Summer, Autumn and Winter, personified in the endearing semblance of children, play round the feet of the statue, whose apparent magnitude seems augmented by the contrast.—The pedestal, in embellishments and size, is well adapted to the purposes of illustration and strength; to the four corners are attached bulls' heads in a very high relief, the cavity immediately beneath the upper moulding is adorned with herds of cattle in recumbent postures; on the curved sides are rural subjects in *basso relievo*, the first represents the preparation for the ploughmen's dinner; the husbandman's wife on her knees, attends the culinary department; a youth sounding a horn, two rustics, and a team of oxen at rest, finish the groupe. The second composition is made up of reapers and gleaners variously employd; the young woman in the centre is delineated with the comeliness and grace of a village favorite.—These enrichments, the four seasons, and the statue of the Duke, are all cast in bronze, and so very successfully, that, with the polish of high finishing, they preserve the spirit of an original model.

The massy material of the pedestal is Scotch granite and together with the superstructure measures from the level ground to the summit of the monument, twenty-seven feet. The principal figure is nine feet high.

Something Marvellous.

The shark said to be caught in Walney Channel, with a pair of buckskin breeches, a man's hand, and a diamond ring, in his belly, reminds us of an account of an enormous whale said to be stranded off Flamborough Head, in the year 1559, in a state of dreadful exhaustion, with a church steeple sticking out of his mouth. On cutting up the sacrilegious monster, which could not be performed so quickly as to prevent his convulsions from setting all the bells a ringing, the whole congregation were found in the body of the church, inclosed in the stomach of the Leviathan, in the very act of singing psalms, and the parson in the vestry, taking a glass of wine before sermon!!! We think, whatever may be the extent of the "historic doubts" of some men, they who think the Walney account credible, are bound to believe the Flamborough anecdote, which comes down to us covered with the venerable cloak of antiquity. *London Paper.*

From a London Paper.

Swift Travelling.—The following performance of swift travelling, appears to set every competition of modern Jehuism at defiance; it is copied verbatim from a scarce book, entitled "The Abridgement of the English Chronicle," by Edmond Howes, imprinted at London, 1618, (15th James 1st.)

"*Master Lepton's swift journey between London and York.*

"In this moneth, John Lepton, of Kepwick, in the county of Yorke, Esquire, a gentleman of an ancient family there, and of good reputation, his Majesties servant, and one of the groomes of his most honorable privy chamber, performed so memorable a journey as I may not omit to record the same to future ages, the *rather* for that I did heare sundry gentlemen who were good horsemen, and likewise many good physicians, affirm it was impossible to be done without danger of his life.

"He undertook to ride five several times betwixt London and Yorke*, in five days, to be taken in *one weeke*, between Monday morning and Saturday following; he began his journey upon Monday, being the 29th of May, betwixt two and three of the clock in the morning, went forth of S. Martin's neere Aldersgate, within the city of London, and came into Yorke the *same* day, betwixt the hours of five and six in the afternoone, where he rested that night: the next morning, being Tuesday, about three of the clocke, he took his journey for Yorke, and came to his lodgings in S. Martin's aforesaid betwixt the hours of six and seven in the afternoon, where he rested that night: the next morning, being Wednesday, betwixt two and three of the clocke, he took his journey for the city of London, and came into Yorke about seven of the clocke the same day, where he rested that night; the next morning, being Thursday, betwixt two and three of the clocke in the afternoon, he took his journey for Yorke, and came to London the same day, betwixt seven and eight of the clocke: the next day being Friday, betwixt two & three of the clocke, he took his journey towards Yorke & arrived the same day, betwixt the hours of 7 and 8 in afternoon, so as he finished his appointed journey *(to the admiration of all men) in five days according to his promise*: and upon Monday the 27th of this moneth he went from Yorke and came to the court of Greenwich upon Tuesday the 28th to his majesty in as fresh and cheerful a manner as when he began."

* *Yorke is 197 miles from London.*

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11.

