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FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

IF the map is examined, it will be found that there is not on all the route from Georgia to the Province of Maine, ſo circuitous a road as from the capitol of Waſhington city to Alexandria by the way of Georgetown; and the traveller will very rarely find ſo bad a piece of road, as would be excluded entirely by the bridge for which the City and Bladenſburg are now petitioners.

The pious man would be deſirous of the bridge, that the unhappy traveller might be ſaved his ſufferings, and the condemnations hereafter, which his oaths and execrations thus extorted may incur.

The lover and the huſband who feel for the ladies, have recent examples to lament the dangers, alarms and bruiſes, which overthrows occaſion.

The merchant who is compelled by buſineſs to croſs the Potomac, gallops over the trembling and cracking ice, at the riſque of his life, to viſit this city or Baltimore, &c. to meet his engagements and to preſerve his credit.

The Congreſs and ſtrangers are deprived of ſupplies for the table, and complain of inhoſpitable fare; and the poor horſes could they ſpeak, would call aloud for hay to ſupport their fatigues over hills and through mire—in ſhort the inhabitants of the city, the reſorters to it, and the travellers from north to ſouth of both ſexes cry aloud—"Oh make the crooked way ſtraight—ſave us from perils by land and by water."

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

A letter from Liſbon ſtates, "that the inſurrection near Bilboa was not the momentary reſiſtance to any new acts of oppreſſion on the part of the Spaniſh government, but the reſult of a deep laid plan to effect a revolution in Spain, ſimilar to that in France. There, as every where elſe upon the continent, are numerous, unprincipled and ambitious men, who, ſeeing the ſucceſs of French rebels, and encouraged by the example of the fortunate Corſican, believe themſelves deſtined to be the BONAPARTES of their reſpective countries, to uſurp the throne of their ſovereigns, and to ſupport, like him, their uſurpations, by accomplices, by gaols, racks and ſcaffolds. An admiral and a general are reported to be the *nominal* chiefs of the revolt of the Biſcayans. It was meditated ſo long ago as when Lucien Bonaparte was ambaſſador in Spain, in 1801, who then procured promotion for the former. The peace with England, which ſoon followed that between France and Spain with Portugal, cauſed it to be laid aſide until a more convenient ſeaſon.—The court of Madrid was well aware of a conſpiracy againſt it, ſupported by France.—This was one of the principal cauſes of the many pecuniary and political ſacrifices it has made to continue its neutrality. Theſe would not, however, have prevented the Bourbons in Spain from already ſharing the deſtiny of thoſe in France, had not a family diſagreement among the Bonapartes procured them a reſpite. It is reported that the Spaniſh government are in poſſeſſion of the whole plan for affecting a revolution, and a change of dynaſty in Spain as well as in Naples, and that Lucien Bonaparte is deſtined to the throne of the former, and Joſeph Bonaparte to that of the latter kingdom. The Spaniſh conſpirators had accredited agents at Paris, whom the Spaniſh ambaſſador there, admiral Gravina, has demanded to have delivered up, but who, notwithſtanding the *efforts* and *ſearches* of the French police, have *totally* diſappeared. Among the papers in the power of the court of Madrid, is ſaid to be a letter from Talleyrand to the rebels, telling them, "that for *ſeveral reaſons*, the emperor of the French deſires them to poſtpone their efforts for the recovery of their liberty until a conqueſt of, or a peace with Great Britain." In Portugal and in Spain it is generally believed that Bonaparte meditates an overthrow of all thrones occupied by Bourbons, and to give them to his brothers and other relatives. The appointments of the military ambaſſadors, Bournonville and Laſnes, to the courts of Madrid and Liſbon, is thought not to be unconnected with this conſpiracy. Copies of the diſcovered papers are reported to have been ſent to Naples, Vienna and St. Peterſburgh."

