thence it is inferred that the Emperor of Austria, who is at Comorn, will have an interview with him at Raab, to treat of the conditions of peace.

August 2.—Nothing respecting war or peace is yet known; the price of colonial merchandize which is brought from Trieste increases daily, as all the warehouses in that city have been sequestrated.

The Emperor continues to construct strong tetes-d-epont on the left bank of the Danube; and every thing is prepared in such a manner that the troops may be put in motion at the first signal.

August 5.—Raab was, it is said, in the first instance fixed upon as the place for the negociations for peace; but now they say it is to be at Altenburg in Hungary.

Between the bridges facing the Spitz, a French camp is forming for 20,000 men. The Empress of Austria is arrived at Comorn, on a visit to the Emperor Francis.

Napoleon has visited the mountainous districts in the environs of this capital, and did not return to Schoenbrunn before ten at night, when he attended at the play of Phaedra.

The bridge near Nussdorf is quite restored. Near Liesig and Shiesig, behind Schoenbrunn, a division of French troops has occupied a camp.

Vienna, Aug. 2.—The Prince of Lichtenstein has been recalled from his estates, with the late Ambassador at Paris and Secretary of State Hoppe, to conclude peace at Raab, with the duke of Friuli, the marshal of the palace Duroc, and the Minister of State count Champagny.

Several silversmiths here had received orders to prepare some rich services of plate, to be used at the Congress of Raab. This Congress is not expected to last long.

We read in several of the public journals that a report is circulated in Vienna, of a projected marriage between the Prince royal of Bavaria and the archduchess Maria Louisa, the daughter of the Emperor of Austria.

Louisburg, Aug. 9.

A courier from the head-quarters of the hereditary Prince of Lindau has brought intelligence, that on the 6th his royal highness occupied Bregenz, the insurgents, on hearing of his approach, having abandoned that town at three in the morning and retired precipitately on Feldkirch. The Wirtemburghers experienced no resistance, and disarmed the inhabitants.

Austrian troops in the Voralberg are retiring, in consequence of the suspension of arms, by Memmingen and Augsberg.

Warsaw, July 30.—By command of the Emperor Napoleon, Gen. Bronikowski is forming a legion of the Danube, which is to consist of Austrian prisoners born in Poland.

St. Petersburg, July 29.—An English squadron continues in the Gulph of Finland; five ships of the line and three frigates lie at anchor before Revel; as yet they had not dared to make any attack, as all fit preparations for defence have been made on every point. The crews of some English sloops have ventured on shore, and seized cattle and fresh provisions; but they always retreated on the approach of troops. Several merchantmen have been taken by the English cruizers; and yet, a few days back, 2 Russian vessels, which have been lying at Cronstadt several months and were prohibited sailing, have received permission to leave the port.

At Cronstadt several vessels have arrived with goods from Teneriffe.—In Archangel also, a great quantity of colonial wares have arrived in American vessels. A commissioner has been appointed for the examination of the ships papers of neutral vessels arriving at Archangel.

Two days before the Emperor returned hither, on the 23rd, from Finland, the minister for foreign affairs, count Romanzow, had arrived from the same province.

Kempten, August 6.—The Voralberg insurgents, who were hitherto in possession of the mountains and woods to the south of this place, have suddenly returned to their homes, amid loud curses of their leaders and the Austrians. Only a few bands of vagabonds ramble about, intoxicated with brandy, and plunder the hamlets and detached houses. In Ruitz all the persons from the Iller district, who had been arrested by the insurgents as suspected persons, & dragged thither, have been set at liberty, with the declaration, that as all resistance was over, they might go where they pleased.—To morrow General Picard proceeds with a considerable force to the Voralberg.

Lindau, August 5.—Intelligence being received, that an army of 30,000 Bavarians and French had entered the Tyrol, and had already advanced to Inspruck, yesterday the Voralberg insurgents surrendered at discretion. The notorious Dr. Schneidser himself went to the Bavarian advanced guard, within a league of Bregenz, & delivered in a written act of submission, from the collected deputies from the province; he demeaned himself very humbly, and appeared to be full of apprehension.

Paris, Aug 8.—M. De Champagny has just set out Raab, to fix the last basis of the peace.

