tected; while every national resource is developed with a bold hand by the government. Although, therefore, the revolution has not made France a republic, it has unquestionably eminently promoted her happiness; and has, we may add, sown seeds that will one day make her one. Nature generally acts by invariable laws. The work of ages is not overturned in a day. And it may be in obedience to those principles that that despotism, which was the growth of many successive centuries, will require more than a few years to be entirely eradicated. The Revolution may be viewed as the first step towards this result; and if it has but accomplished it in part, so far from calling forth our denunciation, it merits our admiration and applause.

But the principal end of these remarks is to refute the idea that there is any analogy between the course pursued by the American and French nations. So far from discovering this analogy, we shall, on examination, scarcely find a feature in common between the two countries.

France at the period of her revolution was an oppressed nation; she was oppressed by a king, a priesthood, and an hereditary nobility, who monopolised more than half the fruits of the earth.

In America we had no king, no priesthood, no nobility. We say no king, because the power of the king of England was scarcely more than nominal.

We were also free, and always had been, from the oppressions endured by the French people.

The French people, at the period of the revolution, were totally, and had been for ages, deprived of the right of self-government.

The American people were in its full exercise. Every state had its assembly.

The French people consisted of two orders, the rich and the poor, the former of whom were corrupted by luxury, and the latter debased by extreme indigence.

In America there was little luxury and less poverty. Labor was the universal passport to independence.

The French people were uninformed. The American were enlightened.

Finally, in France, at the period of the revolution, a large portion of the people were interested in the overthrow of the republic; while in America the whole body of the people were deeply interested in its maintenance.

The different results of the two revolutions is, perhaps, best resolved by a consideration of the force of prejudice and habit. These powerful principles operated in the two revolutions in directions precisely the reverse of each other. In France, they constituted the love of monarchy as the gravitating power; while in America the gravitating principle was a love of liberty. Such is the wonderful accommodation of the human character to circumstances, that a corrupt state of society, after a long endurance, offers as many allurements, and creates as strong an attachment, as that which is founded in the highest wisdom and virtue. We all recollect the story of the old man, who had been buried in the Bastille for fifty years, during which he had not beheld the light of heaven. *Restore me*, said he, *when he was liberated, restore me to my dungeon. Liberty has no longer charms for me.* If this declaration illustrates the feelings of a people debased by tyranny, it equally illustrates the invincible attachment of a virtuous and free people to the heritage of their fathers. Of course, we find, among our countrymen, a love of liberty, not merely the offspring of reflection, but fortified by habit and even prejudice, until it has become, as it were, one of the elements of their existence. Let us not then repress our surprise at the success of one revolution and the failure of the other, as the very causes which established the one led to the subversion of the other.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

Frederick County.

Thomas Hawkins	1000
Joab Waters	977
Joshua Cockey	965
Henry Kuhn	960

The following is given in the Foreign Journals, as the letter of the King of Prussia to Bonaparte, recognising his Imperial dignity.

SIR AND BROTHER,

The desire to maintain and to cultivate those relations of amity, and that perfect good understanding, in which I have hitherto had the pleasure of being with the French government, and at the same time to testify to you my high personal regard, has induced me to transmit, without delay, these presents to my minister of state, the Marquis de Lucchesini, to accredit him to your person in the quality of my Embassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. I accordingly request you to believe whatever he may have the honor to say or to propose to you on my part. He will in particular fulfil my intentions by giving your Imperial Majesty to understand the sentiments which I have ever cherished towards you; the sincere interest which I have never ceased to take in all that is calculated to increase and strengthen the prosperity and the welfare of the nation over which you rule; and my ardent wishes that this prosperity may be still farther augmented by the happy restoration of peace and tranquility in Europe. You will invariably find, in my mode of thinking and acting, the same candor and the same confidence in you, which I have hitherto been so anxious to shew you. While I give you this assurance, I likewise renew, with pleasure, that of the sentiments of friendship, and the highest consideration with which I am your Imperial Majesty's good brother and friend.

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Berlin, May 27, 1805.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Philip Sansom & Son, dated London, 15th of August, 1805.

