TO THE

*Editors of the National Intelligencer.*

*Baltimore, 22d Sept. 1809.*

GENTLEMEN,

In my letter of the 20th of May last addressed to you on the subject of some improvements (I will not call them discoveries, there being nothing new under the sun) it was stated I was then about taking out three patent rights, and that I would probably soon have it in my power to give you information of others that were only then contemplated. To fulfil that promise is now the object of this letter. The first is a machine for getting out small grain, of all kinds, without injuring the straw, while at the same time it is screened and completely prepared for market by one operation, in a way likely to be useful to the farmer, as it is expected to unite cheapness, expedition, economy and effect. It may also be applied as a mill for grinding apples, if the Cylenders are made of cast iron or very hard wood. The other is a new method of conducting distilling operations, by which it is proposed to perform the whole process in the still itself without the use of casks or mash tubs, substituting cast metal instead of copper stills; these stills are to be enamelled on their inside so as to prevent injurious contact between the spirit and the iron. Seven stills may be worked by one fire, and the whole started when at the highest point of their fermentation without danger of dispercing or wasting the pure alcole, the preservation of which is so essential to the perfection of distilling operations. If this theory be correct, and I trust it will be found so, the produce might be expected of the best quality and in the greatest possible quantity from a given measure of grain or sweet. Here are fine promises you will allow, it only remains to be seen whether they can be fulfilled by the test of useful experiment. In that case *only* do I desire or wish for public encouragement.

I am, sir,

Your obt. servant,

JOSEPH COPPINGER.

P. S. It is proposed where it is wished for to have double bottoms to these stills, the outer one so placed to be put on or taken off as wished for.

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*New-York, Sept. 20.*

Yesterday afternoon arrived at this port, the United States frigate President, Captain Bainbridge, and the United States' brig Hornet, Captain Hunt, both from Hampton Roads. The President anchored at the quarantine ground; and the Hornet came up and anchored off the Battery.

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LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*London, August 1.*—American papers have been received to the 25th of June. They contain a copy of a letter from Mr. Erskine to Mr. Smith, inclosing with other documents, our order of the 27th of April, for the blockade of certain of the Dutch and French ports.

The documents communicated in Mr. Erskine's letter were those sent out by the Pacific. They were a few days afterwards laid by the President before the Senate and the House of Representatives, in an extra session, held on the 20th of June. On that day a bill was introduced in which it was provided, that the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 17th and 18th sections of the Non-Intercourse act should continue in force until the end of the next session of Congress, with the reservation, that nothing therein contained should be construed into a prohibition of any trade or commercial transaction, in conformity with the provisions of the 11th section of the same act of Non-Intercourse. The bill was read a third time, and passed unanimously.

These proceedings were yesterday very much misrepresented, and a considerable sensation was for some time excited among many deeply interested in the American trade, who were induced to believe, that the Non-Intercourse act had been once more resorted to in all its original forms and consequences. The measure recently adopted is calculated for the simple and obvious purpose of enabling the President to enforce obedience to that act, should the exigency and pressure of affairs in his opinion render it necessary before the next meeting of Congress.

Letters were yesterday received from Rotterdam till the 13th inst. One of them mentions that gen. Armstrong, on the part of the Government of the U. S. had arranged with the minister at Paris a Commercial treaty, the conditions of which were all agreed and determined; and it remained only for the ratification of the ruler of France and the American President. The letter adds, that one of the duplicates had been forwarded to Napoleon for his approbation and signature.

*August. 5.*—The Phœnix packet boat is arrived at Harwich from Heligoland, after a passage of eight days. She was sent off express, with an Austrian Messenger, who was the bearer of important dispatches; some of the letters from Heligoland say, that the Archduke Charles has refused to ratify the Armistice, but in our opinion, the thing is highly improbable; on the other hand, the dispatches are said to relate to a general Congress for Peace at Vienna.

An Austrian messenger has arrived at Yarmouth with dispatches to Prince Stahremberg: The dispatches announce "that the emperor Francis is reduced to the deplorable necessity of accepting whatever peace Bonaparte may be disposed to grant him."

