this event would have produced a material change in the price of Russian commodoties, but it had occasioned no sensible variation in the Russian market. The public accounts mention, that Sir James Saumarez, with the squadron under his orders, had appeared off Cronstadt, and that an embargo was therefore imposed in all the Russians parts of the Baltic.

There is a report of a firing having been heard on the opposite coast, in consequence of the Preliminaries of peace having been signed between Austria and France, and that by one of the articles the Emperor Francis consents that the French shall occupy Vienna, and the Archduchy of Austia for six years!

August 15.—The surrender of Flushing is again reported, but no official advice has been received of that event. The reduction of this place is found to be more difficult than was apprehended.

The duke of Brunswick Oels is arrived in London.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6.

RETURNS OF THE

MARYLAND ELECTION,

CONTINUED.

KENT COUNTY.

Republican.		*Federal.*	
Unit Angier	643	Jas. Ringgold	580
Wm. Moffit	631	Richard Frisby	603
Cuthbert Hall	638	Jervis Spencer	555
James Harris	629	W. Burneston	544

Sheriff—Edward Wilkins.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Republican.

Tobias E. Stansbury,
George Harryman,
Moses Brown,
Beale Randal,
} Without opposition.

BALTIMORE CITY.

W. Worthington 2970
T. Bland 2133
R. Stuart 2075
} All Republican.

The two first are elected. There was no Federal candidate.

For Sheriff.

For Merryman	4384
For Frailey,	3884
For J. Hutchins	1998

CECIL COUNTY.

Republican.		*Federal*	
Veazey	1064	Tyson	1010
Groom	1057	Howell	1018
Moffit	1056	Grubb	992
Physic	1042	Chandler	967

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Republican		*Federal.*	
J. Schley	2757	Baer	2763
P. Magill	2755	J.H.Thomas	2770
J. Myers	2716	Sappington	2757
W. T. Mason	2728	Cl.J.Thomas	2786

Notwithstanding the above statement copied from the Independent American, we learn that Messrs. Schley and M'Gill, *Republican*, and Messrs. J. H. Thomas and Col. J. Thomas, *Federal*, are actually elected.

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

Col. John Rousby Plater,
William Hebb,
James Hopewell,
Thomas Blakiston.
} *All Federal*

ANNE ARUNDEL.

Messrs. Belt, Dorsey, Williams, & Sillman, all *republicans*, are elected.

TALBOT COUNTY.

Republican.		*Federal.*	
Spencer	771	Edmondson	617
Kerr	798	Goldsborough	595
Seth	768	Martin	597
Stephens	804	J.Goldsborogh	589

CALVERT COUNTY.

Republican.		*Federal.*	
T. Wilkinson	404	Rd. Grahame	407
S. I. Weems	398	Thos. Blake	403
W. Somervell	393	Jos. Ireland	402
B. Mackall	392	Tho.Reynolds	401

The above are all the counties from which we have learnt the names of the members elected; but we have heard the result from *fifteen* counties in all, leaving but *four* to be heard from; and the result affords cause of congratulation to republicans.

	REP.	FED.
City of Batimore	2	—
County of Baltimore	4	—
Harford	4	—
Frederick	2*	2
Washington	4	—
Montgomery	—	4
Anne Arundel	4	—
City of Annapolis	2	
County of P. George	—	4
Charles	—	4
Calvert	1	3
St. Mary's	—	4
Cecil	4	—
Kent	4	—
Qeen Anne	4	—
Carolina	4	—
Talbot	4	—
	42	21

* *Rather Doubtful.*

Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester, & Allegehany only remain to be heard from.

VERMONT ELECTION.

Nearly the whole returns of the late election in this state have been received. From those received the following is the result:

Governor.

For Galusha, Rep.	12,849
For Tichenor, Fed.	11,051

House of Representatives.

Republican members elected	118
Federal do.	69

THE NEW WORLD.

No. I.

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

THE real character of every nation is a subject of interesting consideration. To themselves, it is plain, that an enquiry into their circumstances and qualities as a political family, will have many of the precious consequences of *self* examination. To the rest of mankind, numerous monitions against evil or inducements to good may be offered by those, who faithfully conduct such investigations.