"An application being made to the lords of the council, they have ordered, "that all ships that may be now on their passage, or may clear out from the Havanna, &c. prior to the 1st of November, should be protected from molestation by British cruisers, and from condemnation in the courts of Admiralty, and are therefore pleased to order his majesty's advocate-general to prepare the draft of Instructions to the courts of admiralty, and to the commanders of his majesty's ships of war and privateers, requiring them not to molest or detain any such vessels which shall have been cleared out prior to the *first of November next;* and in case any vessels under those circumstances shall have been seized and brought before any court of admiralty, the same to be forthwith liberated, upon proof being exhibited that they were cleared out from those countries prior to the said first day of November next," and they ordered that a copy of this minute be transmitted to Philip Sansom [chairman of the committee of American merchants] for the information of merchants."

Extract of a letter from Capt. Joseph Tyrrell, of ship Commerce, dated Yarmouth Roads, (Eng.) Aug. 15.

SIR,

"I have the misfortune to inform you, that on the 8th inst. I was boarded by the king's cutter Badger, capt. Panthorpe, and brought into this road, where I found six American vessels, sent in before me. Our papers are all sent to London for examination. Four of the above vessels are liberated, and permitted to proceed on their voyage. I expect to be cleared to-morrow. We are not able exactly to inform you what this means: but suppose, it is on suspicion of having enemies property on board. Two vessels are detained for trial, the ship Portsmouth, capt. Lewis, of Baltimore, the ship Hope, capt. Robertson, of Portland. The vessels liberated, are, ship Hunter, capt. Chase, of Newburyport, ship Hermoine, capt. Hopkins, of Biddeford, and ship Samuel Jackson, capt. Easterby, of New York, and capt. Waite, of Portland. We are given to understand, that we are to pay, if cleared, all the light money and pilotage, together with some other charges.

Extract of a communication from London, received by the Galen, dated Aug. 17.

"Under the act of Geo. 3, 44, Cap. 80, the merchants supposed that neutral vessels might come from the enemy's possessions on the continent of America, or in the West-Indies, to any port in England: but it is now found contrary to his majesty's instructions, that were given to his majesty's cruizers; and those neutral vessels that shall be cleared out from these previous to the 1st November next, will be allowed to come to this country direct. Vessels clearing at River Plate, Havanna, &c. after 1st November, cannot come to this country, or any port in Europe.—American vessels from any other colony of the enemy, cannot now come to any port in Europe.

"It is well to remind you, that American vessels cannot go from the enemy's countries in Europe with cargoes, or specie, directly, or indirectly to their colonies;—that they act very imprudently who attempt to do it by touching at Lisbon, Madeira, or the United States, for fresh papers and clearances. That all your valuable expeditions to India, should originate in, and depart from the United States.

"It is not true, that any recent orders have been given by the admiralty, to detain American vessels loaded with sugar and coffee. The commanders of the cruizers act, no doubt, from the information they have received from their agents, as to vessels in the predicament of the Essex, Orne, and Enoch, Doane.

"The day after to-morrow, a committee of the American merchants are to have an interview with Mr. Pitt, on the subject of these vexatious proceedings."

Raleigh, October 7.

On the 28th of the present month, gen. Davie, gen. Wellborn and colonel Moore, the commissioners appointed by our legislature at their last session, will meet the commissioners appointed by the state of South Carolina, for the purpose of adjusting and ascertaining the long disputed boundary line betwixt the two states. We wish and hope that these gentlemen may be able to execute their commission in such a manner as to give the citizens of both states a general satisfaction.

Cincinnati, Sept. 18.

A gentleman lately from Vincennes, has politely favored us with the following paragraph.

A treaty has been lately made between the United States, and the Delawares, Miamies, Piankishaws, Patewatima, Weaws, and Eel river Indians, by which they have ceded to the United States, all the lands from the mouth of the Kentucky river, along the present boundary line fifty miles; from thence to the North east corner of the Vincennes tract—supposed to contain upwards of *four millions of acres*—The sum paid for this land does not amount to *one cent* per acre.

PROPOSALS.

WILLING to engage the favor and patronage of a liberal public in general, as well as to obtain the approving voice of intelligent and delegated characters in the various parts of the Union, who are about speedily to convene at the National seat of Government, for the purpose of promoting extensive good and individual felicity, the subsequent proposals are, in the intermediate, respectfully submitted.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING A PHILOSOPHIC WORK,

Entitled

THE NATURE & STATE OF MAN

AS

CONNECTED WITH THE WORLD, AND WITH DEITY,

In the

GOVERNMENT of the UNIVERSE.