Aug. 10.—Letters from Bayonne state, that the English have disembarked at Alicant some detachments, with much ammunition, artillery, &c.

Vienna, Aug 5.—It is said that an English Agent has appeared at the head-quarters of the Arcduke Charles but he could not obtain an audience.

Copenhagen, Aug 5, 1809.

FREDERICK VITH. KING &c.

Make known that circumstances have determined us to order and command the following respecting privateering.

1. No armed private ship or vessel furnished with a licence, or commission to capture vessels according to our order of 10th Sept. 1807, shall be permitted to sail from any of our ports from this date, until we shall order to the contrary.

2. All our authorities, bailiffs, &c are commanded to watch over the execution of this Decree. Should any Commander of an armed vessel wish to sail from a port of less security to a more secure one, he shall be permitted to do so by our bailiffs, &c; but on condition that the Commander obliges himself immediately, & without cruzing, to make direct for the port he has requested to be permitted to go to.

3. The owners of privateers are ordered to recal them as soon as possible and if they should not be laid up within four weeks from the publication of this they are ordered to account to the authorities how far, and in what manner they have endeavored to recal them; and the Authorities are charged of look to the fulfilment of it.

4. Such Commanders of privateers as intended to go on a cruise from the western parts of our Dukedom of Holstein, also Tonningen, Husum, & Frederiskstads to cruize to and round Heligoland, shall be permitted to do so, provided they enter into an obligation not to cruise beyond the waters of Heligoland, nor beyond the height of Toning. If privateers of our other dominions are desirous to go through the Schleswig, Holstein Canal, or along the west Coast & Jutland, the harbours of Holstein & Sleswig, with a view to cruise under Heligoland, they are permitted to do so provided they go direct as ordered in section 2.

5. The delivery of licenses and commissions for privateers is postponed until our further Royal Commands.

All who are concerned are commanded to act accordingly.

Given under our hand and seal, in our residence.

Coopenhagen, the 2d Aug. 1806.

FREDERIC R.

MOTTING] Eggers, Janssen Janssen. Rothe.

BY Virtue of an order from the Orphan's Court of Prince Georges county the Subscribers will expose to Public Sale on Thursday the 9th day of November next at the late Dwelling Plantation of *William Warman Berry*, deceased, in Prince Georges county aforesaid, ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of the said Wm. W. Berry consisting of Household & Kitchen Furniture, sundry valuable Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs—Also sundry Blacksmith's Tools, and Plantation utensils. A credit of six months will be given on all sums above $20 on the purchasers giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, and cash will be required for all sums not exceeding $20. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the said 9th day of November and continue from day to day until the whole Personal Estate shall be disposed of.

ANN BERRY, Administratrix.
ARCHD. VAN HORN, Adm'r.

Prince Georges county, Oct. 16—3w

THE STOCKHOLDERS
In the COMMERCIAL COMPANY of WASHINGTON,

Are hereby informed that an Instalment of *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* per share is required to be paid on Monday the 18th December next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSEPH FORREST. Pr.

October 16—wtD18

NOTICE.

THE sale of the FARM called St. Osyth, and the Personal Estate belonging to it, from the circumstance of the day on which it was to take place being a bad one, is POSTPONED till *Wednesday the 25d inst.* at Ten o'clock, if fair, otherwise the first good day afterwards

October 16—

NOTICE.

WILL be Sold on Saturday the 21st inst. at 1 o'clock P. M.—a Two story

BRICK HOUSE,

On square 929 fronting on L street Navy Yard Hill.

At the same place will be sold 3 or 400 pair of good SHOES.

N. L. & H. M. QUEEN, Aucts.

P. S.—On Saturday the same day at 10 A. M. at the Jail, will be sold Two Likely NEGRO MEN, for cash.

N. L. & H. M. QUEEN, Aucts.

October 16—3t

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16.

RETURNS OF THE

MARYLAND ELECTION.

(Concluded)

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Republican.		*Federal.*	
Upton Bruce	457	Levi Hilleary	529
Benj Tomlinson	438	Jas H Bayard	513
Thos Greenwell	428	J Cresap of D	515
Hanson Briscoe,	421	John Reed	511

Sheriff.