The present character of the people of the United States of America, as the only independent civilised nation of this quarter of the world, and as the youngest people in the world, is peculiarly important and interesting. The northern part of the American continent which they inhabit, is much larger than all Europe—than all Christendom—than all the other parts of the civilised world. Their dominions are united in one connected body, combining the glowing region of the cane with those, where the rigor of the north forbids vegetation through half the year.

Their inland waters invite them to an early familiarity with the marine cradles, train them as in their primary nautical schools, and draw many of them on to meet all the changes of the inconstant ocean. The facilities of modern navigation, acquired by habit and improved by all the relative arts, have established the most intimate connexion between us, the younger children of civil polity, and all the people of the old world.

Their woods and forests draw many of the United Americans to the active chace, armed often against beasts of prey, teaching them at once the use of defensive arms, and to bear privations and fatigue, unknown to the mass of people of the European states.

The hardy exertions of agriculture often extend far beyond the hoe, the plough & the harrow. The American improver is frequently required to rear his own buildings for man and beast. He must conquer the forest and the morass—laborious though gainful preparations for productive cultivation. In many of the states, the judicious agriculturist is always an improver. The most ancient families, and those of the first intelligence, fortune and standing, as well as foreign emigrants of the latest years, are engaged in the settlement and improvement of contiguous or adjacent forests. Where lately every production of nature flourished in wilderness, there now the garden, the meadow, and the harvest smile. This steady and extensive progress of ameliorating industry and skill affects the mind, the body, and character of man. Useful and necessary rural improvements offer to all the Americans a prudent and gainful employment for surplus income, producing often an habitual course of moralizing industry & œconomy. Anxious parents, in country life, see before them their children's prospects of rising in the world, where infant settlements, increasing with our honest labor, pervade the land. The existing generation have carved numerous counties and several of the states out of the howling wilderness. Thus are the Americans, under the favor of Heaven, the creators of their own dwellings, their own farms, their own cities, towns and villages, their own goodly country and all that is therein.

COLUMBIANUS.

Defence of the administration of Thomas Jefferson.—No. X.

(CONCLUDED.)

A nation, thus prosperous within for an uninterrupted period of eight years, can have no just reason to complain of the management of her foreign relations. However, indeed, these relations may have been contested in detail, their having secured the only end for which they were adopted, the welfare of the community, is the most indisputable proof of their wisdom. Fortunately too it is a proof, which, addressing itself equally to the feelings and the judgment, must succeed alike in convincing the virtuous and the intelligent classes of society. Satisfied with this result, the defence of Mr. Jefferson's administration, so far as relates to foreign affairs, might be here safely rested; and that fame might be viewed as reposing on adamant, which is guarded by the felicity and gratitude of a nation. But we might, perhaps, be considered as neglecting to do justice to the subject, should we omit to notice in a general way the various important measures which have flowed from our intercourse with the foreign world.

Let not the reader be alarmed at the apprehension of a tedious discussion of topics, which, although of genuine intrinsic importance, have recently so exclusively occupied the public mind as to have almost lost their capacity of engaging attention. It is farthest from our intention to enter into a learned argument on points long since at rest. The justice and wisdom of the measures pursued for a few years have been finally decided by the voice of the people constitutionally pronounced, and especially by the election of the successor to Mr. Jefferson, who, we sincerely believe, will, in every essential concern, tread in his footsteps.

When Mr. Jefferson came to the Presidency, the situation of our external affairs was critical and awful. The tempest, that previously raged on the further side of the Atlantic, and had extended its fury in no small measure to us, instead of being hushed, was infuriated by the career of Mr. Adams. I have no doubt but that the general course of his measures was dictated by patriotism; but, fatally destitute of wisdom, they exposed the government to derision and contempt, and the dearest interests of the nation to imminent hazard. They operated, indeed, in a most powerful degree, to destroy union at home, and respect abroad.

Mr. Jefferson no sooner succeeded than the scene completely changed, and external danger almost entirely vanished. It is useless to enquire, whether this arose from the particular measures adopted by him, or from the respect entertained for his character. The fact is certain, and in either case attests the signal benefit gained by his succession. The sail of commerce was unfurled, and spread, by the enterprise of our merchants, in every sea. Capital and labor and talent were quickened into vigorous life by an abundant reward, that darted its cheering ray into every corner of the nation.

