"The duty of this garrison is very severe, every regiment being obliged to furnish, independent of the necessary guards, parties of 150 and 200 men, to dismantle the works which were constructed for its bombardment. There is prevalent here a rumor, that the works of Middleburgh are to be immediately put in a state of defence, and that 100 additional guns are to be placed on the ramparts of Flushing. Such an intention indicates the determination of making Walcheren a depot, from which British manufactures may always find their way to the continent. Indeed I, this day, in inspecting the stores in the arsenal, witnessed the illustration of what the persevering spirit of trade will effect, and of the difficulties which in its operation it will certainly surmount. There are now lying on the quay of Flushing, 100 pieces of ordnance of Carron manufacture, with the proper marks of that foundery upon them, so lately manufactured as the year 1808. Here is an evident proof that the ingenuity of gain laughs at the intricacy of British orders of council, and at all the efforts of French interdicts.

"Within this hour, this garrison received the agreeable intelligence, that French property to a considerable amount has been discovered at Middleburg. By the activity of the commissioner specie to a large amount has been found, and nearly 200 tons of saltpetre. The stores here are very rich, the arsenal being now filled with the most material naval stores. I cannot conclude this letter without stating that the enemy bore ample testimony to the unparalleled ability with which our artillery was conducted during the bombardment.

Paris, July 30.

Prohibition of the entry of colonial produce.

An imperial decree of the 17th July, 1809, has repealed the decree of the 4th of June last, which had re-established the relations with Holland on the same footing with what had existed prior to the decree of the 16th of Sept. 1808.

Here follows the decree of Sept. 16th 1808, which by this change is now in force:

We, Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Protector of the Rhenish Confederacy, upon the report of our minister of Finance, have decreed, and do decree as follows:

ART. I. The entry into France of all colonial produce passing through Holland and Spain, is prohibited, until it be otherwise ordered.

II. The vessels loaded with colonial produce which enter the Elbe, the Weser, and the Yade, shall be seized, &c.

III. This present decree shall not derogate, from the provisions of that of the 9th June, by which we have reserved to ourselves to permit, according to circumstances, the introduction of cotton wool.

IV. Our minister of Finance is charged with the circulation of the present decree.

(Signed)
NAPOLEON.

Palace of St. Cloud,
September 16, 1809.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18.

A late London paper gives a detailed statement of the French naval force, from which it appears that France has yet, notwithstanding its diminution by capture, a formidable navy, consisting of *six* vessels of 120 guns, *sixty-one* sail of the line, and *forty-eight* frigates; and even this estimate is supposed to be under rated.

The following paragraphs appeared in the late papers prior to the account in our last from Hallowell and may serve in some degree to elucidate this unfortunate affair. The disturbance is understood to have commenced with an opposition to the surveying of certain lands in the Province of Maine, in consequence of which violence was offered to the persons of some of the officers employed, one of whom was killed. The ringleaders or persons concerned in the murder were taken and imprisoned, and the insurrection amongst the disaffected was for the purpose of effecting a rescue.

Augusta, (Mass.) Oct. 6.

Insurrection.—The inhabitants of this town for about a week past, have been kept in a continual state of requisition & alarm, by bodies of armed men skulking in the neighboring woods, disguised as Indians, and threatening to liberate the prisoners confined in our jail. Guards have been furnished during the night for several days past by the voluntary service of the citizens and militia of this town and Hallowell. And yesterday, we understand, a regular application was made to the major-general of the division by the sheriff and civil magistrates, for a detachment of three hundred men, to guard the prisoners; they are already in motion, to rendezvous in this town, until the pleasure of the commander in chief shall be known.

The following paragraph on this subject is from the *Boston Patriot*:—

The account from Hallowell, (published in yesterday's Repertory) is distressing in the extreme to those who regard the peace and honor of the state. We have not room for particulars in this day's paper. The substance is:—

Eight men were confined in jail, charged with the murder of *Paul Chadwick*, (as published in the Patriot of the 4th instant)—From Sept. 29, to October 4, the insurgents were collecting, for the purpose of rescuing the prisoners, and at the latter date were stated to amount to from 1000 to 1500. The militia had been called out, and about 400 stationed at Augusta—The disaffection was said to be rapidly spreading.