On the impolicy of English and French restrictions on trade.—There can be no doubt but that both G. Britain and France have acted with the utmost impolicy in the restrictions imposed by them severally on commerce. A nation so ascendant as Britain in naval strength, in manufactures and commerce, would have best advanced her interests by removing every shackle to the freedom of trade. In this way the greatest demand would have been created for her goods and ships, which would, in all human probability, have been increased by the activity of our competition. Our habits as well as ambition made us so decidedly an agricultural nation, that it may be assumed as certain, that we should for a century at least have principally employed our resources in that occupation, but for the trammels unjustly imposed by foreign nations; in consequence of which we should have raised a larger surplus of raw materials and consumed a larger portion of British manufactures. Let us dwell for a few minutes on this topic, and estimate the probable gain of G. Britain by an adherence to such a policy. In the year 1790 there were imported into and consumed in the U. S. foreign commodities to the amount of sixteen millions of dollars. In the year 1800 the amount rose to thirty-four millions; since this period the increase has risen in an equal ratio. From these data it might, perhaps, be safe to conclude that the quantity of foreign goods consumed in the U. S. would double in every ten years, which would in twenty years produce a fourfold consumption. As, however, our consumption in a great measure depends on our ability, and as our ability has been very much increased by the peculiar state of Europe, which during the last sixteen years has considerably augmented the demand for our raw materials, we shall only assume the duplication of the consumption of foreign goods in twenty years. Of the aggregate of foreign goods consumed we know that more than a half come from England and her dependencies. We shall in our estimate take them at only one *half*. The following statement will present the prospective results for a century.

Consumption of British commodities in the U. States:

In 1800——17,000,000
1820——34,000,000
1840——68,000,000
1860——136,000,000
1880——272,000,000
1900——544,000,000

Minds unaccustomed to economical investigations will be startled at these results, and may perhaps laugh at them as visionary. But when, on a patient examination, they shall find that in the year 1900 our population will be equal to one hundred millions, that the land in cultivation will be at least four hundred millions, and the total consumption of the American people exceed 10,000,000,000 dolls. in value, and that, consequently the British commodities consumed here, large as they are represented, will not surpass a twentieth part of the aggregate consumption; all astonishment will cease.

Such, then, is the proud attitude in which the British government might have placed the British nation by adopting and adhering to a just and liberal policy as to us. Had she, by the fortune of war, have been deprived of all her colonies, and of the vast field which she might elsewhere have found for her enterprise, still, possessed of our good will and custom, she would have insured to herself the ingredients of a steady and rapid progress in wealth, numbers and power. By such a policy she would have become the permanent store-house of mankind; she would have conciliated the regard of a nation, which will indisputably a century hence be the most powerful on the face of the globe; and she would have been the constant pacificator of a troubled world. How different her carreer from that which she is now pursuing, and is too likely to pursue in future.

Now, she is not only a party to every war in Europe, but she is the author of many wars, which, but for her, would never occur. Now, the flagrant injustice with which she despotises on the ocean has enlisted almost the whole world against her, and furnished the powerful pretext, if not the actuating lever by which Napoleon subverts empires at pleasure. Now, in short, she is generally looked upon as inimical to the opulence and power of every maritime state, many of which will, doubtless, seize the first favorable moments for retaliation and vengeance.

On the contrary, had she pursued the plain, honest and enlightened policy we have pointed out, how different her present situation, and her future prospects! She would have been in the enjoyment of a profound peace, unmenaced by disturbance; and, instead of being the instigator, have been the beneficent mediator of the differences of surrounding and distant nations. Her justice on the ocean would have strengthened her power on that element, by uniting all the minor powers to her, and by totally depriving the emperor of the French of his only plausible argument for extending his conquests. Viewed as the enlightened friend of the just opulence and power of other states she would by her conduct most powerfully have inculcated the indisputable truth, that the permanent prosperity and true glory of one state, however ascendant in power, or rich in native resources, are only placed on a durable foundation, by respecting the rights and interests of others.