In the battle of the 7th with Bonaparte, the archduke Charles is said to have taken 10 pieces of cannon and 12 eagles. The emperor Francis addressed a note to the governor of Brunn wherein he informs him that the centre & right wing of the archduke Charles's army remained unconquered and maintained an unconquerable position at the foot of the Bisam mountains in Moravia. He also states that the Austria loss was less than at the battle of Aspern & the French greater. This is incredible, since the Austrians acknowlege themselves beaten.

The Austrians are said to have advanced again into Saxony and have driven the duke of Abrantes (Junot) from Bareuth, Count Giulay is stated to have retaken Gratz from the French,

The duke of Abrantes (Junot) is expected at Hamburg, which is to be his heads quarters.

"The great numbers of Austrians lately arrived at Tonningen, has occasioned a greate fall in all colonial produce in the Hamburg market, but they have risen since the armistice."

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The Arethusa frigate arrived from Corunna on Saturday, after the short voyage of four days. By this opportunity government received dispatches —and a Spanish officer of the rank of captain of infantry arrived with intelligence for his excellency admiral Apodaca. We are happy to announce that the information through this channel is very satisfactory. General Romana had entered the province of Leon, and had his head quarters at Astorgo, at the close of the last month. His force consisted of 24,000 men, completely armed and equipped, and he had recruits to augment it to 40,000, if the deficiency of muskets did not prevent the accession to his army. He had actively, but ineffectually pursued marshal Soult from Orense to Monforte, and from the Minho to Ponferrada, from whence the French took the direction to the shores of the Douro, and were supposed to be in the neighborhood of Zamora, with the design of proceeding to reinforce the garrison of Madrid. It was understood that the troops in the capital had been greatly reduced, in order to supply the ranks of the armies of Victor and Sebastiani. The acquisition by the arrival of Soult, which will not be very considerable, as the remains of his corps consisted only of about 5000 men, of which, however, a large proportion was cavalry.

Expeditions appear to be the order of the day. There is now one fitting out at Cork, but its extent is not known. Sixty transports, lately arrived from Lisbon, will be employed in it.

A report has prevailed for some days, that Bonaparte has returned to Paris. We believe, however, that it rests upon no actual authority, and is merely a speculation hazarded upon the rapidity with which, after the signing of the armistice of Znaim, he withdrew to Vienna, and the danger anticipated near home from our expedition.

A Gottenburg mail arrived last night, with letters and papers to the 21st July. They contain no news of any interest, and merely repeat the account of the capture, by our cruizers, of seven Russian gun boats, and twenty transports, laden with provisions for the Russian army acting against Sweden. It is said that Bonaparte has declared that he does not mean to interfere in the new government of Sweden; but wishes the people of that country, in forming one, to consult only their own happiness. The magnanimous Alexander, however, has interfered for him, and that will answer the purpose extremely well.

An article dated Stockholm, July 20, says—the Russian fleet are ready for sea, and outside the booms at Cronstadt. Sir James Saumarez is afraid they will haul into the harbor when he makes his appearance.

Dutch papers have been received of the 25th ult.—They contain but one article of intelligence. This, under the date of Paris, July 21, relates to the war in Spain. On the 3d ult. it is said, general Pinot attacked the town of St. Felin de Quixois, and took it, though the Spaniards defended themselves obstinately from the heights. On the following day the same general advanced against Palamos, which was taken, although defended by ten gun-boats and two brigs, which played upon the French: but these being forced off, the Spaniards were, for the most part, driven into the sea—few prisoners were made. In Palamos, the French found about 1000 muskets and six cannon. St. Felin and Palamos are two little harbors, and are represented as useful, being asylums for French vessels, and assisting in maintaining a communication with Barcelona along the coast.

Yesterday the Austrian messenger arrived with dispatches to Prince Stahremberg, who immediately after communicated their contents to Mr. Canning. We hear that they are dated on the 9th ult. and announce the necessity to which the Imperial army was reduced of sueing for a suspension of hostilities. It was last night confidently stated, that these dispatches represent the overture intended to be made to the enemy, as being merely for the establishment of a truce, and expressing "a hope that the successful co-operation of England in the war might enable the emperor Francis to renew hostilities.