We cannot but deprecate the recent impolitic and unprincipled conduct of those who have some how or other become the immediate guardians of the state——from whose pernicious example we have anticipated the most disastrous consequences. We trust however, that on this occasion, and every other, where faction shall its rear impious standard against the laws and the peace of the community, that every good citizen will stand firm at the post of honor, and be ready to discharge his duty.

The clashing claims between those who have the legal title to lands in various parts of Maine, and those who hold them in possession, involve questions of intrinsic difficulty. But it is believed the state has done every thing which it can do by way of accommodation to the possessors. Certainly nothing can justify this treasonable appeal to force, which every well wisher to the commonwealth must disapprove and feel it his duty to suppress.

Augusta, Oct. 4. 1809.

In consequence of a written application from the Sheriff with three of the Justices of the Pleas for the county of Kennebec, in the words and figures following, viz.

"*Oct. 4: 1809*

"*To Major General Sewall,*

"SIR.—By the authority vested in us, by an act passed the 20th Feb. 1787, for the more speedy suppression of tumults and insurrections in the commonwealth, we here certify to you that in our opinion it is necessary for the protection of the Commonwealth's gaol in this county, and for the suppression of a dangerous combination and insurrection, which we apprehend will be excited, to obstruct the course of justice and the due execution of the laws, that a military force shall be instantly raised and called forth for these purposes, to be armed and assembled in the town of Augusta, in the county of Kennebec, and to consist of three hundred men.

"JOHN CHANDLER
Sheriff of the County of Kennebec,
"JOSEPH NORTH.
"DANIEL CONY,
Two of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas of the said County.
NATHAN'L. DUMMER.
One of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

And the statute above cited, making it the duty of the maj. gen. upon such request being made, to detach such number of the militia as shall be so requested armed and equipped according to law, & also requiring the immediate service of the militia so detached, under the penalty of ten pounds to each non-commissioned officer or soldier—and providing that compensation shall be made by the government to the officers and men so employed.

The major general of the 8th Division while he deeply regrets the unhappy occasion which urges these strong measures cheerfully exercises the official powers with which he is by the constitution clothed, in aid of the civil authority and for the suppression of lawless usurpation—and being fully persuaded of the patriotism of the great body of the militia who are resorted to in this process, that they will also cheerfully execute their duty when thus called upon to support the arm of the civil magistrates—proceeds to direct, that 300 men including captains and subalterns, be immediately detached from the vicinity, for the purposes above mentioned, in manner following that is to say; the north company in Augusta, the North company in Hallowell, the east company in Gardiner, and the east company in Winthrop all within col. Fillebrown's regiment; the east company of Readfield, in col. Tuck's regiment, and the south company in Sidney, in col Sherwin's regiment—and that they march immediately on receipt of these orders to the Gaol in Augusta, completely armed and equipped, with 24 cartridges and balls to a man, and with knapsacks and blankets and three days provision to be provided by the Selectmen of the towns from which the companies are respectively drawn, under the directions of the law for making detachments; and there to be subject to the orders of Gen. Chandler as Sheriff of the county. But the immediate command of the detachment will be exercised by major Samuel Cony of Augusta.

And in order to facilitate and hasten the promulgation of these orders, every captain or commanding officer of a company included in the detachment, the moment he shall receive them will be responsible for their immediate execution within his own company, although they should not pass in the ordinary course through the next superior officers. It is nevertheless required of each and every field officer of the regiment to exert his authority and influence in the speedy accomplishment of their object. And major Samuel Howard is hereby specially charged with the speedy distribution of these orders.

By order of maj. general Sewall,
SAMUEL HOWARD, B. M.
And orderly officer of the division, in this case specially appointed.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The Republicans have, as usual, succeeded in electing a large majority of Republican Representatives to the Legislature.

The following is the state of the poll in the city and county of Philadelphia for a member of Congress to supply the vacancy occasioned by Dr. Say's resignation:

	A. Seybert. *Repub.*	*R. R. Smith.* *Fed.*
City of Philadelphia	2533	2205
Southwark, Moyamensing & Passyunk	786	292
Blockley & Kingsessing	138	64
Northern Liberties	1348	391
Germantown & Bristol	231	115
Roxborough	127	35
Lower Dublin, Byberry and Moreland	130	115
Oxford	109	66
Totals,	5402	3283

William Binder, Mr. Humphreys and John Connelly are chosen Senators for the city and county of Philadelphia. Messrs. I. Engle, Thompson, Shearer, Sheira F. Engle and Johnson Members of Assembly for the county and Messrs. P. Odenheimer, Jacob Edenborn, George Summers, Robert Cochran, and Wm. J. Duane for the city.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman, dated Newark, Oct. 4.