George Bruce, 481 Wm Hilleary, 487

State of the Poll, St. Mary's county.

FEDERAL.

John R. Plater,	827
William Hebb,	820
James Hopewell,	738
Thomas Blackistone,	650

DEMOCRATIC.

Henry Ashton,	437

State of parties in the House of Delegates

Counties, &c.	*In* 1809		*In* 1808	
	Fed.	*Rep.*	*Fed.*	*Rep.*
Alleghany	4	0	4	0
Washington	0	4	0	4
Frederick	3	1	4	0
Hartford	0	4	0	4
Montgomery	4	0	4	0
Balt city & county	0	6	0	6
Prince George	4	0	4	0
Anne Arundle	0	4	0	4
Annapolis city	0	2	0	2
Charles	4	0	4	0
Calvert	3	1	4	0
St. Mary's	4	0	4	0
Somerset	4	0	4	0
Dorchester	4	0	4	0
Worcester	2	2	4	0
Caroline	0	4	2	2
Talbot	0	4	1	3
Queen Ann	0	4	0	4
Kent	0	4	0	4
Cecil	0	4	0	4
	36	44	43	37

MARRIED—On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. David Wiley, *Mr. James Wilson*, of the U. S. navy, to *Miss Harriett Balch*, daughter to the Rev. S. B. Balch, of George Town, Columbia.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE NEW WORLD.

No. V.

An enquiry into the National Character of the People of the United States of America.

We have ventured to intimate, that revolutions in the English institutions had been occasioned in this country in the times of the provinces; or that they had been effected by the Americans themselves.

The Church of England in the late provinces, was occasioned to be in a small minority in the year 1776 by the presence and weight of the various Calvinistic churches, by those of the Friends of Truth, of the Roman Catholics, of the Baptists, of the Mennonists, of the United Brethren, of the German Lutherans, of the Episcopalians, of the Tunkers, of the Hebrews and other religious societies. In one province only, that of Maryland, where the family of the Prince or hereditary proprietor and chief executive magistrate was of the Roman church, power was confined to the church of England. In the rest all christians were admitted to the legislatures, and to the offices created by them. There was no Arch-Bishop, Bishops, Predendary, Dean or Chapter, in this country. The tenets of the Church of England were not adhered to in the minds of its American members, for their first act after the revolution was to alter the ritual and to rescind twenty of the thirty-nine articles. It is true that since that period the twenty articles were first left at the discretion of the members, and afterwards restored in form. No public officer was required to have complied with the two sacraments, according to the manner of the Church of England. Neither any proprietor, nor the Crown or its governors had the right to advowson in any part of the American provinces except in the province of Maryland where all the advowsons of the Church of England were given to the Baron of Baltimore in Ireland, a sincere Catholic—of a Flemish family transferred to England. In the province of Pennsylvania the powers of incorporating churches and other bodies was held and exercised by William Penn, a sincere and able member of the Society of the Friends of Truth; and his deputies, advised by a council of State, who were of his family. There were no tythes in favor of the English Church in America. No ecclesiastical court appertenant to it. Civil offices for the registry of wills were established by the provincial legislatures. There were no Episcopal members in those legislatures, no representatives of ecclesiastical universities. The members of the congregations chose the vestries. The vestries chose and granted the salaries of the rectors.—There were no curates. There was no connexion between the corporations or parishes, beyond a voluntary association, if desired. This communication was not often if ever used.

Considering the emphatic manner, in which the king of England is declared to be the head of the church in that kingdom, and the power given by some of the American charters, to do all things pertinent to human societies, and among other things relative to the churches, the several kings of England who signed those charters may be considered to have negatived the establishment of the Church of England in America, and to have disclaimed the quality and power of head of that body, in the original American provinces. Thus was a great revolution, actually occasioned & effected in each of those states of our ancient empire, which lay on this Western coast of the Atlantic ocean. The rights of conscience, the essence or spirit of religious liberty were almost exempted here from the injuries they sustain in England from the establish ed church. The sword of the state could not be drawn here to enforce the articles and displine of that church, according to the course in England. A national religion was rejected in America as a tyranny of the most exceptionable nature. The kingly revenues of the church in England were effectually barred in the old American provinces. In short to attain future happiness, it was not requisite to be a member of the church of England, as by law established, but it was sufficient to observe the divine laws of the word of God.