The report of the armistice having been broken by the Austrians, and that the French were defeated on the 19th ult. with great loss, was revived yesterday on the arrival of the Heligoland mail; but we think it wholly undeserving of credit.

We daily see occasion to deplore the armistice. Two days after it was signed, and before it was announced to the different corps of the Austrian army, Dresden, Leipsic, and other parts of Saxony were re-occupied.

Yesterday government received dispatches from Sweden, announcing, we understand, the retreat of the Russians from the frontiers of Bothnia, for the purpose, as is supposed, of reinforcing their army in Gallicia and Turkey.

The Swedes are apprehensive of a rupture with England, and are evidently preparing for that event.

Yesterday we received, via Heligoland, letters from our squadron in the Baltic, under the orders of Sir James Saumarez, dated the 14th ult. The fleet was at that time off Nargon, an island opposite to Revel, and near the entrance of the gulph of Finland. Our people had frequent intercourse with the shore, and experienced much kindness from the inhabitants. A rumor was prevalent in the fleet, that the Russian squadron was preparing for sea, expecting to be joined by the Swedish navy.

Admiral Apodaca, we understand, received official intelligence yesterday of the junction of the British and Spanish armies. The dispatches communicating this pleasing information, were brought by an officer of Cuesta's army. Hopes were cherished that the combined army would be able to bring the French to an engagement before the latter could reach Madrid. The united force of Victor and Sebastiani would not, it was supposed, exceed 40,000 men.

*Cotton.*—From the apprehension of some interruption of our commerce with America, in consequence of our non-ratification of Mr. Erskine's treaty with that government, the sales of cotton have been this week unprecedently large, amounting to 14,000 bags, chiefly to the regular trade, but with some considerable speculation.

*Tobacco*—Eagerly sought after, and considerable sales made, but holders are become more tenacious.

AUGUST 4.

Reports of a flag of truce having arrived, and of Moniteurs having been received by government to the first, containing the preliminaries of peace between Austria and France, prevailed last night and this morning—they are unfounded—no flag has arrived and no Moniteurs to that date have been received by government. The arrival, however, of a flag of truce with some overture from Bonaparte, will not at all surprise us. The private letters from Holland state that the official account of the preliminaries having been signed between Austria & France has been received—the following has been given as the substance of them, with what truth we have not yet been able to ascertain—Bonaparte, during the progress of the war, declared that he would place the kingdom of Bavaria in such a situation as not to have any thing to fear in future from the power of the Court of Vienna. Upon that declaration he has acted. He is said to have wrested from Austria all her territories on the right bank of the Danube, and to have extended the Bavarian territories to Vienna on the east and following a line along the frontiers of Hungary to the Drau, to have ascended to the source of that river. A line is then described to Inspruck and Bregetz, and this new accession of territory is given to Bavaria. All the territory to the south of the Drau, including part of Carinthia, Carniola, Istria, Trieste, and Fiume is added to the kingdom of Italy. The Tyrol is ceded by Bavaria to France. Wirtemberg and Baden are to get some accession of territory in Franconia—Bohemia and Moravia are to be retained by the House of Austria, as well as Hungary—Russia is to obtain an increase of territory in Austrian Poland; Saxony is also to have an increase. This is reported to be the substance of the preliminaries. We do not believe that any copy of them has been received, and indeed the intelligence of their having been signed rests solely upon the authority of private letters from Holland. We should have expected that an event of such importance would have been announced to us by rejoicings upon the French coast, and by some bulletin conveyed to us in the usual way. But for our own parts, we are not very anxious for the arrival of the preliminaries. The whole business of humiliation and destruction was done by the armistice—the rest is mere matter of course—Znaim, Presburgh and Gratz would not have been given up—the Tyrol would not have been abandoned to the vengeance of the conqueror, had not Austria been prepared to make almost any sacrifices that were demanded of her.

