memel and Koningsberg into the best state of defence that his scanty means will afford.

Read, Understand, Reflect!

PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

"These are to certify, that the ship or vessel called the Sophia of Baltimore, Samuel Carman master, is a square sterned snow, no gallery, but with a figure head, admeasures 134 tons 23-94ths, navigated by ten men (master included) and not mounted with any guns, bound from Rotterdam to Baltimore with six puncheons, containing seven hundred and twenty gallons Geneva, on which his majesty's *export duty* imposed by act 48th, Geo. 3d, chap. 26, has been duly PAID at this port, arrived here on the 12th day of July 1808, *in consequence of his majesty's orders in council* dated 11th November 1807—and is now desirous of proceeding on her voyage to the original port of Baltimore.

"These are therefore in pursuance of His Majesty's said Order, to authorise and permit the above named vessel to proceed with her cargo, accordingly to the said port of Baltimore.

Witness our hands and seals of office, at the Custom house, this 3d day of August, 1808.

ROBERT WORDSWORTH, Col.
A. RUNNAELLS, Dep. Com.

United States of America,
State of Maryland, to wit:

I, JOHN GILL, Notary Public, by letters patent under the great seal of the State of Maryland, commissioned and duly qualified, residing in the city of Baltimore, in the state aforesaid, do hereby certify, attest, and make known, that on the day of the date hereof, before me personally appeared Samuel Carman, master of the brig Sophia, of Baltimore, of the burthen of one hundred and thirty-seven ninety-fifths tons, register admeasurement, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, That he sailed in and with the said brig, on the 9th day of July last, from Rotterdam, bound direct for this port of Baltimore; having on board the said brig six pipes of gin, which he had taken in at said port of Rotterdam, and no other merchandize, and sufficient sand ballast for the voyage; that he proceeded on the said voyage, and on the 10th day of July, being off the Isle of Schowen, having the same day discharged his pilot, he, about three o'clock, P. M. was boarded by an English gun brig, the commander of which ordered his vessel to England to pay duties on his cargo; that on the 11th, he arrived at Harwich, and there was compelled, to pay *eight pence* sterling per gallon on said Gin—and the amount of pilotage, light money, tonnage, &c. the same as if the said vessel had been bound for that port—and on payment thereof, licence was given him to enable him to pursue his voyage to Baltimore.

Of which an Act having been of me requested, I have granted these presents, to serve and avail as occasion may require.

SAMUEL CARMAN.

IN Testimony whereof, the said deponent has hereunto subscribed his name, and I the said Notary, have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my Notorial Seal, the thirtieth day of September, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight;

JOHN GILL, *Not. Pub.*

Mrs. Shippey,

RETURNS her sincere thanks to those LADIES and GENTLEMEN who have honoured her with the tuition of their children.—She now begs leave to resign the charge at the expiration of the present quarter. They are hereby notified to provide another teacher.

Easton, Sept 27, 1808. 3

Fifty head of

GOOD Healthy SHEEP, for sale by HENRY NICOLS, 3d

Tuckahoe, September 27, 1808. 3