Letters received yeſterday from Portſmouth, ſtate that the Fama Spaniſh frigate is immediately to be repaired in order to be reſtored. Whatever may be the ultimate fate of the Spaniſh frigates, we are perſuaded that no circumſtance has yet occurred to warrant ſo decided a change in the ſentiments of miniſters towards Spain, as that which muſt be expected to precede the meaſure in queſtion.—Advices of the detention of theſe veſſels were ſent by our government to Madrid, *via* Ferrol, and by the Spaniſh ambaſſador through Holland and other channels, in each caſe accompanied by renewed declarations of the cauſes which had induced their ſeizure. Sufficient time has not yet elapſed for reply to theſe communications; neither has there been any recent arrival from Spain by which our cabinet could have become poſſeſſed of the ſentiments of the court of Madrid on the occaſion. The reſult of the meeting between the two ſquadrons was immediately known at Cadiz, and our previous expoſtulations and imitations muſt have furniſhed all requiſite information as to its object and conſequences. We may therefore ſhortly expect to hear either that Spain is prepared to make thoſe explanations and aſſurances which were required by government, or that ſhe will avow her hoſtility.

We underſtand that the queſtion, as to the propriety of the detention of theſe veſſels, is to be ſtrenuouſly diſcuſſed on the enſuing meeting of parliament, and that the oppoſition calculate on a conſiderable augmentation of their numbers on the occaſion.

Letters are ſaid to have been received from Paris, which contain ſome curious particulars relative to the reception of Bonaparte, on his arrival there.—After ſome remarks upon the diſcontent of the people at his return without having carried any of his threats, with reſpect to the invaſion into effect, it is ſtated, that upon his entrance at the opera on the 14th, ſome perſons employed by the police, exclaimed, "*Vive l'Empereur,*" while others called out "*Vive Britannicus,*" or "*Vive le Conquerant d'Angleterre!*"—This laſt double entendre was, it ſeems, taken by *his majeſty* in its ſatyrical ſenſe; he immediately became agitated, and after ſome converſation with general Murat, the latter went into the pit accompanied by four *gens d'armes*, who took out two individuals. The alarm conſequently became general, and all thoſe who were not known to Bonaparte, left the houſe. The perſons arreſted prove to be M. Hiſtria, a Corſican, who claims relationſhip with the emperor, and Baron Von Schultzen, who had arrived on a viſit to Paris.—They were both ordered out of the empire, and left under a military guard.

LONDON, November 26.

Bonaparte has furniſhed another comment upon the law of Nations, in the ſtoppage and robbery of Mr. Wagſtaff, the Britiſh meſſenger, on his way to Berlin, with diſpatches. This act of highway robbery and felony was committed on the 13th at noon day, between Rhena and Schwerin, by ſix French ſoldiers, one of whom was of ſuperior rank to the reſt, within cannon ſhot of the out-poſts of the French army in Hanover. They robbed Mr. Wagſtaff, & a Hanoverian courier who was with him, of the diſpatches, and made the ſtricteſt ſearch leſt they ſhould have omitted any of the official papers. They dragged them both out of the carriage, and beat them moſt unmercifully. They tore their clothes, ranſacked their pockets, and robbed them of their watches, money, and every article except their wearing apparel. They tore the inſignia from Mr. Wagſtaff's breaſt, and then tied him and the Hanoverian to two ſeparate trees, in an adjoining wood, after ſome time Mr. Wagſtaff contrived to releaſe himſelf and the courier, and imagining, of courſe, that it was perfectly unneceſſary for him to proceed to Berlin without the diſpatches, returned to London, where he arrived yeſterday. An article from Hamburgh notices the tranſaction in the following manner:—

"HAMBURGH, Nov. 16.

"On the 13th an Engliſh courier from London, by Huſum, and a Hanoverian courier, were ſtopped between Schwerin and Rhena, by ſome unknown perſons, who took from them their diſpatches."

The diſpatches of which Mr. Wagſtaff was the bearer, were fortunately of no great conſequence—they contained merely the remonſtrance of our Court upon the ſeizure of Sir George Rumbold.

No man will heſitate one moment in pronouncing this outrage to have been committed by the orders of Bonaparte.