(To be Continued.)

Travellers will do well in the present depreciated state of Bank Notes in several parts of New England to be cautious in receiving them, as in some instances they may not be able to part with them, except to a great loss.

COMMUNICATION.

The recent changes of the popular sentiment, in Vermont and in Maryland, are evidences of the probity of the republican administration; and furnish proofs that honesty in politics is better calculated to insure the duration of power than intrigue and corruption.

1st. Those changes are evidences of probity; because, they are the unbiassed verdict of a respectable and enlightened portion of the people, (after hearing an ample discussion of political questions,) in favor of the present rulers, who are of the same complexion as when Mr. Jefferson was President.

2d. They are proofs that honesty is the best policy; because, after a period of more than eight years, though assailed in every possible shape both externally and internally, the administration is as strong as ever it was, and likely to be still stronger.

These reflections are consoling to good patriots; and exhilirating to every true son of the country.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Federal.		*Republican.*	
Thomas Baily	1185	J. Polk	319
L. Winder	1151	P. Dashiell	229
John Gale	1149	J. Wilkens	461
John Cottman	1183	L. Jones	85

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Republican.		*Federal.*	
J. Prideaux	1063	E. K. Wilson	1046
W. Quinton	1061	G. Hayward	1043
Z. Sturgiss	1033	T. N. Williams	1030
J. Williams	934	J. Holland	1010
		J. Bennet	39

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE NEW WORLD.

No. III.

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

We have seen that the illustrious discoverers of America were enterprizing natives of *distinguished Italy*—of Genoa, of Tuscany and of Venice.

The settlements on the northern section of this continent, which were within the limits of our present dominions, or may be considered as near enough to have influenced our character, were made under the auspices of various European powers, and were originally composed of their citizens and subjects. In the course of our growth through infancy and youth to our present manhood, migration to America has taken a much wider range. We have seen, we have felt the influence of the minds, the hearts, the manners, and the habits of man from every civilized society, and every church. Let us calmly revise the facts, which relate to our settlements, and to our constant accessions of people from abroad!

The establishment of stations for settlement and commerce was commenced by the French in the provinces of Canada and Acadia or Nova Scotia in 1605 and 1611. The discovery of Louisiana in 1541 was followed at later periods by considerable French migrations. These two colonial establishments of France became incorporated with the American states of our late empire by the treaty of Paris in 1763. Many of the Acadians were transferred by England into our provinces. At the peace of 1783, Canadians came into our country as permanent citizens, and Americans passed over to settle in the two Canadas. The French revocation of their edict of Nantes had scattered the followers of *Calvin*, under the name of Hugonots, over the face of our country. The names of Jay, Boudinot and Laurens, clearly descended from that stock, will be found on the short list of our Presidents of Congress in the first ten years of our revolutionary history. The names of Jay, Galliard, Bowdoin, De Lancey and others, are on the list of the governors in the times of the provinces and of the commonwealths. They appear often as members of our legislatures, and as ministers and officers of various religious societies and guardians of our seminaries of learning in many of the states. As the French have always rejected the preference of the eldest son in the disposition of intestate property, as these French sought this country *to preserve the rights of conscience*, as they introduced a number of valuable books, and their modes of business, education, and worship, it cannot be supposed that they have not contributed to form the actual character of the existing American people. In the rejection of all things, which interfere with the rights of conscience, in the rejection of the rights of primogeniture, and in the rejection of the commerce in the human species, the descendants of the French in united America have manifested the general characteristics of our free nation.