Although no official accounts have yet been received from the expedition, there are other accounts brought by two or three vessels which have arrived from the Dutch coast. The latest intelligence, we believe, has been brought by a vessel which arrived at Dover yesterday. She states, that the part of the expedition destined against the Isle of Schowen, have proceeded into the Room Pot Channel, landed the troops on the Southern coast, and taken possession of Schowen with little opposition—that another division, under Sir Eyre Coote, had landed on the coast of Walcheren, on the sandy Downs to the Northward of Domburgh. Another detachment is reported to have debarked between Zoutland and the Nolle, while part of the Marquis of Huntley's division landed near the Nolle. Some opposition was made by the batteries at Dycks Hoeck and Souttand, and some batteries thrown up on the sand hills. But their firing had been silenced by the fire of our gun vessels, and our troops landed with their accustomed steadiness and bravery. Of the operations against Flushing or Cadsand, we have not received any accounts; but the fall of Walcheren, according to the vessels arrived at Dover, was hourly expected. Admiral Gardner was in the Durloo.

*Banks of the Elbe, July 21.*—Letters from Vienna, coming from very respectable sources, represent the loss of the French, in the battle of Wagram, as very considerable. Near thirty marshals and generals were wounded. On the 8th the inhabitants of Vienna received orders to prepare quarters for 32,000 wounded French men. On the same day the Duke of Istria, marshal Bessieres, arrived there badly wounded, besides generals Rapp, Frere, and several others; some say Bessieres is dead of his wounds, as well as Dussus.—It is asserted, that if the Italian army had not failed in its action with the Bavarians and under general Wrede, the Archduke Charles would have obtained a complete victory.

Fifteen hundred Poles from the Russian fortresses are said to be on their march to garrison Hamburg, from whence the French minister is gone to Travemunde.

*Vienna, July 15.*—Yesterday afternoon Prince John of Lichtenstein, who has been very graciously received in his audience by Napoleon arrived here, to negociate the peace with the French Minister of State Count Champagny.

The Emperor Francis, as is generally asserted here, is much in favor of peace, and charged the Archduke in writing to open negociations for it, even with considerable sacrifices, in order to put an end to the dreadful effusion of blood. Previously to the signing of the armistice, some chief points had been agreed upon, which are to form the basis of the peace about to be made. An immediate peace was expected, nay betts were made that the Emperor Napoleon will be at Paris by his birth day, the 15th of Aug.

Respecting the situation of the allies West and South of Madrid nothing further was known than what we before stated; one additional fact only we have learnt namely that in order to concert operations against the enemy, the two commanders, Sir Arthur Wellesley and Cuesta, had an interview, and had dined to together on the shores of the Tagus.

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ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

*Last night but four.*

For the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Wood

Tomorrow Evening, Sept. 26,

Will be presented an Historical play called

HENRY THE FOURTH,

*Or, The Humors of Sir John Falstaff;*

Together with a comedy called

THE SULTAN,

Or, A peep into the Seraglio.

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PURSUANT to a Resolution passed at a meeting held on the 22d instant, we have to request you to convene the citizens of Washington to take into consideration the expediency of forming a *Mutual Insurance Company* against loss from Fire.

JOSEPH HUDDLESTON,
RICHARD BINMORE,
CHARLES JONES.

ROBERT BRENT, Esq.
*Mayor of the city of Washington.*
23d September, 1809.

In consequence of the above communication, a meeting of the citizens of Washington is respectfully invited, at Lindsay's Hotel on Saturday next, the 30th inst. at 5 o'clock, P. M.

ROBERT BRENT, *Mayor.*
Sept. 24th, 1809.

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TO THE

*LOVERS OF HARMONY.*

CONCERT AND BALL.

MR. DE RONCERAY respectfully informs his friends and pupils, and the public in general, that he intends to give a

CONCERT

OF VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

*At Long's Hotel, on Wednesday evening September 27th, 1809.*

Mrs. SEYMOUR, Mrs. WILMOTT AND Mr. JEFFERSON having kindly consented to SING on that evening, and several Amateurs (in addition to the Theatre Band) as generously offering their services, aided by the City Band, enables him to present the inhabitants of Washington & Georgetown with an evening's entertainment worthy their patronage. End of the Concert—the BALL will commence with several new COTILLIONS played by the Band; wherein those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to pass an hour or two in the innocent and pleasing amusement of Dancing may be highly gratified.

PART I.