A private letter from Hamburgh aſſerts that the miſunderſtanding between the Courts of Vienna and Peterſburg has increaſed to ſuch a degree, that the Auſtrian Ambaſſador is about to leave Peterſburgh. "The Emperor of Auſtria and the Emperor of the French have agreed on the attack and conqueſt of Turkey, and permiſſion or connivance has been promiſed for the march of French troops through Moravia and Gallicia to effect their project of ambition. The pretended cauſe, however, of the departure of the Auſtrian Ambaſſador from Peterſburgh, is the refuſal on the part of the Emperor Alexander to comply with the contents of a Note or Remonſtrance againſt the recent occupancy by the Ruſſian forces of Corfu and other places in the Mediterranean, and the formidable reinforcements which are conſtantly arriving there."

It has long been obvious to every one, that Bonaparte has been uſing his utmoſt efforts to alarm the Cabinet of Auſtria with reſpect to the intentions of Ruſſia. We have little doubt of his efforts having been crowned with ſucceſs. The plunder of Turkey has been the bait which he has been holding out—and appearances ſeem to juſtify us in ſuſpecting that it has been more reliſhed at the Court of Vienna than the Court of Peterſburgh.

LIVERPOOL November 28.

We were favoured yeſterday with letters from Rotterdam to the 17th inſt.—They give moſt melancholy accounts of the miſeries ſuffered by the inhabitants of the Batavian Republic. One of them ſays, "Annexed you have a copy of Emperor Napoleon's order for confiſcating all Britiſh property. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the conſternation this arbitrary decree has occaſioned, nor can human ſagacity appreciate the diſtreſſes that are likely to follow a meaſure ſo impolitic, ſo pregnant with diſtreſs, and ſo derogatory to the intereſt of theſe once flouriſhing provinces. For nine years paſt we have borne the moſt enormous exactions; our wealth and our induſtry have furniſhed abundant reſources to our mercileſs conquerors during that period, whilſt commerce, which uſed formerly to be exerciſed here with unreſtrained freedom, has experienced privation and reſtraint, under the moſt ridiculous pretexts. At no period of our humiliation has diſtreſs been ſo apparent as at the preſent moment: the decrees of the Directory were executed with perfect lenity compared with what we now experience; the inſolence of the military is intolerable, and the miſery of Holland is complete."

No foreign mail had arrived at a late hour laſt night; but ſome particulars of intereſt are communicated in private accounts from the Hague, which reach to the 15th inſt. An order is ſtated to have been iſſued for the further poſtponement of Bonaparte's coronation to the 9th of January. The reaſon aſſigned for this new delay is the exhauſted ſtate of the public treaſury; and the want of money is repreſented to be ſo great, that it has been found impoſſible to diſcharge the arrears due to the creditors of the nation, who have not received the dividends of September 1803, while the pay of the army of England has been withheld for the laſt quarter.—We doubt much the correctneſs of this intelligence.—The finances of the French Empire are unqueſtionably without order and method; but the revenues are very conſiderable, and duties and impoſts are levied with great rigour. As Bonaparte poſſeſſes a ſupreme control over the receipts, we can ſcarcely ſuppoſe him in want of the ſums requiſite to defray the expences of his coronation.

Be this as it may, it is confidently aſſerted that Gen. Marmont, at Amſterdam, and Gen. Rouſſeau, at Rotterdam, have had ſeveral conferences with the principal Bankers and Merchants in thoſe two cities. The object of theſe conferences has been to obtain a loan of ten millions of florins at Amſterdam, and five millions of florins at Rotterdam; for which Bonaparte engages to recall his brigade of Cuſtom-houſe Officers from the Batavian Republic, and to allow the commercial intercourſe with England, through the medium of neutrals, as ſince the beginning of the preſent war. For theſe ſums amounting to nearly 1,400,000l. Bonaparte offers, as a pledge, the ſilver mines, the ſalt works, and the Electoral places, domains, and foreſts of Hanover; with an intereſt of ſix per cent. Schimmelpenninck was on the point of leaving the Hague for Amſterdam, in order to promote the ſucceſs of the negociation. Should it be finally agreed to, we cannot conceive how the Dutch can ſupply ſo large a ſum, ſince we know that the deficit in laſt year's budget of the Batavian Republic is not leſs than 33 millions of florins, about three millions ſterling.