Mr. Jefferson wisely and honestly determined to place and maintain his country on neutral ground. Every past and prospective view which his acute and comprehensive mind could take of the interests of his country, concurred to convince him that they were best to be promoted by a faithful neutrality. The inspirations of philanthropy and the precepts of philosophy sealed the patriotic award, which was still further strengthened by the powerful claims of a free government not to sully its infant purity or cloud its future glory by an unjust participation in European contests. Here then Mr. Jefferson placed himself as upon a rock, which might bid defiance to defection and treachery within, or injustice and violence without. He succeeded, perhaps, beyond his utmost hopes. Look at his inaugural speech, that glowing picture of a heart full of his country's happiness, pass in review the great objects which he there presented as worthy of being accomplished, and you will find that, with a singular good fortune which has rarely attended any one, he in the short compass of eight years effected them all. And when we extend our contemplation to the means by which they were accomplished, and behold them consummated, without war or violence, by peaceable and common means, we should be lost to honor and truth did we not ascribe them, at least in an eminent degree, to the wisdom that devised, & the vigor that executed them.

It was, in this honest spirit, that he healed our differences with France, without regarding the foolish or corrupt clamors of the faction that opposed him; and it was, in the same spirit, that he soon after ratified the convention with England, which, for a while at least, suspended our collisions with her. The same spirit, drawing good from evil, seized the portentous moment of our differences with Spain, to acquire Louisiana, a possession, which, whether we consider the means by which it was obtained, the evils which the mode of its acquisition vanquished, or the effects it has already produced with those which remain to ensue, is destined to throw an unfading beam of glory on Mr. Jefferson. It may really be questioned, whether the annals of history present an analogous instance of such a brilliant concurrence of foresight, fortitude and good fortune.

All was now tranquil except in the Mediterranean. There our little navy, called upon to do its duty, promptly inflicted upon the pirates a chastisement which has ever since kept them in complete subjection; so that now even England herself, with her gigantic flotilla and boundless treasure, does not enjoy a more perfect exemption from their depredations than we do. Nor can it be questioned, but that this signal proof of naval prowess has convinced European nations of our ability, whenever we shall deem it expedient, to embark a force on the ocean which shall be even formidable to them.

We come now to the more recent measures of the government and the causes which gave birth to them. There is no man who will hesitate to admit that, at the close of the year 1807, an imperious necessity was imposed upon the government to adopt some decisive measures. The still unatoned outrage on the Chesapeake, our captive seamen every day swelling in number, orders and decrees exposing to capture and confiscation by far the greatest part of our vessels and their cargoes, produced a loud call from the whole nation for redress or vengeance. With this popular sentiment the government had the cards in their own hands, and could have carried the nation into war with the greatest ease. Indeed the only difficulty was to restrain them from war. But, with a temperance, rarely found in cabinets, the decision was made in favor of peace, and the embargo adopted as the only remaining measure, that was at once efficient and impartial. Never was a measure more virtuously taken. Those who advised it knew well the opposition it would excite, and its consequent effects on their own popularity. But there are seasons when consequences ought not to be calculated, and when personal or party considerations ought to be disdainfully rejected. Under this patriotic impression, Mr. Jefferson, relying on the virtue and discernment of the people, proposed the embargo. This confidence was, unfortunately, misplaced. A large portion of them were deluded, and excited an opposition so formidable as to neutralise the effects which would otherwise have indisputably flowed from it. It was abandoned amidst the regrets of the most enlightened and virtuous part of the community. For the effects of this relinquishment Mr. Jefferson and his friends are not answerable. They opposed it with all their might, and only adopted the system of non-intercourse, when every chance for the continuance of the embargo was lost.

Had the embargo been maintained, we have almost positive proof that it would have brought our enemies to terms. It is now certain that the expectation of its continuance produced the favorable arrangement made with Mr. Erskine. If the mere expectation had this effect, what might we not have obtained from the certainty of its duration?

With the cursory notice of one other topic we shall conclude. From the commencement to the close of Mr. Jefferson's administration, there has not been ceded a solitary right or prerogative of sovereignty or neutrality. Notwithstanding the colossal power of France and England, nothing has been yielded to either but rigid justice. They have, it is true, flagrantly violated our rights; but it has been the violation of force, against which we have steadily protested. No present boon has been ingloriously purchased with a surrender of permanent interest. Thus, if we have not boldly resisted our enemies, we have cherished all the means of eventually asserting our rights with unsullied honor.

NEW STORE.

