ar placed on a nation, who, contrary to all former established rules and principles, disregards and renders null and void the solemn acts and engagements entered into by their legal and regularly constituted ministers. The general government have, contrary to all expectation, been compelled to revert to the former position taken prior to the arrangement and adjustment entered into between our government and Mr. Erskine the British Minister. This breach and violation of national faith and confidence has naturally involved the commercial relations of the U. S. as well as the peace and dignity of the same, in the disagreeable predicament labored under for many months past, and time only can unfold what may be the result."

The following is an answer from the President of the U. S. to an address of the Legislature of Tennessee at their late session.

" *To the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Tennessee.*

" I have received, fellow-citizens, your address bearing date the 22d of April.

" The circumstances of the period which led to this expression of your sentiments, were well calculated to produce anxiety in the minds of citizens cherishing an ardent love of peace, though ready to maintain the rights of their country, even at the expence of that blessing. Of any culpable share in bringing on so extraordinary a state of things, you very justly acquit the government and people of the U. S. who have given the most ample proofs of their desire to preserve the relations of amity with all nations, without requiring more in return than an undisturbed enjoyment of the fruits of their honest industry. In this expectation, reasonable as it was we were disappointed. No appeals either to the justice, or the sound interests of the great contending nations, arrested the multiplied wrongs which assailed our honor and our rights.

" One of those powers at length, yielding to better counsels, has stepped forward in a spirit of conciliation, which according with that always entertained on our side, has issued in a removal of the weight which more immediately pressed on our situation. And should the same spirit be extended, as is promised, to the remaining points of difference, it may lead to that permanent harmony and confidence which a mutual interest prescribes to both. Nor will we suppress the hope, that correspondent inducements, seconded by such an example, may produce a like change in the policy of other belligerents, and thus lay a foundation for the general tranquility and unobstructed prosperity of our country.

" In the mean time, prudence forbids an unlimited reliance on a favorable course of events; whilst patriotism enjoins a union of all citizens in a readiness to maintain the national rights and honor, and a discountenance of attempts to weaken, by dividing them.

"I tender my sincere thanks for the kind manner in which you express the interest you take in the successful discharge of the arduous trust committed to me; whatever inadequacy I feel in other respects, I can pledge myself for an undiminished attachment to the independence, the union, and the constitution of our country, and for those zealous endeavors to advance its happiness, in which I am promised the valuable support and co-operation of the citizens of Tennessee.

"JAMES MADISON."

" *Washington, May 30, 1809.*"

THE NEW WORLD.

No. II.

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

As the American people have, as it were, carved their productive country out of the stupendous forest which covered their dominions, so have they made out of the systems of policy, morals and religion of the old world, their own plan of justice and civilization in relation to the Indian aborigines: their own penal code for unhappy criminals: a complete extinction of the commerce in men: their own constitutions of social freedom and of federative union, and their own blessed establishment of religious liberty. Since, however, this enquiry ought to be so conducted, as to satisfy the most intelligent among ourselves, and to carry conviction to the sagacious and the candid in the foreign world, it may be well to discontinue these cursory views of important facts, however indicative of national character. They will arise, in a more impressive manner, in the course of the investigation.

It is a matter indispensible to truth in this enquiry attentively to consider what this country really was between its first settlement in the beginning of the seventeenth century and its separation from the British connection towards the close of the eighteenth. This country certainly was, during that period, strongly of the colonial character; but it will be found inaccurate to consider it as a mere and exclusive *English* establishment, as to the birth of its stock of inhabitants, as to the institutions it established, and as to the letter and spirit of its laws. The *English* materials in our composition were very considerable; but we derived much from other kingdoms, states, and churches: much from our own necessities, occasions, dispositions and faculties. If some of the families planted in the late American provinces were from the land of Newton, Milton, Bacon, Coke, Shakespeare and Marlborough, others were from the countries of Luther, Calvin and Menno, Grotius, Puffendorf and Vattel, De Witt, Gustavus and the great Frederick, Leibnitz, Boerhave and Linneus, Swift, Burke, Hutcheson, Hume, Stuart, Ferguson, Napier, Knox, Buchanan, Hunter and Monro. Let us revive, then, with attention, certain historical truths, remembering that it is not worse to have been derived from all the nations of the wise, the learned and the good, than to have been derived from one alone; and that salutary institutions and principles, obtained from the British kingdoms (as they are now called) or from the continent of Europe or from the resources of our own minds, are no derogation from the merits of those, which are really Anglican. They have all contributed to the present conformation of our national character.