A report prevailed at Rotterdam, that the jargon of the new French calendar is to be aboliſhed and the Gregorian ſyſtem reſtored on the 1ſt of January.

WAR WITH SPAIN.

The moſt recent diſpatches reſpecting this important ſubject are thoſe received from Admiral Cochrane, commanding the ſquadron of Ferrol, announcing that Mr. Frere, our Charge d'Affaires at the court of Madrid, had informed him by letter, "that he had obtained his paſſports to leave Madrid, on the 10th inſt." The anſwer of the court of Spain has been, of courſe, decidedly hoſtile, & although no diſpatches have reached Government from Mr. Frere himſelf, his arrival is daily expected, as a frigate was appointed to convey him to England from the Tagus.

The conqueſt, or abſolute ſubmiſſion of Portugal, is a natural conſequence that ariſes out of our conteſt with Spain. As an appendage of France, Portugal muſt ſink into abſolute inſignificance; ſhe will be deprived of that commerce which has hitherto been her ſole ſupport; her merchants, who may be conſidered in no other light than as the intermediate agents or factors between Great Britain and the Brazils, will be utterly ruined; the direct trade to her American ſettlements will devolve upon our traders; and thus the encroachments of France, and ſpread of her pernicious Empire, will only tend to open new ſources of commerce and wealth to us, in the acquiſition of a tract of fine ſea coaſt upon the Atlantic ocean, ſtretching above two thouſand miles from the river of Amazons to the Rio de la Plata.

A very conſiderable ſupply of grain has been bought up on the Continent for the uſe of this country. The harveſt on the Continent has been unuſually plentiful, except that in Spain, Auſtria, and the northern provinces of France. In Italy, Suabia, Bavaria, Ruſſia, Pruſſia, Poland, Sweden, and Denmark, as well as in the ſouthern parts of France, they have not for nine years gathered ſuch an harveſt. Even in Egypt and the Crimea, it is ſtated that they have houſed more grain this year, than is required for the conſumption of the inhabitants in four.

R. Aſlet, for embezzling Exchequer Bills, the property of the Governor and company of the Bank of England, is reſpited during his Majeſty's pleaſure.

The following is a copy of the note preſented by Mr. Jackſon to the court of Berlin, reſpecting the ſcandalous ſeizure of Sir G. Rumbold. The note delivered to the different courts abroad, it appears, varied according to their reſpective relations with the Germanic Empire.

"His majeſty has received the account of an unexampled act of violence committed at Hamburgh, againſt the perſon of Sir G. Rumbold, his miniſter at that place, who was forcibly ſeized in his own houſe on the night of the 25th of Oct. by a detachment of French ſoldiers, and carried off, together with the papers belonging to his miſſion.

"After the repeated proofs which the conduct of the French government has exhibited of an utter contempt and defiance of every obligation of the law of nations, his majeſty can feel no ſurpriſe at the perpetration even of ſuch an outrage as this upon the territory of a weak and defenceleſs ſtate; but his majeſty owes it, not only to himſelf and to the reſpectable and unfortunate city, whoſe rights are more immediately attacked, but to his relations with the reſt of Europe, and to the dignity of every power which has ſtill the inclination and the means of preſerving its independence, to loſe no time in entering his ſolemn proteſt againſt ſo atrocious an aggreſſion.

"If any thing could render ſuch a proceeding more inſulting and alarming, it would be the explanation which his majeſty underſtands to have been given of it by the French reſident at Hamburh; namely, that it took place in conſequence of orders given by the miniſter of police at Paris to the commander of the French forces in Hanover.