****

☞ What *Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Cicero* of old, and other renowned characters of modern date have condescended to unfold only in part, is here freely investigated, and the contents of the volume offered may be said to embrace these interesting particulars, viz. Deity, the World, Man, Orders, simultaneous and successive evils, natural, moral, political and religious governments, free and despotic Laws and Religions, pure and spurious Revolutions, changes, causes and effects, as awfully manifested in the dynasty of the old world, and strikingly admonitory to the happy people of the new, who compose the large family of the great American Republic, and to whom this work is affectionately dedicated.

CONDITIONS.

1. *It shall be printed on the best paper, and with a good type, neatly bound and lettered, price* ONE DOLLAR.

2. *It shall be put to press with all convenient speed, and as soon as a prospect of remuneration can be ascertained from a generous public—The preface will give a review of the Author, and his motives for solicitation and encouragement; and though a small star in the republic of Letters, yet visible, and approximating to a more brilliant constellation, when the luminous sun of Truth and Light will arise in meridian lustre, and dispel the mist of error and the clouds of darkness.*

*** Signatures will be received at the office of the *National Intelligencer*, the book stores in Washington, George-town and Alexandria, where printed proposals will be duly deposited.

WASHINGTON TONTINE.

THE Subscriber, appointed by the Directors, agent for the sale of lots belonging to this institution has opened an office for that purpose in the third house from the west end of the Six Buildings, where he will attend every day from 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Lots are generally situate between George Town and the President's square, between that square and the Capitol, and about the Navy Yard, and amongst them there are some water lots, equal to any in the city. The terms of sale, cash, or short or long credit to suit purchasers; but in cases of credit, the punctual payment of annual interest, and of the principal at the period stipulated must be well secured. If this be done to satisfaction, the purchasers may almost name their own time of credit.

JOSEPH FORREST.

October 16—tD

Household Furniture.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday the 24th inst at the house occupied by Doctor May, on Capitol Hill; consisting of beds, mattrasses, bedsteads and curtains, tables, chairs, bureaus, looking glasses, &c &c.

The terms of sale will be cash for all sums under twenty dollars, and for all sums above that amount, negotiable notes with approved endorsers.

JOHN TRAVERS, Auct.

October 15, 1805.

By Prince George's County Court, September term, 1805.

WHEREAS the commissioners appointed on the petition of ALLEN BRIGHTWELL and JOHN BEAN, praying that a commission might issue to determine whether the real estate of RICHARD BRIGHTWELL, late of Prince George's county, deceased, would admit of division without injury or loss to the parties concerned, having made a return stating that on examination of the premises, a division would be prejudicial to the parties. And whereas, ALL the representatives of the said RICHARD BRIGHTWELL, having been summoned to appear in the county court aforesaid, to shew cause why the return aforesaid, should not be confirmed, excepting Rhody Cave, who, as it is represented, resides out of the state; to wit, in the Commonwealth of Virginia It is thereupon ordered by the Court, that the said Rhody Cave appear before the said county Court to be held at the town of Upper Marlborough, in the county aforesaid, on the first Monday of April next, to shew cause, if any he has, why the return aforesaid should not be confirmed. And that notice be given to the said Rhody Cave, by a publication of this order in the National Intelligencer, once in each week for four weeks successively before the fifteenth day of November next.

Test,

JOHN READ MAGRUDER, Jr. Ck.

Sept. 27—w4t.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

For Governor.

	M'Kean.	Snyder.
Philad. City,	2,055	1,413
County,	1,837	2,275
Delaware, maj.	627	
Bucks	2,461	1,981
Montgomery	2,362	1,950
Berks	3,336	1,810
Lancaster, maj.	1,692	
York, 5 out of 6 districts, maj.	1,619	
Dauphin,		1,140
Northampton, maj.	1,630	
Chester, maj.	576	
Adams	700	
Cumberland		500
Franklin		50
Luzerne	250	
	19,145	11,099

The House of Representatives is composed of 87 members. Of those ascertained to be elected, 46 are considered as opposed and 12 as friendly to a convention.

Boston, Oct. 10.

