on the contrary, gave England *a race of energetic sovereigns* in the House of *Tudor*, which commenced with Henry the seventh and ended with the memorable queen Elizabeth. The distinction between the English and Welch character and institutions was so great that the Legislature of England found it absolutely necessary to abrogate and suppress their institutions and customs by a special law, stronger than the measure of George the second to change the institutions and habits of the Scotch. The ancient Britons have to this day a separate language, and, even in their English, a Welch dialect. The line of Welch sovereigns of England ending with Elizabeth in 1603, and the troubles of the Scottish kings of England never ceasing till the non-existence of the Stuart line, it cannot be doubted that the numerous and early Welch emigrants to the middle provinces of America brought with them a portion of their inextinguishable national character, with its actual variations from that of the Anglo Saxons or their modern English descendants.

Though no commixture of our Indian tribes with the European settlers in this country, or with their descendants, has ever taken place, yet there cannot be a doubt, that many lessons have been drawn from the untutored operations of the human mind, and from the workings of the head and feelings of the rude savages. They exhibit man under the exclusive influence of natural causes. The actual presence of the red tribes and that of the African people, to the number a million in the whole, is no inconsiderable fact in a nation of less than seven millions of white persons. The Cerfs and villeins of Europe are of the same origin, complexion and religion as their masters. The cerfs or villeins or black labourers of America are of another race and country, of a different color, and the unfrequent and uncertain worshippers of an obscure and unknown deity, whom they endeavor to propitiate by rude and humble sacrifices, at the graves of their departed relations and through entreaties, by means of those deceased friends. The determined but tractable spirit and other characteristics of the Indian tribes are displayed in their constant *wars* with the aggressing and insulting whites, and their constant *peace* with the whites who have been just and conciliating. The blacks, in other countries, have been admitted by various churches, says Lanjuinais, "to the sacraments; to the ecclesiastical orders, and even to the episcopal character; to the duties of pastors and missionaries; to the doctor's degree; to the office of pleader and to the rank of general. The enlightened court of Berlin appointed a negro a counsellor of state, and he proved to be one of the most able of those who have been honored with that title. In short the negroes have distinguished themselves as artists; as professors of the ancient and modern languages, of mathematics and philosophy, and as physicians."

The people of America well know, that the case of the blacks in America has occasioned every where profound disquisitions on the natural history of man, on the rights of human nature, and upon the pure morality and exquisite benevolence of the Christian religion.

It will be remembered, that the people of the North American provinces, before their revolution, had never seen a foreign born army of more than a few hundred men, nor any considerable foreign navy. The French army of *Rochambeau* co-operated with that of *Washington* for several years, in many of the most ancient counties of the U. States. The manners, rank, military talents, and general knowledge of the officers and the disciplined correctness of the soldiers impressed the public mind, as well as the government, the army, the navy and the militia of the United States with high ideas of their merit and character. When the presence of the French navy is also remembered, and that many foreigners of rank, talents and enterprize served in the American army and navy, and mixed intimately with the circles of society, it will be naturally presumed, that those foreigners, in one of the most influential situations of human life, must have excited very considerable attention. The case of the United States, in the war of their revolution, electerized this allied Gallic army and Gallic navy in our fields and waters. It is well known how eminent the officers of the army of *Rochambeau* and of their fleet in America, rendered themselves, as *the soldiers of liberty* during the first years of the French revolution. Among the number of causes, proximate and remote, which contributed to excite to political reformation in France, the sentiments imbibed by their military characters here are not to be forgotten. They gave us, probably, in return, many impressions, and taught America, by their early imitation of her great act, the wisdom, the virtue, and the vast importance of her memorable achievement.

If the plan and extent of this enquiry were to comprise a volume some additional considerations might be adduced to prove that even the American provinces were rather *the colonies of all Europe*, than of the English kingdom alone. We might establish the argument with increased force, in reference to the present time, when the twenty-fourth year of actual separation is rolling o'er our heads. But the adduction of evidence respecting objects in our country derived from continental, Scottish and Hibernian Europe will not here be further pursued. In the following paper it is intended to display a number of revolutions in the ancient English institutions occasioned or adopted in North America, in the time of our confederation with the British kingdom.

COLUMBIANUS.

New-York, October 7.

The following decree has been received by a commerical house in this city from the American Consul at St. Petersburg, with a request that it may be published in the Mercantile Advertiser for the information of the Merchants generally, and accompanied by the assurance that its provisions will be rigidly enforced; at the same time the government will give every indulgence and facility to the neutrals vessel conforming thereto.