Overture (*Guenin*) Full Band.
Song "*Ile Heav'd a Sigh,*" Mrs. Wilmot.
Comic Song *Father & Mother and Suke,* [Mr. Jefferson.
Symphony (*Girowitz*) Full Band.
Fishing Mrs. Wilmot & Mrs. Seymour.
Comic Song *Tommy Clutterbuck and Polly* [*Higgenbotam,* Mr. Jefferson.
Rondo (*Mozart*) Full Band.

PART II.

Symphony (*Pleyel*) Full Band.
Song *The Hero that fights for Liberty,* composed by Mr. Pelissier, Mrs Seymour.
Trio for Two violins and a bass (*Pleyel*) [Messrs. Hupfield, De Ronceray and [an Amateur
Song *Nobody coming to marry me,* Mrs. Wil-[mot.
Symphony (*Haydn*) Full Band.
Comic Song, *How to nail 'em,* Mr. Jefferson.
Duet on 2 violins (*Pleyel*) Messrs. Hupfield [and De Ronceray.
Song *Lilies and Roses,* Mrs. Seymour.
Grand CONCERTO on the Violin, Mr. Hup-[field.

*To conclude with a Medley of*
SCOTCH & IRISH MUSIC
On the BAGPIPES, by a gentleman of Washington.

☞ Tickets to be had at Mr. *Weightman's* Book-store, and at the Hotel.

Admittance ONE DOLLAR, children half price.

⁂ The Concert will commence at half past seven o'clock.

September 25—3t

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JUST PUBLISHED.

*And for Sale at R. C. Weightman's Bookstore, Pennsylvania avenue.*

Mr. BARLOW's Letter to Bishop Gregoire, in reply to the Bishop's letter on the COLUMBIAD, price 12 1-2 cents.
Gertrude of Wyoming, by Thos. Campbell.
Miranda's Expedition.
Memoirs of Mrs. Clarke.
Several new Plays.

September 22—3t

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BRIDGE STOCK.

TO-MORROW at 1 o'clock, will be Sold, at the same place as is fixed for the Sale of Mr. ERSKINE's Furniture, *Fifty-five Shares of the POTOMAC BRIDGE STOCK.*

N. L. & H. M. QUEEN, Aucts.
September 25—

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PATENT RIGHTS OFFERED FOR SALE.

*The Subscriber offers the following Patent Rights for Sale.*

The first is a simple and easy method of Preserving Animal & Vegetable Substances *without the use of salt,* by which these substances will be rendered capable of bearing the transitions of every climate without danger of diminution or waste.

The second a *Shingle and Nail cutting machine,* that can also be applied to the making Laths, barrel and hogshead Staves.

The third is a *Plaining Mill,* operated by a four ox power, by which from 20 to 30 ten feet boards may be plained up in a few minutes.

The fourth is a simple machine for *Threshing Wheat and small Grain* without injuring the straw; it will not only completely disengage the grain from the ear, but screen and prepare it for market by one operation; with equal effect it may be applied to bruising apples for making cider.

The fifth patent is for a new method of *Distilling in Cast Iron,* instead of Copper Stills, by which the whole operation is performed in the still itself, with advantages to the increase of quantity and quality of the spirit, not now generally obtained in the common way. For further particulars apply personally or by letters (post paid) addressed to

JOSEPH COPPINGER, Baltimore.
September 22—3t

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NOTICE.

Whereas POLLY ROSS my wife, has without just or sufficient cause eloped from my bed & board, this is to forewarn all persons from dealing with or crediting my said wife on my account, as I am determined not to be liable for any of her contracts.

SAML. ROSS.
Sept. 25.—3t

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*State of Maryland—In Chancery, September 15th, 1809.*

ORDERED that the Sale of the real estate of the heirs of JOHN D. SCOTT, lying in Charles county, made and reported by F. S. Key as trustee, be ratified & confirmed unless cause be shewn to the contrary, on or before the 15th day of November next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the National Intelligencer once in each of 3 successive weeks before the 15th day of October next. The report states that the said estate was sold for 3,336 dollars.

True copy,

TEST, NICHL. BREWER, Reg. C. C.
July 25—3t