THOMAS W. PAIRO has removed into his New Store on F street near the Bank, where he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash, and to his punctual customers, his DRY GOODS, LIQUORS and GROCERIES. He cannot omit at this opportunity gratefully to acknowlege the liberal encouragement he has met with on the west end of the city, and hopes that he will still have a share of his former custom and be encouraged by his neighbors and the inhabitants of the City and District—he will exert himself to keep a complete assortment of cheap Dry Goods, Liquors and Groceries always on hand.

Washington, October 6—3t

WORTH NOTICE.

LEASE FOR SALE,

ON Square No. 464 in the City of Washington, near the Centre Market, all the *Improvements of David Hepburn*, deceased, and a Lease for 14 years.

Considering the Land being so very near to the best of our markets in the city, the situation thereof will most conspicuously appear to be as good as can be wished for; the much more so as the soil is in excellent order, and the whole adapted to a Kitchen Garden.

The Subscribers have also on hand, a small collection of Fruit Trees and Lombardy Poplars, Shrubs, Bulbous rooted Flowers and Dwarf Box. Any person wishing to purchase the above, is requested to apply at the garden in the city of Washington, near the Centre Market.

ALICE HEPBURN,
ALEXANDER HEPBURN.

October 6—3taw3t

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the Commons of the city of Washington, about four or five weeks ago, a large DARK BAY or BROWN MARE, 5 years old, together with her COLT. The mare has white hind feet, switch tail, her mane which is uncommonly large and long hangs on each side of her neck. The Colt is a bright sorrel with a star in his forehead. They are supposed to be somewhere near the White Oak Slashes, north of the President's House. The above reward will be given on delivery of the Mare and Colt.

SAMUEL BURCH, Capitol Hill.

October 6—3t

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Washington city, October 1st, 1809.

A—A. D. Abrahams 3, George Amos, John Ayers, Joseph Adams, Anthony Addison, S. T. Anderson.

B—Col. Henry Birbeck 12, David G. Bland, Joseph Bowen, Benj. Bevin, Arch. Brantley, Math. Byas, Isaiah Bud, Benj. Bean, E. M. Boyle, James Bruseup, Mrs. Dal... Byns, Geo. Buntin, Benj. Bleven, Thomas Brown, William Birkhead, Mary Butler, Joseph Barns, Thos. Bruce, Mrs. Breckenridge, Mrs Elizabeth Bell, W. R. Beans, George Beans, Capt. Bamford, W. Buchanan.

C—James Caldwell, Mr. Clerkler, Charles Constable, Anthony Campion, Col Carrol, John A. Chevalier, John Crane, Wm. H. Corbit 3, Samuel Cathcart, John Cram, Arthur Campbell, [illegible] Coster, [illegible] Cook, Col. Covington, Stephen Cooke.

D—Charles Belfrow, —— Dashkoff, esq. Russian Charge de Affaires 2, Jonathan Dwight 2, Mrs Dames, James Dever, Lewis Du Pre, Michael Deberly 3, John Dixon, John Dunn, Leonard Davis, Wm Dowson, Hugh Drummond.

E—Louisa Evans, R. Easly, Thomas [illegible], Capt. Samuel Evans.

F—Jonathan S. Findlay 2, Daniel Ferguson, John Fole, James Fletcher, Jessy Felix, James Food, John G. Fuchs, [illegible] chon, Monsieur Eloy Francon, Saml. Fausg, George W. Field.

G—Miss Mary Graham, Lt. C. [illegible], Kinsey Griffith, Sally Gahagan 3, John Gainsby, midshipman, Henry Gritton, Dr. Henry Graham, Mrs. A. Grant, Nichol [illegible], Catharine Goldsborough, John Gibson, —— Green, esq. purser, Benj. Gray, John Goff.

H—Walter Harris, Dr. Christopher J. Hutter, Theophilus Harris, esq. Anthony Hutton, Theo Holt, John Hilleard, Miss Hallet, Dr. Joseph Harding, Wm. [illegible], James Hickey, Alex. Harper, [illegible], care of Henry Smothers, Benj. Howard, Wm. Hews, W. Hill, Thomas Howard, Major Seth Hunt.

J—Capt. John Johnson 2, Joseph Johnson, Horrice Julyson, Wm. Jenkins, Francis Jenkins, Mr Johnson (engraver).

K—Lt. E. P. Kennedy, Oliver Ketchum 2, Wm. King, James Kennedy 2, Vincent King, Wm Kirk.