Petersburg, June 14. "It is universally known how firmly Russia has endeavored for ages to protect the trade of neutrals during the war carried on by European powers; it is notorious, with what courage that Empire has sheltered the interests of trading nations from the fury of the war. True to these unalterable principles, we entertained a hope that, during the present rupture with England, the trade with allied nations would also offer no motive to them of a different direction. But the experience of last year has convinced us that the enemy has found means to misuse neutral bottoms for the benefit of his trade, and we feel accordingly obliged to adopt the following measures, in order to prevent it in future.

"I. Every Captain who enters any of our ports is bound to prove his ship or vessel to be neutral property by the passport, the bill of sale, and the log book & the cargo to be so by the charter party, the bill of lading, his own declaration, and a certificate of the origin of the goods, in cases where the whole or part of the cargo belongs to the Captain or Agent, and the ship has set sail from America or the West Indies, or is bound for those ports. Should any of those documents be wanting, the Captain shall immediately leave the port, and not be permitted to discharge his cargo.

"II. Ships in port, laden with goods which can be proved to be the production of an enemy's country, shall be detained, the goods declared confiscated, & sold publicly in behalf of the Crown. If the goods amount to more than one half of the cargo, not only the lading but the ship shall be declared confiscated.

"III. A pasport given by a neutral friendly, or allied power, will not be sufficient for the justification of the Captain, if any circumstances appear which do not agree with the passport, or if the name of the ship mentioned in the passport does not agree with that found in the other papers of the ship, unless it clearly appears papers have been duly signed by persons having the proper authority, in which case the difference in the name shall not make against the Captain.

"IV. The passport given to the Captain shall not be acknowledged legal if the ship supplied with it shall not have been, at the time specified, in the port in the name of which the passport is given.

"V. When any Ship Supercargo, Captain and more than one third of the crew, shall be subjects of an hostile power, or when on board any ship there shall be no muster-roll, signed by the officers of the neutral place from which the ship sailed, the ship and cargo shall be declared confiscated to the use of the Crown, but the crews shall be set at liberty.

"VI. If the passport produced by the Captain shall be false, or forged, the ship and cargo shall be declared confiscated to the use of the Crown, and the Captain delivered over to justice to be proceeded against as a forger. The crew shall be set at liberty.

"VII. When in any ship double documents of different import are found, the ship and cargo shall be confiscated to the use of the Crown. If the Captain shall endeavour to defend himself, but bring no sufficient proofs, the ship shall be detached, and time, if requested, be granted to the Captain to procure them from the place of his departure. If at the expiration of the time granted he produces no proofs, the ship and cargo shall be confiscated.

"VIII. Every ship not built by a friendly power shall not be considered as neutral unless it can be legally proved by its papers that it was bought or transferred before the Declaration of war; if this does not appear, the ship and cargo shall be confiscated to the use of the Crown.

"IX. If the master or Captain of a ship shall be a native of a hostile nation and have passports from a neutral or friendly power, these shall not avail him unless they prove that he became the subject of, and resided with a neutral Power before the Declaration of war—On the failure of this proof the ship and cargo shall be confiscated to the use of the Crown."

From the Salem Gazette.

After we had got our paper to press last evening, we received the following account, from Capt. *Sam. Leach*, of the brig Harriot, from Cadiz:—

He informs that on the 14th of Aug two days previous to his sailing, accounts were received of another battle having been fought, between the combined armies and the French, in which the British army under Sir A. Wellesley was totally defeated, and the Spanish army under Gen. Cuesta, completely annihilated; and that the remnant of the British, together with a small body of Portuguese troops connected with them, were on their retreat into Portugal. The action took place between Seville and Madrid, about the 10th Aug. The combined armies were proceeding towards Madrid, with good prospect of success, when they were encountered by the French, who had received great reinforcements, and were thus enabled to overpower them. No particulars of the losses were ascertained previous to capt. Leach's sailing. The Supreme Junta were said to be without apprehension of danger, notwithstanding this reverse; and the news was as much as possible suppressed at Cadiz.

[It will be observed that this vessel left Cadiz several days before the vessel which brought out the Spanish Minister; by which vessel, however, this news was not received.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the London Globe of Aug. 25.