The authors and founders of empires naturally attract the public regard. The united Americans revere the name of the Genoese *Columbus*, and cherish his memory as *a common sentiment—an universal feeling*. They zealously resist the justice of the pretensions of the Etrurian *Americus* to give his name to their country. As the second order of their discoverers, they respect both the Venetian Cabots and Americus Vespusius. The fame of discovering this new world is yielded with candor and affection to these four enterprising Italians, who belonged not to any of the nations that have given settlers to this country. The enthusiasm with which Columbus, the Cabots and Americus are respectively regarded, is felt equally by the native and the naturalized; for the consequent advantages of those discoveries, at such a crisis as the close of the fifteenth century, equally benefit our whole population. At the memorable epocha of the first effectual North American settlements, the monstrous Colossus of *ecclesiastical tyranny* bestrode all Christendom, exercising its sacrilegious force, through dungeons, fines, tortures and murders, in direct collision with *the authority of Heaven*, over the human conscience. Considering the solemn and astonishing truth, that in the first eighteen long centuries of the christian æra, no one government beyond the Atlantic conceded the freedom of religion to its citizens or subjects, it ought not to be a matter of any surprise, that the united Americans unanimously look back with reverence at the enterprise of Columbus. Well indeed may they consider him as the blessed guide, under Divine Providence, who led the oppressed children of conscience of many nations to this land of religious peace.

COLUMBIANUS.

From the Connecticut Courant.

The war in Europe has lasted, with short intermissions, now about seventeen years; and more blood has been spilt in this period, than had been shed for several centuries past in the same place and time. We in this country have been all but spectators of the atrocities of the French revolution, of the massacres at Paris, at Versailles, and St. Domingo; and of the immense slaughters, from time to time, on the fields of battle; for although we have not been actually eye witnesses of those horrible scenes, we have read the accounts of them over and over again, in our newspapers and other publications. We burn with desire to know the news from abroad, as well as at home: and when we hear of a great battle being fought, can hardly rest, till we know the particulars. If the battle happened to terminate to our liking, we rejoice and exult, notwithstanding the vast numbers slain and wounded; nay how much greater is the number slain, provided that they belong to the adverse party, by so much greater is the joy at the victory.

It has not been uncommon to hear between neighbors a dialogue of the following nature: " Glorious news; have you heard it?—What news?"—" Why the army of ——— has been beaten with the loss of twenty-five thousand men left dead on the field of battle." " Twenty five thousand men killed! that's good; but how many lost the conquerers?—" Only five thousand."—" Would that this news may prove true."

Here let us pause, and view this affair with the eye of a moralist, or rather with the feeling of a christian. Thirty thousand fellow beings slain in one battle! when the sun rose upon them in the morning, they were well in health, and brisk in spirits; before the sun had set, their mangled ghastly corpses were heaped together over the ground. Thirty thousand immortal accountable beings all called together in an instant before the dread tribunal! How sudden the summons! how solemn the trial! how few of them prepared to meet it! The most of those poor fellows were dragged into the service as an ox is drawn into the slaughter-house; so that we can not reasonably blame them; although the cause for which they fought were never so wrong.

Let us extend our view to the scenes of domestic grief, occasioned by this battle. It is reasonable to suppose that those men, on an average, left as many as four near relations each, to mourn their deaths. We have sometimes witnessed the overwhelming grief of a single family at the loss of one of its members, that has died abroad of sickness, or been swallowed up in the ocean, and have felt a degree of sympathy on such occasions. But here behold a hundred and twenty thousand mourners, lamenting at one and the same time, the fall of husbands, fathers, brothers and friends.

We will now come back to the field of battle. Over and above the consideration of the slain, we must bring into the account the wounded also, which in numbers usually exceed the former. See the bloody field! There lie thousands and thousands of dead; and there also lie thousands and thousands of mangled wretches, suffering the most excruciating pains, pouring out their groans, and calling upon God and man for mercy.

I well know that in the awful convulsions which now shake the world, our feelings cannot be neutral with respect to the issue of the contest between the warring nations. We are constrained to rejoice, and may innocently rejoice, when that side prevails which justly appears to be in the right. But the question is, whether, even though victory declare for that party, which we believe to be supporting the better cause, we are not bound, nevertheless, by the laws of humanity, not to say christianity, to commiserate deeply the wretched mass of sufferers; also, whether there is not need of special care, lest in contemplating the *battle of warriors and garments rolled in blood* so frequently as we do, and so unfeelingly as is often done, we lose the sympathies of our nature, and particularly that horror at individual bloodshed & murder which seems to be natural to the human mind.

Capture of Senegal by the British.

Quebec, Sept. 14.—The Surry, capt. Potts, sailed from Madeira July 28, and from Fayal August 3.—Captain Potts has communicated the following intelligence:

" The fortress and dependencies of Senegal surrendered on the 12th of July to his majesty's forces, under the command of commodore Valentine, of his majesty's ship Soleby."