"I have just time to inform you that federalism has again to sustain the mortification of a defeat in Jersey. The republicans have triumphed even without exertion—we shall have certainly a majority in the Legislature of seven, probably fifteen."

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

ON ADDRESSES.

(Concluded.)

This practice is, further, highly objectionable on account of the dangerous power over public opinion, with which it clothes the President. We have seen that among the duties assigned to him by the constitution, there is not only no recognition of this, but, that, from the terms of that instrument, there is an implied disapprobation of it. I will not undertake to say that there are not special occasions requiring from the Chief Magistrate a full and frank disclosure directly to the people of the situation of the nation and the motives that prompted the measures taken by him; but such occasions will be very rare, and certainly do not now exist. This argument, so far from furnishing a justification of the practice in common times, is conclusive against it. Thus the constitution authorises the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in periods of imminent danger; but it has never been contended that this would be justifiable in periods of security and tranquility.

I confess, I am one of those who look with no little solicitude upon the vast powers deposited in the hands of the Executive. Experience alone can decide whether these powers are consistent with the secure enjoyment of equal political rights. If there is any justice in this jealousy, whatever tends to increase the quantum of these powers, and especially in a way not contemplated in the constitution, ought to be early and perseveringly resisted. What can more strongly have such an effect, than the regular interposition of the Chief Magistrate on topics that influence public opinion? In his exalted station, possessed of solid powers whose daily exercise so deeply affects the interests of individuals, and so sensibly addresses itself to their hopes and fears, who will undertake to estimate the force of opinions publicly announced by him, or to circumscribe the limits of their power? He can, at will, blow party spirit, whose excesses ought always to be repressed, into a devouring flame, destructive of harmony and peace. On this head we have had a mournful experience in the administration of Mr. Adams. During that period we were driven to the very verge of civil war by the violence of a party, that was considered as devoted to the President; but who, from his recent disclosures, turn out to have been equally hostile to him and the liberties of their country. Seizing that zeal, which in revolutionary times, had so efficaciously promoted the common cause, they hurried it into the most dangerous excesses, which, but for the stern patriotism still alive at the bottom of his heart, might have proved fatal to the republican system. This zeal was excited by high toned Addresses, to which Replies of a still higher pitch were promply rendered. And so great was the importance attached to the practice, that it soon became a current remark that he who was most prominent in the fabrication of an address was sure to get an office. What has once happened may happen again. Certain it is, that nothing excited a keener disgust among the republicans against Mr. Adams. Let us then be consistent, and as the nature of things has not changed in the short compass of eight years, not now practise ourselves what we then reprobated in our opponents.

Nor should we in our reflections on this subject overlook the true, though trite remark, that these addresses are ordinarily characterised by a fulsome spirit of adulation altogether unworthy of the dignity of freemen. They admirably suit a monarchy, but they disgrace a republic. In a monarchy it is necessary to elevate the king in the public opinion as high as he is raised in the scale of power; but in a republic, where the Chief Magistrate is a servant of the people, amenable to them for the exercise of the powers with which he is invested, while he is treated with respect, he ought not to be approached with servility or meanness. There it is indispensable to surround a king with false splendors, to intercept the penetrating eye of the observer; here, it is only necessary to look upon our President as he is, to entitle him to all the respect that is requisite for the discharge of his duties. In monarchies the courtly compliment well accords with the feelings and true character of the royal pageant; but, in a republic, there cannot be a grosser insult cast upon it, than to address its Chief Magistrate in the same silly strains.

Let me not be understood as inimical to rewarding distinguished talent and fidelity with public and marked distinction. It is in consequence of the high value I attach to this honor, that I wish to preserve its chastity and lustre. It is not by what a man is told to his face that he acquires true glory, but by what is said of him under circumstances that offer no inducements to flattery. Let illustrious merit receive this distinction. In this country, where we have so many organs of public opinion, it will not fail to reach his ear; and should this not suffice, he will find his reward in the prosperity of his country, and through the Constitutional medium of a re-election. If he possess a soul worthy of his station, he will feel a gratification in these unerring tests of public sentiment vastly superior to that which is ever bestowed by interested flattery.

LYCURGUS.