The more the intelligence from Spain, which we communicated yesterday, is considered, the more gloomy it appears. Sir Arthur Wellesley admitted in his dispatches, that after the battle of Talavera, Victor retreated in very regular order, and that some days elapsed before he withdrew his rear-guard. To this evidence, shewing that his defeat was not decisive, we may now add the rapidity with which he returned to Talavera, the moment he found the British army had commenced its retreat. The sudden and rapid advance of Soult to Placentia, shews how erroneous all our ideas have been respecting his situation. His army was represented as a mere handful of fugitives, totally incapable of any military operation, and yet we find that he has been able to join Ney, with whom he was stated to have quarrelled, and Mortier, who is now noticed for the first time, and by a masterly movement of almost unexampled rapidity, to reach Placentia, at a moment when Sir A. Wellesley supposed him wandering in the north of Spain, for it is evident, that he did not think him capable of making such a movement. It thus appears, that the movements of Victor and Soult were the result of a deep and well concerted plan, to envelope and overwhelm the British army; a plan, for the execution of which they possessed every possible facility; as Soult, who was represented in such a deplorable state, is said to have accelerated his march by the extraordinary means of a number of light flat bottomed boats, which he conveyed in waggons, for the purpose of passing rivers without waiting to seek for fords, or to make rafts, while sir Arthur Wellesley was obliged to leave all his wounded behind him in Talavera, from the want of the ordinary means of conveyance. All impediment to the junction of Victor & Soult being thus removed by the retreat of the combined English and Spanish armies across the Tagus, at Almarez and Ponte de Arcebispo, to the south side of the river, the plan of the campaign is completely deranged, if not indeed entirely deserted. Intelligence of the Armistice in Germany it is said, had reached the British head-quarters before Sir Arthur commenced his retreat, but the advance of Soult was sufficient cause for the movement. The joint force of Soult and Ney being probably not short of 60,000 men, a retreat across the Tagus was indeed the only means of safety left open to him. According to the extracts from the foreign papers which we gave yesterday, the English head-quarters were on the 7th at Deleitosa, considerably to the south of the Tagus, and about 40 miles from Talavera. Private accounts add that he was continuing its retreat in the direction of Merida and Seville, and that part of his army had already reached Truxillo. We hope that these accounts may prove correct, as he will be in the best sources of supply, and sure of effecting his retreat to the coast. Stores of every kind, it is added, had been sent off to him from Seville, Cadiz, and various other towns, together with horses, mules and other means of conveyance, of which he was so much in want. Our readers will do us the justice to admit that we never amused them with all the benefits that ministers expected to derive from a march to Madrid. We can therefore with the more satisfaction congratulate Sir Arthur Wellesley upon his fortunate escape. Had he been unfortunately provided with means of transports to follow up the battle of Talavera, and pursue Victor, Soult would not have been at Placentia but at Talavera, and the combined army would have been caught in that trap, from which it has escaped by a rapid retreat and movement across the Tagus. The force that occupied Romana, Beresford, and Sir R. Wilson, being withdrawn to the Tagus, they will probably advance to threaten its rear. As to the corps of Venegas, on its march to Madrid, if it really has reached Aranjuez, it must be sacrificed if it advances, and it is scarcely possible that it should be able to effect its escape, and regain the mountains of the Sierra Morena.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board his majesty's ship San Domingo, dated Flushing, 19th Aug. 1809, *to his brother in Glasgow.*

"The French troops marched out this morning. We go up to-morrow to Antwerp, to attack the French fleet there. They are 7 sail of the line, 3 frigates and 70 sail of gun-boats & brigs. They have got a boom and chain across the river protected by heavy batteries, but that will have no effect; no chain, boom or battery can stop a British line of battle ship. I have been up the Scheldt within four miles of the French Admiral's ship, surveying the river, and am to take up the fleet to-morrow, if the wind will serve. I am appointed Master Attendant at Flushing, and shall resume my place as soon as we come down the Scheldt, if it please God Almighty to preserve me in the next battle. The San Domingo was laid alongside of the walls, near the harbor's mouth; shortly after we were in action, we got aground on the Dog Sand, but all the time we were on shore, the whole of our larboard broad-side bore on the enemy's batteries. It was totally impossible for the enemy's troops to stand in the batteries against us. We completely knocked up 80 36 pounders that bore upon us, and the last half hour we were on shore they did not fire a single gun at us. We had 19 shot in our hull and about 200 in our sails and rigging, and had not a single man killed and only two wounded."

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

Talavera, July 29.—The British army which was in Portugal under General Wellesley, after having joined the insurgents under Cuesta, had marched against the first corps, hoping, with triple numbers, to beat it, and effects its junction with the troops under Venegas.

Already had the British flattered themselves with getting to Madrid; but the events that have passed during the three days that have elapsed, have a good deal deranged the plan of the campaign. His majesty, after the affair of the 28th, continued to pursue the enemy, who arrived on the fine position of Talavera, and entrenched themselves. His dispositions announced an intention of maintaining himself to the last extremity—yet, after having been vigorously attacked by the French army, having lost a part of his infantry and a whole regiment of cavalry, he abandoned his position. In these circumstances the French have proved as they have often done, that whatever be the position and number of their enemies, they can overcome all obstacles. The British and insurgents sustained great loss—ours is not considerable.

General Latour Maubourg's division entered Talavera this morning.

We have received news from marshal Soult; he marched on the 25th in the direction of Placentia.

