fore the comic portrait had been built in the wardrobe, and next to prove by a *Colonel Gulther* the circumstances.

The affidavit of *John Smith*, Chief Clerk in the ward office, was read to prove the handing of the papers thereto.

Colonel Gulther was then introduced.—*General Bacon* observed that he was willing that the most minute enquiries should be made, but that a court-martial take place; and consequently the witness *Ralph* made what he, (speaking to *Colonel Gulther*) had a copy of the record at this time in his pocket-book, and read as follows:

Colonel Gulther proceeded; but his testimony was altogether vague and unintelligible, and could not, in the smallest degree injure the character of *General Bacon*. He said that early in the year 1814, he accompanied with *General (then Captain) Bacon* commenced on the river St. Mary's at Fort Pickens, that he continued on the troops of the United States, on the Oconee, &c. that he arrested Cornish, Barton, and half a company marched of his trial, which was held but he could not recollect the charges nor their sentence; only "I have a something about defrauding his men and selling public corn; so the report ran." The court, he said, found him guilty of *some or all* the charges, and he was suspended from his command, *either one or six months*. *Colonel Gulther* could not tell what he had done himself; for he knew not whether he was confirmed in the sentence or not. He sent Captain *Bacon*, however to the secretary of war; and he did not know whether the secretary ever confirmed the sentence; but Captain *Bacon* was no long after appointed to consul from the U. S. to Tunis!

Captain *Samuel Tousley* was also sworn, to give some account of the proceedings of the same court martial, of which he was a member. He recollected only one of the charges, & that was of peculating in a parcel of mules, which he brought from Philadelphia, had made up into summer cots, and finished his adventure on a profit, as was supposed. Captain *Tousley* said there were several charges, but of which Captain *Bacon* was found guilty he did not remember. Although evidence of this nature was scarcely worth notice, *General Bacon*, to remove any prejudice which might have been excited by it, entered into a full explanation of all the circumstances, (which shall appear in the Argus hereafter;) and we believe fully convinced every body that heard him of his own innocence, and that he had been unjustly persecuted & oppressed by *Colonel Gulther*.

The next witness introduced was *Mr. Silas Dinsmore*, from New-Orleans, who was called by the counsel for the United States to testify as to the state of affairs in that city at the time when *Gen. Jackson* expected to be descending the river with an army. It appeared that *Mr. Dinsmore* had himself advised gen. Wilkinson to seize the partizans of *Burr*, so far as he found opposition from them; that he conceived it to be absolutely necessary although an evil which he lamented. He stated, too, that he had been acquainted with gen. Wilkinson a little more than five years; that as to his *integrity*, he had never seen any thing but what would induce him to think it purity itself; and that his *Patriotism* always appeared of the most zealous and ardent kind; such as the witness would wish himself & every American to possess.

Mr. Dinsmore's testimony was moreover important in proving that neither the spirit or letter of Gen. Wilkinson's instructions to the men, whom he sent to Natchez with orders to seize *Burr* by all practicable means, authorized them to take him out of the hands of civil authority.

On that subject the affidavit of Lieutenant *George Peter* was read on the sale of *Aaron Burr*, but did not contradict *Mr. Dinsmore's* evidence.

Tuesday was occupied in the examination of Major Bruff, called on the part of the accused.

Mr. Hay announced that all the evidence was closed on the part of the accused.

Mr. Hay announced that he had no other witness to produce but Rachel Jackson, who was on his way from New-Orleans and might be expected this day.

Perhaps the argument on the evidence will be given this day (Wednesday.)

On *Thursday*, Mr. Hay opened the argument on behalf of the U. States.

New-York, October 8.

An embargo has been laid on all Swedish and Danish vessels in the ports of France; the former by the French government, and the latter by the Danish consul.

Captain Latham informs, that he left Cadiz on the 27th ult. that the United States frigate Constitution taking in water, and is to sail in a few days for America.

Captain Pratt, who arrived last night 13 days from Amsterdam, informs, that Congress was unanimous in refusing to the British on the 20th of Aug. without resistance.—*Boston Pat.*

GENOA, AUGUST 12.

On the 8th of this month a pink put into this port from Tunis. Capt. Traverse to whom she belongs, relates that on the 29th July, there were public rejoicings at Tunis in order to celebrate the taking of Constantine by the Tunisians, from the Algerines. It was certain there that the Bey of Constantine himself was among the number of prisoners.