In like manner several of the late American provinces rejected the establishment and favorite rule of the common law of England, respecting the descent of lands and all other real property; and it was the universal custom to depart from the principle of the English law of descents even in those provinces, where the royal governors negatived repeals. This spirit of the people, correcting the letter of the law, will receive further elucidation in the proper place.

The English court of chancery was rejected by several of the late American provinces.

The English Borough system, fatal to the soundness of their legislature, was excluded, as a rock of destruction, from the provincial institutions of this country.

The English game laws, capable as they are of being perverted to prevent the general use and possession of arms, were decidedly rejected in the North American provinces.

It was provided in some of the most eminent of the American colleges in the times of the provinces, that the principal chairs should be filled by persons of different religious principles to prevent the preponderance of any church.

So materially were the English ideas of parliaments rejected in all the provinces, that they chose their own Speakers. In one their legislature was elected oftener than once in seven months instead of years, in others they were chosen annually. In two or three the senatorial, or second or upper house of Legislature was rejected. In no one was that branch hereditary. In some of the provinces the legislatures sat on their own uncontrollable adjournments and could not be prorogued or dissolved by the king or governor.

Every person was free of every port and town within the provincial jurisdiction, and exempted from those badges and chains of general slavery, which result from the individual monopoly, called in England *the freedom of Boroughs*. There were no monopolies of the trades to the Indies, nor the fisheries, nor of banking, nor of any other pursuit in commerce, the arts or manufactures.

There were no troops raised, but for evident and real occasions, and these were always voted under the most serious convictions of the danger of standing armies, or of any considerable military force in time of peace. Never did a state freely use a standing army without the loss of liberty: never did a nation lose its freedom, without the agency of a standing army.

The American provinces do not appear to have been desired to provide, in a permanent way, an armed ship. Much less did they meditate a proportionate participation in the naval institutions and establishment of England. In this they were more assimilated to Scotland, which did not ever aim at a fleet, while, governed (with England) by the houses of Stuart and Orange, before the union, nor while she existed as a separate and unconnected kingdom under her native kings. On the final conclusion of peace in 1783, the Congress of the United States deliberately agitated the three questions of retaining their revolutionary navy—or of increasing their public ships by certain additions—or of selling off all their revolutionary ships and discontinuing their navy, they decidedly proving that they had not, as provinces or even as belligerant and confederated states, adopted the English principles of political economy on the subject of naval expenditure, power and wars.

COLUMBIANUS.

POSTCRIPT.

INSURRECTION IN MAINE.

"Hallowell, Oct. 4, 1809.

"We are all in a most unhappy situation in this part of the country, for we are in a state of actual rebellion. You have no doubt heard of a murder committed some weeks back, near this town, by some squatters, and that 8 men who did the act are in goal. For some time we were told they would be rescued: but the report was treated with contempt, until Friday night, 29th September, between the hours of 11 and 1, when we were roused by the cries of *murder* and *fire!* Before I could get out of bed, a military notification was read to me to appear armed and equipped in 8 minutes at the gunhouse. When I got into the street, every thing was in confusion. I found that the artillery had gone on to Augusta; and part of our company mounted on horseback, had also proceeded. We remained on our arms until daylight. Saturday, a strong guard turned out and we were pretty quiet. On Sunday night the alarm commenced at 10 o'clock, and positive information was received of a considerable body of the enemy, within a few miles of Augusta; so we remained during the night. Monday I was drafted, and marched at seven in the evening. Stood on guard six hours, on one of the roads about a mile from the settlement. Tuesday night we hoped that the force was so great we should have some rest, but it was the worst of all. About midnight the Augusta bell began to ring (the signal for their being actually attacked) we could distinctly hear the guns. The small part of our company that had been left behind, were immediately ordered to march—the alarm guns were fired to bring up the troops from Gardiner. On our arrival, we found the guards had been driven in, except four, who were captured within a few rods of Augusta bridge. They resisted until overpowered by a party of 30 or 40. In the fray, some were wounded; unfortunately, the main body at the gaol were not strong enough to reinforce the party attacked; they were left to struggle for themselves. Major Weeks, who had rendered himself very conspicuous for his exertions in rousing the well affected part of the country to support the government and the laws, mounted his horse and rode to the bridge. He was seized and dragged into the woods, and threatened to be hanged; but fortunately made his escape. A regular force of about 400 troops is kept at Augusta, and I am obliged to have a man to be there, at the same time to patrole the streets here; for we are in great danger of being set on fire, in order to confine the people here, and prevent them from going to Augusta in case of alarm. It is supposed that the insurgents are from 1000 to 1500 strong, and the disaffection is rapidly spreading. General Sewall has sent on to the Governor for orders."