Erratum in the preceding piece on Addresses, in the 1st column 12th line from bottom, for *every*, read *the very*.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE NEW WORLD.

No. VI.

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

IT is perfectly true and by no means unpleasant or unsatisfactory, that a great number of the people of this country are of *English* birth or descent. Nor should we be rightly understood, if it were to be considered that the English portion of our actual qualities is meant to be represented as inferior to that derived from any other foreign nation. It is always to be remembered however, that our English, our Irish and our Scotch American families have as good title to the ancestral characters of Bacon, Hutcheson and Hume, as the descendants of those eminent men, who reside at this time in England, Ireland and Scotland. So of the English, Irish and Scotch institutions, acts, inventions, and writings of every period anterior to our separation, as far as we have not discountenanced or disapproved them. We have even a full right to the original merits of those we have improved, and a clear exclusive title to the merit of the improvements themselves. We have continued the institution of *jury trial* which the Saxon conquerors of the common ancestors of the English families on both sides of the Atlantic obliged them to receive. We have retained the ancient unity of the executive power, known in Great Britain and Ireland when the English, Irish and Scotch part of our ancestors migrated from those three kingdoms. We have very generally divided the legislative power into two branches, after the manner of England before the settlement of the North American provinces. We have established a separation between the judicial and others powers according to the practice of Great Britain before the founding of our first plantations. The Christian and Hebrew churches which existed in that early time in England, Ireland and Scotland, and those which have arisen since, are found under the permission of divine Providence, in the new states of America. In short we have many valuable and strong features of the English, Irish and Scotch political countenance in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Such is the particular and strict preliminary review of the nature, discovery, ancestry, settlements, progress other circumstances of the dominions & the people of the U. S. of America, which it has appeared proper to make. This operation will facilitate a just and accurate developement of our present character. It is certainly imperfect, and must contain errors of fact and judgement; but it will serve to open the subject to able enquirers of more leisure. A love of truth and an entire disregard to all prejudged opinions has rendered it, in parts, very free. Preliminary enquiry, to obtain the ground of a sound and discriminating judgement upon a new, and involved subject, ought to be governed by nothing, but truth and decency.

An enlighted and cordial attachment to religious liberty is one of the actual characteristics of the North Americans. A respect for the rights of conscience is in no country so general, so conspicuous, or so well secured by civil institutions, and by the religous discipline, practice and tenets of the various churches. We see here the Congregational and the Presbyterian Calvinists worshipping the deity in each others houses: So of the German Lutheran and German reformed Calvinists: So of the English and Swedish and German Lutheran congregations. Some religious houses are used by all. Marriages are performed by the ministers and magistrates of each of the various churches for the members of others. The ministers of these and of the Society of Friends have officiated or spoken at the interment of deceased persons of each others churches. Families of all religious societies intermarry. The constitution of the U. States prohibits in express and peremptory terms, the requiring a religious test in any case by the statues of the national legislature. The constitutions of a very large proportion of the several states contain similar or eqivalent securities for the rights of conscience. In one of the states the members of the clergy of every religious society may be considered as disfranschised, (as all but the bishops are in a degree in England) by an exclusion from every civil office. Funds, which were bestowed by legislatures of past times upon favored churches, have been returned to the treasuries of certain states for public uses, or for the churches at large, or for the instruction of youth. A bishop ordained by the Scotch Episcopacy, 3 by the Pope, & some by those of England are found here, but they have no American revenues, palaces, or power, except in their proper ministry in their own religious society. There are no other dignitaries of any church: No tythes: No incorporation beyond a rectory, which includes an independent lay vestry and excludes the assistant ministers: No convocation: No other than a mere associated convention or synod or yearly meeting without any foundation at law. These bodies are kindly permitted and equally permitted to enjoy an undisturbed existence by the just and free spirit of our civil institutions, under the exclusive government of divine Providence. Religion in North America is a Theocracy. This is a blessed truth & not either an unsubstantial refinement or fanciful suggestion of enthusiasm. There is here no war among the different societies or churches. None has the sword of the states to raise against a sister church. The peaceful churches are therefore as safe, as free, as firm, as strong as the churches, which admit defensive resistance. In this powerful influence, *that of religious liberty*, is to be found the precious secret, which amalgamates the minds of the serious native and naturalized citizen. They all dread and abhor that *slavery of the soul*, which was produced by massacres,