Capt. *Lathrop* arrived here yesterday in 38 days from Lisbon, informs, that the combined French and Spanish fleets arrived off Cadiz about the 29th of Aug. but did not enter that port. He was informed, however, at Lisbon, that the squadron were destined for the Mediterranean; and that an English fleet, having gained intelligence of this event, had 2 days after gone in search of them.

By the arrival on Tuesday last, of the brig Acorn, Capt. *Folgier*, Paris accounts to the 23d August have been received. It does not appear, however, from the scanty intelligence which they furnish, that any events of importance had recently transpired on the continent of Europe. They mention the return to Paris of the Emperor, from his tour of review and inspection on the coast; and state a report, that the camps were breaking up and the troops filing off towards Germany. On the general occurrences of the foreign or internal relations of France, they are as costive as a Dutch circular.

WHEREAS from a report made by the Treasurer it appears that there is upwards of three thousand seven hundred dollars due of taxes for the years 1802, 1803 and 1804, part of which is due by persons residing in the City who have personal property and the remainder by non-residents who have improvements in the City sufficient to discharge their tax if the same was sold, Therefore

RESOLVED *by the First and Second Chambers of the City Council of Washington*, That the Treasurer be and he hereby is directed to proceed and collect the tax by the 1st day of November next that is due the Corporation for the years 1802, 1803 and 1804 by distress and sale of the personal property of those by whom the tax is due, and where there is not personal property sufficient to discharge the same, with all charges due thereon, to advertise and sell the improved property agreeably to the directions of the fourth section of an act entitled "An act imposing certain taxes, and providing for their collection," or so much as is sufficient to discharge the tax due by each individual, and the charges attending the same.

JOHN DEMPSIE, *President of the First Chamber.*

GRIFFITH COOMBE, *President pro tem. of the Second Chamber.*

APPROVED, September 25, 1805.

ROBERT BRENT, MAYOR.

True Copy,

Test THOMAS HERTY, REGISTER.

WASHINGTON TONTINE.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Institution who have not fixed the lives on which they choose their stock to depend, will please to take notice, that it cannot be done after the 31st day of December ensuing; the constitution providing, that after that day, there can be no change of lives. Written directions on this subject sent to the subscriber in season, will be duly attended to.

BEN: STODDERT.

October 16 eotDec

NOTICE.

I CAUTION the public against trusting my wife BIDDY DENT or BIDDY JOURDAN, or buying any thing from her, as I am determined to prosecute any person who shall purchase any of my property from her. As I fear she is in the habit of stealing from the neighbors and others, I warn them and give them notice that I will not be answerable therefor.

CHARLES DENT.

October 16—3t

October 9, 1805.

THE MEDICAL LECTURES in the UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA will commence the second Monday in November.

2aw3w

NOTICE.

THE partnership of WILLIAM S. NICHOLS and Co was dissolved on the 21st August. All persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers.

WM. S. NICHOLS,

RICH. BECK.

The business in future will be carried on at the same stand, by

W. S. NICHOLLS.

October 16—3w

ELISHA RIGGS,

Has just received by the

late arrivals from Liverpool, via Baltimore, and the Wm. Murdock from London to this port, a part of His FALL GOODS which are now on sale, the remainder are now landing from on board the ship United States at Alexandria from Liverpool, which will be generally opened by the last of the week, they being bought of the manufacturers mostly for money, will be sold lower by the piece or package, than any not directly imported to this place, for cash, or in exchange for tobacco—also cash given for good tobacco

Wanted Immediately,

A young man that is a good accountant, and well acquainted with the Dry Good business—none need apply except they can bring the best recommendations.

George Town, Oct 16—3t

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE at WASHINGTON CITY on the 1st day of OCTOBER, 1805

A.

Thomas Arbuckle, Anthony Addison, Esq. Jeff Amors, John Armstrong.

B.

Philip Hines Baker, Matthew Bennett, Capt. Charles Bradford, Betsy Bower, (care of Mr. Moton) Robert Beverly, Esq. 4, Richard Butler, Thomas Boger, Robert Barber, Levy Belt, John N. Barron 3, Mrs. Bampfield 2, Frederick Betz, Miss Elizabeth Brown, William Burwell, Esq. 2, Henry Baggerly.

C.