A black-lettered proclamation has taken place between the Algerines and Tunisians, in which the latter gained a complete victory. Besides a considerable number of killed and wounded, they made 7000 prisoners and took seven pieces of cannon. After this engagement, the Sappiza surrounded the whole Algerine army and captured all its baggage, camels, mules, powder, stores, and 17,000 camels, loaded with provisions.

St. MARY'S COLLEGE.

GRAND LOTTERY,

BALTIMORE.

Authorized by the General Assembly of the state of Maryland, the whole of which is the most brilliant ever offered to the citizens of the United States, containing, besides a large number of other good prizes,

1 prize of 30,000 dollars,
1 do. of 15,000 dollars,
1 do. of 10,000 dollars,
2 do. of 5,000 dollars,
2 do. of 1,500 dollars,
7 do. of 1,000 dollars.

Not two blanks to a prize, and the lowest prize is 5 dollars. The whole scheme contains only 21,30 tickets; 10,000 of which are sold in the city of Baltimore, on Friday the 13th of May, *Drawn next*, and to draw 200 tickets per day.

Tickets and Shares are now selling in variety of numbers and very rapidly, at *Ten Dollars and a Half* each, for the whole ticket.

G. K. R. WAITE'S

Truly fortunate Lottery Office, corner of Market and Charles streets, Baltimore

The grandeur of the Scheme of the above lottery, together with an assurance from the Managers that it will positively commence drawing on the 31st day of December next, have been sufficient inducement for the subscribers to come to the city of Baltimore for the express purpose of facilitating the sale of the tickets.

G. K. R. WAITE.

☞ One of the prizes will be drawn in the small, attend the drawing daily, to take up the prizes correctly, as will also one of their clerks.

The next New York *Lottery* will not commence drawing till April next, tickets of which lottery may be had at Waite's Office, No. 45 Cornhill, Mr. Mark Lane New York.

*** Distant Adventurers, accompanying their orders with Bank Notes, of any description to either of W. the's offices in New York or Baltimore, may have Tickets and Shares forwarded to them, with the utmost punctuality, and the earliest advice sent them of their success. All prizes sold by G. and R. W. the, will be paid by them.

☞ If Tickets in the above Lottery are to be sold in Charleston's Boston, Georgetown, where the prize list will be regularly received.

October 8—w3w

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in the vicinity of Alexandria, county Maryland, in the night of Sunday, the 19th of September, a NEGRO LAD, name named FRANK, or he may probably call himself FRANKIE BOND, about 22 years of age, 5 ft 6 or 8 inches high, and tolerably well made; he has a remarkable scar on his face, but recollected by the kick of a horse when a child, a down look, short curly wool, & a slow speech, or rather stutter; shows his upper fore teeth very much, and has a small hole with his teeth in front; he will probably change his name and clothing, and endeavour to pass for a freeman. Whoever takes up said runaway and delivers him to me, or my overseer, shall be rewarded, shall receive the above reward, or any part thereof, if taken within miles from home, three dollars, and if forty miles from home, thirty dollars, and if forty miles from home, the above reward, paid by

WM. HOLMES, Jun.

October 12—3t

Foreign Intelligence.

New-York, October 7.

The ship United States, Moore, bound to Baltimore, from the Isle of France, was captured on the 27th ult. off Cape Henry, by the British ship Leopard, and sent to Halifax. The British officers were upon board the brig Lion, capt. Harris.

The fast sailing ship Eliza, captain Smith, arrived at this port yesterday in the remarkable short passage of 23 days from Bordeaux. Captain Jo. has favored the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with Paris papers to the 28th of August, and Bordeaux to the 1st of September, from which we have copied the following articles.

The U. States sloop of war Wasp had arrived at L'Orient from England, with dispatches for our minister at Paris.

PARIS, AUGUST 14.

This day (Sunday) his majesty the emperor and king received a numerous deputation of the Kingdom of Westphalia.

At 4 o'clock his majesty presented himself, with the customary ceremonial, at the palace of the legislative body, and addressed the following speech:

Your highness the prince vice-grand elector having obtained his majesty's permission to administer the oath to the deputies of the legislative body named since the session of the, year 14, the emperor has ordered that this ceremony was made by M. Lajeas, and each of them took the oath at the foot of the throne

The appeal being ended, his majesty said,

"Gentlemen, deputies from the departments to the legislative body;—gentlemen, tribunes and members of the council of state,

"Since your last session, new wars, new triumphs, new treaties of peace have changed the political face of Europe.

"If the house of Brandenburg, the first who attacked our independence, still retains, it owes it to the generosity and friendship with which I have inspired for the powerful Emperor of the North.