"His majeſty truſts that there will not be found a power upon the continent which can remain inſenſible to the conſequences of a meaſure, which in its principle and example, not only menaces every court which may at any time fall within the reach of the French arms, but which is ſubverſive at once of the ſacred rights of neutral territory; of the accuſtomed intercourſe between independent ſtates, and of the privileges of public miniſters, hitherto reſpected and recogniſed by every age and by every nation.

"His Pruſſian majeſty unqueſtionably will not only participate in the ſentiments which muſt be common to every ſovereign, but the vicinity of his dominions, and his ſituation, both as a director of the circle of Lower Saxony, and as a guarantee of the Germanic conſtitution, will induce him to feel a deep and peculiar intereſt in this unparalleled tranſaction. His majeſty cannot therefore allow himſelf a moment's doubt, that his Pruſſian majeſty will ſecond and enforce, in the moſt effectual manner, the repreſentations which have been made by the ſenate of Hamburgh, for the immediate releaſe of his majeſty's miniſter, and will further ſee the urgent neceſſity of taking ſuch meaſures as may be beſt calculated to obtain from the French government a public reparation, adequate to the heinous nature of the indignity, and may alſo prevent for the future, the repetition of outrages which threaten to deſtroy the remaining diſtinctions of civilized Europe."

"*November* 5, 1804."

The communications which his majeſty's miniſters abroad were directed to preſent to the miniſters of the courts at which they reſided, were varied according to the circumſtances of the reſpective relations of thoſe courts with the Germanic empire.

Paris, Nov. 12

The American miniſter to England, Mr Monroe, who had the honor of being preſented to the emperor laſt Sunday, was received in a moſt gracious manner, and his majeſty condeſcended to converſe with him for a quarter of an hour. The object of this miniſter's arrival in France is ſaid to be to obtain information of the emperor's opinion concerning the differences which ſubſiſt between America and Spain, ſince the former purchaſed Louiſiana. He has already had ſeveral conferences with his excellency M. Talleyrand and intends, according to report, immediately after the arrival of the new American ambaſſador, general Armſtrong, to ſet out for Madrid, ſhould the Spaniſh court not ſubſcribe to the demands of America, ſuch as they have been approved of in France. In the preſent circumſtances, a war upon the continent of America would exactly be what the court of St. James would deſire, as it would make the United States either the direct or indirect allies of Great Britain—both France and Spain are intereſted to prevent ſuch an event.

Banks of the Main, Nov. 2.

The celebrated traveller, Von Humboldt, wrote a letter to his Pruſſian majeſty, immediately on his arrival at Paris. The following is the flattering anſwer he received from that monarch;

I have ſeen, with the moſt lively intereſt, by your letter of the third of this month, that you have ſafely returned to Europe, after a voyage of ſuch importance to the ſtudy of nature and the knowledge of foreign nations; and that, after ſettling your literary affairs at Paris, and viſiting your brother at Rome, you propoſe to return to your native country, to live at Berlin, and to employ yourſelf with the publication of your manuſcripts and drawings, relative to the countries on the American continent. I have no difficulty in granting you the permiſſion you requeſt, to continue in France and Italy till the next Summer; and, notwithſtanding my deſire to become acquainted with a man, who out of the love to the ſciences, has ſupported for years, with unparalleled conſtancy, the greateſt fatigues, and braved dangers, in unknown regions, and who has thereby ſhed new luſtre on his country, yet it cannot forbear doing juſtice to the motives which have led you to this determination. This permiſſion I accompany with the aſſurance, that on your return to your country, you ſhall enjoy, not only all the conſideration due to merit, ſo diſtinguiſhed as yours, but that a penſion ſhall likewiſe be aſſigned you, that you may be enabled to devote yourſelf entirely to the ſciences. The preſent which you propoſe to make of your collection to my cabinet of mineralogy, demands my higheſt acknowledgments, not only on account of their real value, but becauſe you merely afford a manifeſt proof of your love to your country. I expect with impatience, as well as ſatisfaction the extraordinary piece of platina, with which you intend to enrich my cabinet. I am not leſs obliged to you for having thought of embelliſhing my botanic gar-