Doctor John Cumming, Capt. Isaac Chauncy, William Conner 2, George Carleton, Mrs. Margaret Coone, Doctor Jonathan Cowdery, Elias B. Caldwell, Esq. 6, Nicholas Carson, Esq. William Cudin, Thomas S. Crawford, Master James Casey,

D.

James Douglass, Robert Davidson, Simon Dennison 2, William Donaldson, Mrs Eliza Dempsey 2, William Dyer 2, James R. Dermot 3, Patrick Duggin, (care of Charles Dent.)

E.

Miss Polly Elvin.

F.

John Frier, Thomas Freeman, Esq. William Fletcher, Miss Rosanna Fanagan, Thomas Fitzgerald.

G.

Joanna Galbaspy, John Gilmore, William Given, Hon. Cyrus Griffin, Esq. Sless H. Grenel, John Gardiner, Frederick Gucker, William Gardner junior, Thomas Gorruck, Lieut. Charles Gordon, John Gillaspey, Mrs. Polly Gates, George L. Gray and Daniel Garing, Revd. Matthew Greentree, James Gibson.

H.

Lieut. John M. Haswell, John H. Hepney, James Hallem, Midshipman Wm. E. Hill, Michael Haley, Seth Hunt, Esq. 5, Mrs. Hughes, (care of Mr. Bentley) 4, John Hall, Joseph Healey, (care of Patrick Healey) Thomas Holliday, Robert Henderson, Elisha Harrison, John Harvey, Lieut. J. Montresor Haswell, Walter Harris.

I.

Hon. William Johnson 7, Lieut. Jacob Jones, Mrs. Rebecca James, John Jones, Captain Aquila Johns.

K.

Daniel Kelly, Robert Kassuck.

L.

William Lambert, Samuel Lowe, Joshua Laws, Henry Lucas, Joshua Lane, Archibald Lee, John R. Leavcraft, James Linkin, Frederick Lang, Charles Lake, William Lenard, Esq. Milly Lomax, Alexander Lynn.

M.

Miss Sophia Michael, Joseph M'Donnal, Alexander M'Donald, Robert M'Intosh, James Read M'Dermot, Mr. May.

N.

Mrs. Lucy Nash, Lewis Nicholas, Paul Noon, Henry Newman, jun. Esq. Edward D. Nicholson, Midshipman, Elizabeth Nevit.

O.

Richard O'Brien, Esq.

P.

Richard Paul, John Pennenton, George Pollock, Oliver Pollock, Henry Preble, Esq. Commodore Edward Preble, Lieut. Francis Passon, Capt. Gad Peck, Don Henry Peyroux 3, John Frengle, Lieutenant Oliver H. Perry, Elijah Phelps, William Pittman, Thomas Peterkin, Lawson Pearson 2, Monsieur Godefroid Peintre, Mrs. Harriot Peden, R. Peacock, Esq. Charles Pinckney, Esq.

R.

William Rogers, Jacob Rump, jun. Esq. 2, William W. Rodman, Francis Richard, Lieut. Benjn. F. Read, Robert Richey 2, Doctor William Rogers, Mrs Elizabeth Runnells, Thomas Robertson, James Renshaw.

S.

Mrs. Sares, Mr. Edward Smothers, Thomas Sprigg, Esq. 2, Mr. James Smith, Mr. Robert Smith, Mr. Alexander Soper 2, Solomon Sibbitt, Reverend Robert Sparks, Livingston Shannon, Gilbert Stewart, Esq. James Stone 2, Charles Swann, Walter B. Smallwood,

T.

Robert Taylor, Doctor James M. Taylor, Miss Elizabeth Tucker, William Tunnicliff, George Thompson, Miss Tarlanson, John Thurman, Esq. Miss Sally Thompson, William Travis 2.

U.

Thomas W. Ustick 2.

W.

Lund Washington, Zephaniah Wade David Watson, Henry Wert, Doctor James Wallis, William Weaden, Mr. Williams, Mr. Wilson, Henry Weaver, Revd. M. L. Weems, David Wilkinson, Miss Ann Wodfield, Miss Elizabeth Wilkinson, Joseph Wilson, Isaac Wilson, Elizabeth Washington, John Wilson, James Woodroof, Joshua Watson.

V.

Samuel Vicary.

Y.

James Young, Henry Yonaway.