"A French prince will reign upon the Elbe—he will know how to conciliate the interests of his new subjects, with the first of his most sacred duties.

"The house of Saxony has recovered, after 50 years, the independence which it had lost.

"The prince of the duchy of Warsaw, and of the city of Dantzick, have recovered their country and their rights.

"All nations, with one accord, are rejoicing that the malignant influence which Britain exercised over the continent is destroyed forever.

"France is united to the people of Germany, to the people of Poland, (nation of the Rhine,) to those of Spain, of Holland, of Switzerland, and of Italy, by the laws of eternal friendship. Our new relations with Russia are cemented by the reciprocal esteem of the two sovereigns.

"In all that I have done, I have had solely in view the happiness of my people, more dear to my eyes than military glory.

"I desire a maritime peace. Reason and justice have always had influence over my determinations. I cannot have any against a nation the most generous of Europe, although by which it is torn, and which is kept in darkness on the situation of its own affairs as well as those of its neighbors.

"But whatever may be the issue of the discussions of Providence may assign to the maritime contests, my people will always find me the same, and I shall always find my people worthy of me.

"Frenchmen, your conduct during the latter times in which your empire has been separated from you more than 300 leagues, has augmented my esteem and the opinion which I had conceived of your character. I am first proud in being the first amongst you. If during these ten months of absence your hearts have been with me in your thoughts, the marks of love which you have given me have excited considerable emotion in my sensibility. All my solicitude, every thing that could have relation to the care of my own person, did not cost me in any other way than as connected with your interest, and from its importance to your future destiny. You are a good and a great people.

"I have meditated different dispositions for fortifying and perfecting our institutions.

"The nation has experienced the happiest effects from the establishment of the Legion of Honor. I have created several imperial titles to give a new lustre to the most distinguished of my subjects, to reward glorious services by glorious recompences, & for preventing the return of feudal title incompatible with our constitutions.

"The accounts of my ministers of finance and of public treasure will exhibit to you the prosperous state of our finances. My people will experience a considerable deduction from the landed contribution.

"My minister of the interior will make you acquainted with the works which have been commenced or finished, but that which remains to be done is of still greater importance;—for I wish to see in every part of my empire, even in the smallest cottage, the comfort of the citizens and the virtue of the lands augmented by the effect of the general system of amelioration which I have conceived.

"Gentlemen, deputies from the departments to the legislative body, your assistance will be necessary to enable me to arrive at this great result, and I have the right to calculate constantly upon it."

AUGUST 23.

A courier extraordinary, who set off from Hamburg on the 16th August, has brought intelligence that on the 14th instant, Denmark, declared war against England; that the prince royal who was at Copenhagen, with the troops set off from thence, and on the 17th on the 14th at Kiel; that the seals have been put upon all English property, and upon all commercial goods and effects belonging to English subjects; that all the fortresses along the coast have been put in a state of defence; that the troops of Holstein are repairing by forced marches behind Eyder and upon the Fionia.

The indignation against the English is at the highest pitch in Denmark. It cannot but rouse the inhabitants to the greatest energy.

The king of Denmark is happily arrived at Colding in Jutland.

The general count of Bandissin is commander in chief of the troops in the country of Aalborg.

Previous to his quitting Copenhagen, the prince royal took every method for defending that capital. The garrison amounts to 20,000 men. The English appear to have formed a design of bombarding Copenhagen, Crosnimburg and Nyborg.

Three Danish regiments have contrived to get into Nyburg, in spite of the English squadron which lies by the English cruisers in the Great Belt.—They have fortunately escaped.

Denmark will soon be in want of men and money to support the struggle, but if the Danish people second their princes, & resist the horrible oppression, the emperor of the French will not let Denmark be in want of men and money or arms. The French nations affords no example of such an atrocity. Sovereigns and nations of Europe, if England, can, with 6 or 8 or 900,000 men under arms, what would happen to you!—*(Monitor.)*

KIEL, AUGUST 14.