New-York, Oct. 4.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Late last night the Spanish frigate Cornelia, capt. Don John Roderigues de Arias, arrived at the quarantine ground. She sailed from Cadiz on the 20th of August. This vessels has brought his excellency Don Lewis de Onis, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary from his Catholic majesty Ferdinand the 7th to the United States of America. Also Don Bartholomew Rengenet, consul from his Catholic majesty for Philadelphia, their ladies, daughters and domestics, and Mr. Richard Bailey, of this city.

After the battle of Talavera the British and Spanish armies were only prevented from pursuing their victory and following the French in their retreat by the want of provisions and forage, the French having burnt and destroyed the harvests. This same circumstance induced the combined armies to fall back a short distance tance on the Tagus. On their way thither they heard of marshal Soult, with a detachment of the French army of about 20,000 men, which had been sent back upon the rear of the English for the purpose of cutting them to pieces on the retreat to Lisbon, which the French had so assuredly calculated upon. But the battle of Talavera turning out rather contrary to their expectations, the marshal returned by the road he came; his army being without artillery or even necessaries.

During the battle of Talavera, a Spanish regiment which was not in the engagement, left the ground in a panic and reported in Talavera that all was lost, in consequence of which the intendant of the army ordered all the provisions to fall back to the Tagus, by means of which hasty measure, the army which had been engaged for nearly 2 days, found itself without provisions for nearly forty-eight hours. For this misconduct, the brigadier who commanded the regiment, was executed on the spot, and orders given to put to death every third officer and every tenth man of the soldiers. Part of the executions took place, but a stop was put to them by the humane interposition of Sir Arthur Wellesley.

On Sir A. Wellesley's retiring, he sent a flag of truce to the French, informing them that the great heat of the climate prevented his taking his wounded with him, and requesting that he might have permission to send his surgeons to attend them:—which was granted.

Madrid had been abandoned by the French, king Joseph had retired with 6000 men to Somma Sierra, a strong pass situated on the road from Madrid to France, supposed to be for the purpose of securing a retreat, as Beresford with a combined army of Portuguese, Spanish and English, Romana with the army of Gallicia and Asturias, and the duke of Parque were coming down upon Madrid, with, as was said, 800,000 men.

The duke of Parque had already taken Salamanca from the French, and Romanna was in Valadolid by the last accounts.

The marquis of Wellesley, ambassador from England, had been received with the greatest enthusiasm.—Numbers of the women went out to meet him, though the weather was excessively hot, and the people unharnessed his horses, and drew his carriage themselves near a league, amidst the acclamation of thousands; a circumstance which had never occurred in any part of Spain before, not even on the entrance of a king.—The marquis has assisted at several meetings of the junta, and had inspired new life in the hearts of the Spanish patriots.

The army of reserve, consisting of about 12,000 good troops had marched from Seville, Cadiz, &c. to join the combined armies on the Tagus.

Blake was by the last accounts collecting an army and stores in Tortosa, to march into Arragon to assist the people who had risen en masse against the French and had confined them to the environs of Saragossa, which they had fortified.

The mountaineers of Navarre, Arragon and Catalonia, had made incursions into France, levying contribution and destroying villages—To check their progress and defend their own territory, it had been found necessary to detach 15000 French troops from the army of Navarre, by the road of Irun.

The different French armies in Spain are now supposed to amount to about 90,000 men, and it has been calculated that nearly 200,000 who entered the country, have perished in various ways or are prisoners of war.

A few days before the Cornelia sailed, the San Fulgencia, a 74 had arriven at Cadiz, with nearly 8 millions of dollars from Lima, and a frigate that sailed in company with further supplies had stopped at the River La Plata and was daily expected at Cadiz. Part of the Spanish fleet at Cadiz had gone round to Ferrol to bring back the fleet that lay there and had been recovered by the Gallacians from the French to whom it had formerly been treacherously delivered.

MARRIED, on the 29th August, Mr. JAS. MURRAY, jun. lately of this city, to Miss CHARLOTTE RACLIFFE, of Worcester county, Maryland.

POSTCRIPT.

Baltimore, October 7.

The ship Diana, Capt. Holbrook, arrived here last evening in 40 days from Liverpool. We have received London papers from the 17th to the 24th of August. They are chiefly filled with accounts and details of the operations on Walcheren, by the army under Lord Chatham, and the fleet under Admiral Strachan. Flushing surrendered by capitulation on the 15th of August—the garrison, sick and well, becoming prisoners of war. It had been most tremendously bombarded for the two nights previous to the signature of the articles of capitulation, which event was delayed by the demand, on the part of the French general, of more favorable terms for the Irish brigade which defended the place.