L—Jesse Lee, Esq. Leonard, Edward Livingston 2, Michael Lardner, Lt. Wm. Lithgow, Isaac Lum, Elizabeth Lovell, John Lyon 4, Richard Lomax, Capt. Nelson Luckett.

M—Rebecca Morrow, Lt. Thomas Murray, Ambrose Moriarty, James Mingus, Charles W. Morgan, James Marley, Capt. Middleton, Lt. James [illegible], John Morriss 2, Francis B. Murdoch, [illegible] Magill, David McKeehon, Patrick McCrary, Wm. Moore, Mrs. J. M. Munson, John McClellan 2, Richard Moore, printer, Athanasius Moore, Lt. W. McKee, Hugh Kidder Meade.

N—Wm. C. Newton, Wm. Nicholson, Lewis D. Nirath.

O—James Orcutt 2, John O'Connell.

P—Dr. Garrett E. Pendergrass, J. B. Prevost, Esquire Patten, Lt. R. C. Pope, Maj. Samuel Parker, Maurice Pendergrast, Negro Peter (care of Mr Boyd), John Pope, Gary Pratt, John Poope, Henry Paget, T. R. Peters 2, John C. Pinkham 3.

Q—Queen and Semmes.

R—Theodore Randel 3, Seth Robinson, Jos. Robertson, jr. Robert Rose, Lt. James P. Ragland 2, James Rankins 2, James Robison, John Rhodes, care of Charles Goldsborough, Andrew Ross, Duncan Roberson, Simon Roach, Wm. Rhodes, Edward Rogers, Samuel Ringgold, Thomas Randells, Rebecca Russ, Thomas Reese.

S—Capt. Winfield Scott 2, John Sandford, Thomas Simpson, Rachel Sheldon, Deborah Spooner, Rebecca Scott, Head Clerk of the War office, David or George Shoemaker, John Shorter, Rosett Smith or Matilda Smith, George Seager, Wm. Shorthouse, Abraham K. Smedes, Walter Smallwood, Godfrey Smith, Lt. F. W. Small 2.

T—Lt. John Trippe, Mrs Tompson, Robert J. Turnbull, George Templeman, Elizabeth Thomas, Major Jonathan Taylor.

V—David Vanmeter, Mrs. Maria Van Zandt 2.

W—Lt. Alex S. Wadsworth 2, Jacob Wood, Theodore Williamson, Lloyd Wilkexen, Dr. Richard Wait, E. Whitmore, Lt. P. Willis, Matthew Wright, Joseph Wilson, Charles Williamson, Richard White, Abel Wiley, John Wescot, jr. 3, Peter Weyssor, Benj. Williams, John Wilson, Christopher Washington, Robert Wilson, Aaron Wynn, W. R. Woodyear, Miss Verlinder Wells, Richard D. Wainwright, James Wilson.

Y—John Bissell Yarnell 3, Ezekiel Young, Notley Young.

October 6—

By Montgomery county Orphans court, August 16, 1809.

ON application of Thomas Turner and Samuel Turner, executors of Samuel Turner late of Montgomery county, deceased, to sell the Personal Property of the said deceased: Ordered by the court, that they sell the same on a credit of nine months on all above twenty dollars, taking bond with good security bearing interest from the day of sale; all sums under twenty dollars cash—giving thirty days notice in some newspaper printed in Georgetown and the city of Washington; and printed hand bills set up in the most public places in the county of the time and place of sale.

Test SOLOMON HOLLAND, Reg.

PURSUANT to the above order and on the terms and conditions therein stated, will be exposed to Public Sale at the late dwelling plantation of Samuel Turner, deceased, (about five miles from Montgomery court house) on Friday the 10th day Nov. next, the Personal Property of the said deceased, consisting of valuable Negroes, men, women, lads, boys and girls; stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c. Household & Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, crop of Corn, Fodder, &c. &c. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock and continue, if necessary, from day to day until all is sold.

THOMAS TURNER,
SAMUEL TURNER,
} Executors.

September 29—tds

A FARM TO LET.

TO Let on shares, a Farm containing 61 acres, distant between 2 1-2 and 3 miles from the Centre Market House in this city. The situation very healthy. A person having a knowledge of Gardening and Fruit trees would be preferred.

Apply to JAMES HOBAN.

August 23—