Mr. Jackson, being sent to the prince royal as a negociator from England, brought to Kiel the decision of that power. Without announcing any reason, England required an offensive and defensive alliance, and on the rantee of this alliance, she demanded that the Danish fleet, the fortress of Copenhagen, and the city of Copenhagen should be delivered up to her.—The prince royal rejected such proposition with all the dignidity they deserved. He said to Mr. Jackson, that history did not afford a single example of an attack so odious as that by which Denmark was menaced, and that more lovely might be expected from the Barbary pirates than from the English government. "You propose your alliance, asked this prince; ah! we not know what your alliance is? Your allies, by waiting in vain during a whole year for your succours, have learned to the value of it?" Mr. Jackson having observed that the prince spoke to him in very harsh terms, his politeness abandoned him, and he in man had resolution enough to undertake such a mission, he ought also to have the courage to bear with every thing said—but besides, he had answered the minister he would as freely say to the king of England, were he present. It was after this audience that the prince royal set off for Copenhagen. He was received there with the enthusiasm of the people. He put every thing in order, he judged proper to cross over again to the continent, to hasten his return to the civil and military power for the defence of the capital. In crossing the Belt, the vessel which carried the prince royal was on the point of being stopped by the English.

The next day, the public of the capital learnt the departure of the Prince Royal, by an official proclamation published by beat of drum in all the streets. The same day the English Legation quitted the city, and the diplomatic body also set off.

On the 15th August, Mr. Jackson declared that hostilities were going to commence. From that moment the whole city was up in arms, and preparations were made for a vigorous defence.

The garrison of Copenhagen amounts to eight thousand regular troops. The army is unfortunately on the continent, which procures from that fatal inclination of the powers of the continent to entertain no jealousy but against France, and to be blind to injuries done by the machinations of England. But government will find resources in the immense population of the capital, and the energetic sentiments with which all the citizens are animated. There is not a single inhabitant who is in his mouth the answer given by his Royal Highness to the English agent, when he also said that the Danish people would compensate with money all the losses that Denmark might sustain. "And will you, interrupted this Prince with you compensate the loss of our honor?"

The attack commenced on the 16th. The whole army is on its march towards Fionia.

In concluding the noble speeches made use of by the Prince Royal upon this important occasion, this journalist proceeds in the manner. "If by the treaties of the English the capital should, however, happen to be taken, there is no hope to be entertained what Gustavus formerly did; and the isle of the Belt will afford no a secure position."

COMRADES,

After having put every thing in order as far as circumstances and time would permit, I fly to the army, in order to employ it as speedily as possible for the safety of our country and tranquillity of our hearth.

Comrades, I bring in an honorable and pacific manner.

Copenhagen, Aug. 12th, 1807.

(Signed) CHRISTIAN, *Prince Royal.*

We Christian VII, by the grace of God, etc.

MAKE KNOWN:

The British Envoy Jackson, having declared on the 15th of this month, that hostilities against Denmark would commence, and having at the same time asked for passports for himself and his suite, we between Sundown and England, must consequently be locked upon as begun. We, therefore, order all British subjects to very where to take up arms, for the purpose of opposing the audacious projects of the enemy, and repelling his violent aggression.

We in consequence order by the present, that all English ships, together with all English property and merchandize, be every where sequestered by the magistrates and others, and especially by the custom house officers, in whatever place or in whatever hands and depots they may be found.

We further command that all English subjects be arrested, without exception, in the countries of our dominions and our country, until they can be conveyed out of the country.

We also command all other public officers, together with their agents, are holden to exercise this order with the greatest zeal, and, we moreover understood that all English vessels and boats which may approach the coasts, are to be considered and treated as enemies.

We further order that all the suspicious foreigners be watched with the greatest attention, and that the magistrates and their agents do use every possible means to discover the enemies spies.

In line we deem it necessary to order that under no pretext whatever all correspondence with British subjects be entirely put a stop to immediately under the Medium of Flags of Truce, and that no payment whatever be made to them, or for their account until further orders.

NOTICE.

ON the 7th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. Adam Stephen's, expect to public sale on the premises, under the direction of the Orphans Court of the district of Columbia, for Washington county, all the right, interest and claim of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Stephen, dec'd, and to the one undivided moiety or half part of the following property held by him and *George Thompson*, to wit, Lot No. 5, and part of Lot No. 4, in Square No. 461, in the City of Washington, with the *three Three Story BRICK BUILDINGS*, their improvements thereon erected, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, and now occupied by Samuel H. Smith, and Mrs. Stephen, part of Lot No. 6, in Square No. 247, & Lot No. 22, in Square 253, the rents and profits of which tenements to give bonds payable in six months for one half the purchase money, and twelve months for the balance with interest from the day of sale.

Purchaser to pay John Crookshank, deceased, are to exhibit their claims to said court properly as required by law in cases of claims against the estate of the deceased persons within one month from the day of sale above mentioned.

CHARLES GLOVER, Trustee.

October 12—w3t