The islands of Schowen and Duiveland have also surrendered. The expedition was said to have excited a great sensation in Holland. Considerable quantities of powder, besides cannon and shot of various descriptions, were found in Flushing.

The next operation to be underwent, says the Statesman, " is the reduction of Fort Sille. To defend the passage of Scheldt, at this particular point, the French admiral is said to have brought down a strong force of frigates and gun-boats. If however, the navagation be impracticable for our vessels of war, strong as is Fort Sille, the passage will, in all probability, be forced in less time than has been consumed before Flushing. The ultimate success of the expedition against Antwerp, must however finally depend upon the strength of the army that may be collected for its defence."

MARYLAND ELECTION.

A letter from a gentleman in Cumberland, Allegany county, Maryland, to his correspondent in this city, bearing date the 3d instant, states that at the closing of the poll on that day the writer had heard from three election districts of that county, to wit:—Old Town, Cumberland and Hoffman's; and that in those three the lowest federal candidate had *forty five* votes more than the highest republican. It was feared that the republican majority from the other districts would not over balance this number. The republican Sheriff, it was believed, would prevail. The districts still to be heard from are Simkin's, Hays's and Western Port, which in 1808, when the republicans gained the ascendant there, gave a republican majority of [illegible]

FOR SALE!!!

TWO HUNDRED SHARES

In the

BANK OF WASHINGTON.

Enquire of the Editor.

October 9—3t

TO RENT,

The westernmost of the

SIX BUILDINGS,

In the city of Washington lately occupied by Mrs. Lansdale—Possession can be had immediately. For terms apply to JOHN HEUGH in Georgetown, or

HONORE MARTIN.

Rockville, October 9—1m

FOR RENT,

The large Three Story BRICK HOUSE on K street near the Lower Bridge, in the city of Washington, lately occupied by judge Duckett, deceased.

For terms apply to JAMES DUNLOP or to MR. MILLIGAN at his Book-store in Georgetown.

October 9—3t

CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making business in all their various branches, at his shop on Pennsylvania avenue between the Six and Seven buildings; where every article in his line may be had at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

He has for sale a quantity of MAHOGANY of a very superior quality which he will dispose of on reasonable terms to Cabinet Makers or others.

WILLIAM WORTHINGTON, Jr.

October 9—

WASHINGTON JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

The Washington Jockey Club Races will commence on Tuesday the 24th day of October next—

ON the First day will be run for a Purse of 700 dollars, four miles and repeat, free for any horse mare or gelding.

WEDNESDAY,

The second day, will be run for a Purse of 350 dollars, three miles and repeat, free as above, the winning Nag of the first day excepted—and

THURSDAY,

The third day, will be run for, the Colt's Purse of 300 dollars, two miles and repeat, free only for Colts and Fillies.

It is believed that the Purses will not be less than as above stated, although the amount of each cannot now be known with positive certainty, because it is made up in part, from the gate tolls.

The racing on each day is to be conducted in all respects agreeably to the rules of the Club.

N. B. The members of the Club are particularly requested to met at the Union Tavern on Monday evening preceding the first day's race. Application for Boothe ground to be made at the Bar of the Union Tavern.

By order of the Stewards.

Georgetown, October 9—tR

St. Mary's county court, August Term, 1809.

WHEREAS the Commissioners appointed on the petition of John B. Davis, praying that a commission might issue to ascertain whether the Real Estate of Hezekiah Davis late of St. Mary's county deceased, would admit of division without injury to his representatives, having made a report to this court, stating that the said estate would not admit of a division without loss and injury to all the parties entitled: and whereas all the representatives of the said deceased have been summoned to appear in St. Mary's county court to shew cause if any they have, why the report aforesaid should not be ratified, except Judith Davis, who it is represented resides out of this state. It is thereupon ordered and adjudged, that the said John B. Davis by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the National Intelligencer once a week for four weeks successively three months before the first Monday of March next, he give notice to the said Judith Davis to be and appear before this court at Leonardtown in said county on the first Monday of March next, to shew cause if any she has why the report aforesaid should not be ratified.

Test JO: HARRIS, Clk.

October 9—w4t

FOR SALE WITHOUT RESERVE,

THIS DAY, the 9th inst. at Mr. Rhodes's Hotel Pennsylvania avenue,

TWO BRICK STORES,

Adjoining the Seven Buildings, with the Lot on which they are erected; one Lot in square 119, two do. being the entire east front of sq. 222, and two do. in sq. 376 fronting on 9th street contiguous to Messrs. Way's buildings. The sale of the above property advertised for the [illegible] having been unavoidably postponed, the sale will commence on the 9th precisely at 3 o'clock, when a Tract of LAND in Bedford county state of Pennsylvania will also be struck off to the highest bidder.

SAMUEL SPEAKE, Auct.

October [illegible]