Paris, August 9.—We have letters from Santa Olalla of the 29th ult. at ten P. M. which mention the new victory gained over the British, Portuguese and insurgents. The loss of the British is enormous. We took 800 prisoners, and a whole regiment of cavalry. This regiment was taken by one of ours, which opened its ranks to receive its charge, and then cut off their retreat. The rest of the British column, which constitute the whole force of the enemy, is in full retreat.

Amsterdam, August 4.—In all the Synagogues, the Rabbis have exhorted the Jews to arm in defence of the country. In the present circumstances an extraordinary levy of seamen is to take place. Able seamen are to have ... florins bounty, and ordinary seamen have half that sum.

BY AUTHORITY.

An Act supplementary to the act, entitled, "An act regulating the weight and quality of Bread."

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the First and Second Chamber of the City Council of Washington, That the duty heretofore required to be performed by the Mayor or by the fourth section of the act entitled, "An act regulating the weight and quality of Bread," henceforth devolve on and shall be performed by the Register, any thing in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Police Officers to enter the Bake-houses, Stores and Shops where Bread is sold in their respective districts, and also to examine the carriages employed in carrying Bread about from house to house, and to examine the Bread found therein, and if the same or any part thereof shall not be made in conformity with the directions of the said act, he shall proceed against the person or persons so offending agreeably to the directions of the above said act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any Baker shall refuse, at a reasonable hour, to permit the bread in his possession to be examined and weighed by any Police Officer, or shall conceal the same from the said Police Officer, when desiring to examine and weigh the same, he shall forfeit the sum of twenty dollars for every day's refusal, to be recovered before a magistrate, one half whereof shall go to the informer, and the other to the City Treasurer for the use of the Corporation.

SAML. N. SMALLWOOD,
President of the First Chamber.
DANL. RAPINE,
President of the Second Chamber.
APPROVED, October 3, 1809.
ROBERT BRENT, MAYOR.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
AN ACTIVE
NEGRO GIRL,
From 18 to 24 years of age, qualified for House-work, of good character and industrious habits. One from the country would be preferred.
Enquire of the Printer.
October 13—tf

THE Subscriber has opened SCHOOL at BROAD-CREEK, near Piscataway, Prince Georges county, wherein are Taught the English and Latin Languages, grammatically, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geometry, & Trigonometry, with their application to Mensuration, Land Surveying, Navigation, &c.
GEORGE REYNOLDS.
French, Dancing and Fencing, taught at the Academy.
October 13—3t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the Subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Washington county and District of Columbia, Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Joseph Varden, late of the said district, deceased—All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 15th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
Given under our hands this 12th day of October 1809.
DANIEL BRENT,
WILLIAM BRENT,
Executors of the last Will and Testament of Joseph Varden, deceased.
October 13—w3t

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Wednesday next, at my House in Fish street between Bridge street & Gay street,
The following articles, viz.
1 Mahogany Side-Board,
1 Book Case, mahogany,
1 Do. walnut,
Bureaus, Tables and Chairs,
Kitchen Furniture,
2 Ten-plate Stoves,
Cots and Bedsteads,
1 Grate and Trivet,
1 Sheet-iron Stove,
1 Writing Desk,
1 Bird Cage and Cradle,
A great many Books and Maps,
And a great many good and neat ready made Waistcoats, &c. &c.
The Sale to commence at TEN o'clock, A. M.
Terms of sale, CASH under $50; above $50, negociable notes at the Banks of Columbia or Washington, with approved endorsers, at 60 days.
BENJAMIN DAVIES.
Georgetown, October 13—3t

FOR SALE.
WILL be offered for sale to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday the 8th day of November next—
THE ESTATE
On which the subscriber lives in Montgomery county, four miles east of the Court-House, containing 350 and 550 Acres.
This Land is distant from the city of Washington 15, and Baltimore 30 miles—has on it a good Dwelling House, and every other necessary building & a newly erected Distillery; it lies well, is not subject to washing, and has a plenty of springs of good water—some of it is rich, and most of it in good heart; has a sufficiency of woodland for all the purposes of enclosing, repairs, and of firewood for a hundred years to come.
The times of payment will be in four equal instalments, one of which in hand and one in each of three succeeding years. The title will be indisputable.
BENJ. G. ORR.
Honeywood, October 13—tdos

LEATHER MANUFACTORY,
High street, near the Post-Office and opposite Mr. Milligan's book store, Georgetown,
JOHN C. THOMPSON, & Co.
MANUFACTURE and SELL BOOT LEGS of all kinds in the most complete manner; Upper Leather, Wax and Grain Calfskin, Bridle and Harness Leather, Covering Hides and Skirting; all kinds of Soal Leather and every other article in their line.
They purchase Leather in the rough or finished.
Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
N. B. OIL for sale by the barrel or gallon. Also a quantity of *Morocco Leather* of all colors.
Cash will be given for Raw Hides or Skins.
October 4—w3m