SAMUEL STETTINIUS

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NEAR THE CENTRE MARKET,

Has just received from Philadelphia, the following FALL GOODS, which he offers for Sale by Wholesale and Retail viz.

50 Pieces Flannels,
30 Do. Broad Cloth,
25 Do. Coatings,
200 Do. Calicoes,
50 Dozen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
20 Pieces shirting Cambric,
30 Doz. Suspenders,
600 Pieces Cotton Muslins,
25 Do. Velvets, Corduroy and Velveteens,
250 Do. Silk Ribbands,
1 Case Sowing Cotton in pounds and skeins,
80 Pieces Cambrics,
50 Doz. Stockings,
6 Pieces Baize,
100 Pair Blankets,
15 Pieces Vesting,
25 Do. plain, figured & seeded Lenoes,
16 lb. white thread,
10 Do. colored do.
10 Pieces Ginghams,
660 Pair Shoes, consisting in an assortment of Morocco, Kid and Leather shoes,
200 Shawls,
18 Doz. Cowskins,
400 lb. Scotch Snuff,
15 Pieces Russia Diaper,
6 Do. Linen stripes,
6 Do. Boot-strap Webbing,
50 Dozen Ladies Combs,
10 Pieces black Cambries,
15 lb. sewing Silk,
50 Doz. Tapes,
15 Pieces silk Handkerchiefs,
50 Pieces Velvet Bindings,
6 Doz. silk Shawls,
6 Pieces Bed Ticking,
4 Do. Dowlas,
200 Do. Nankeens,
100 Do. cotton Check,
25 Boxes Spanish Segars,
4 Pieces black silk Velvet,
24 Pair Over Shoes,
1 Box Hyson Skin Tea,
12 Boxes Window Glass, 10 by 12,
4000 Pound Coffee,
8 Boxes Havanna Sugar,
500 Pound Soal Leather,
1 Box old Hyson Tea,
3 Bundles Sheet Iron,
50 Pieces first quality Madras Handkerchiefs,
Pennsylvania manufactured Linen,
White sewing Cotton in Bales,
Colored do. do.
Morocco Pocket Books,
Ladies & Gentlemen's Kid & silk Gloves,
50 Dozen Watch Chains,
50 Breast Pins,
50 Do. Watch Keys,
An elegant assortment of Walters,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Ladies Silk do.
Colored Cambrics,
Cotton and Linen,
Brown Holland,
Coat & Vest Buttons,
50 Pieces Furniture Calicoes,
25 Pieces Romal Handkerchiefs,
Britania Linens,
Osnaburgs,
Catgut,
Blue and Black Casimeres,
Scarfs,
Ready-made Table Cloths,
Bombazetts,
Durants,
Calmancoes,
Silk Lutestrings,
Linseys,
Pelice Cloth,
Tabby Velvets,
Silk Stockings,
Wool Hose & Gloves,
Silk Chambrays.

A General Assortment of
CUTLERY AND HARDWARE.
As also a variety of other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

The whole of the foregoing having been purchased at most reduced prices—this advertisement will most obviously be worth the attention of purchasers, whom I may flatter myself I will be able to accommodate to the best of their advantage.

☞ Country Produce, such as Whiskey, Flour, Corn, Oats, Rye, Wheat, &c. &c. will be taken in exchange, and the Goods sold at Cash Price.

Washington, October 16—3teo