The Swedish and Danish blended settlements within our present dominions were early and considerable for that time. They purchased of the Indians all the country, on both sides of the Delaware, calling it *the New Swedeland Stream*, and made settlements on both shores of that river and of its extensive bay. They scattered themselves on the various streams which the Delaware receives. The states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, contain a number of Swedish churches, with ministers derived from that episcopacy, at this day. They are very similar to the other members of the Lutheran church in these states. The ground plat of the city and liberties of Philadelphia were compromised, in part, with the Swedish settlers by William Penn. The ancient town of New Castle on Delaware was founded by the Swedes more than fifty years before the grant of Pennsylvania, and was then called *Stockholm*. The *Christiana* creek, in the county of New Castle, was called after the queen of Sweden. The settlements of that nation on the waters of the Delaware, at the time that the Dutch acquired them, were greater than any other colony of the Swedish nation. Except indeed the purchased island of Saint Bartholomew, it is not remembered that they have had any other permanent colonial establishment. The civil law which prevailed in Sweden and the principles of which were highly influential in Denmark, did not favor the idea of any right from primogeniture, the prevailing spirit of the American law of descents. Having no sugar colonies at the time of their settlements adjacent to the Delaware, the Swedes and Danes had little information or practice in the slave trade, and have contributed probably to facilitate the early and known opposition to that trade, which arose in the middle states.

The enterprize, the wealth, the freedom, the sobriety and the religion of the Dutch render their early and prosperous settlements in this part of America, particularly worthy of consideration. Their forts and marts extended from the western bank of Connecticut river, and the city of Albany to Hoar kiln or Lewis town, near the southern cape of Delaware bay. They had acquired the town of New Castle or Stockholm, from the Swedes, and called it New Amsterdam. Their settlers had extended in New York, Connecticut, east New Jersey, west New Jersey, Delaware, the south western corner of Pennsylvania, and the eastern shore of Maryland, when their whole possessions in our middle states, called *the New Netherlands*, were conquered by Great Britain in 1764, and were divided under charters to the American provinces of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the lower territory of York and Penn, known at present as the Delaware state. The influence of the Dutch, after this conquest, continued to be such that there were seven governors of New York of that stock, and one of New Jersey. There are at this time not less than eighty Dutch Calvanistic churches in the United States. They are as zealous friends of religious liberty as the rest of the Americans. And the New York and New Jersey legislatures in which they are most numerous, corrected the English law of descents, as soon as the separation from Great Britain enabled them to give to the laws the proper spirit of our nation.

The German people, having little concern in navigation, there has not been, at any time, a commencement of a separate German colony within our present dominions. But great numbers of the natives of the protestant and catholic states of that immense confederated empire have migrated hither *in search of liberty of conscience*, and establishment in life. William Penn made an early visit to the continent of Europe, with a view to inform the German people of his new and liberal establishment. The agitations of Europe in consequence of the struggles of the followers of John Huss, Luther, Calvin, Menno and others of less note in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and of the counter exertions of the church of Rome and its powerful supporters, rendered even the wilds of America more lovely than the most cultivated scenes of persecuting Europe. In regard to the prospects of a comfortable establishment, fair accounts of this country seemed to render it *a second land of promise*. The vast number of German emigrants which have resorted to our shores in a term of more than one hundred and twenty years, has exhibited the persons, the language, the habits, the churches, and some of the spirit of the laws of that great and ancient empire. It is not ascertained whether the wise and excellent founder of Pennsylvania derived from his own wisdom and virtue his celebrated modification of the law of descents, or whether his respect for the law of Moses or his visit to Germany, where he found the great opposition between the English law and the Justinian system in that respect, occasioned him to adopt the idea. Certain it is that in this respect, as well as in their pursuit of religious liberty, the migrators from Germany must have attached themselves to these two objects, which are so conspicuous and influential in our national character. The Germans, like the Swedes, had no participation in sugar colonies, were consequently free from interest and practice in the slave trade, and were ready to co-operate in its decided arrestation. From this stock, we have had an illustrious President of our Philosophical Society, eminent professors in the medical department of one of our Universities, ministers of nearly two hundred churches of the Lutherans, Calvinists, Roman Catholics, Mennonists, Moravians, Tunkers, and some other religious societies. A governor and a vice-president of a state, many generals of the militia, speakers of the national and state legislatures, and other members have also been drawn from the natives of Germany or their numerous descendants. The theology, the language, the arts, the manufactures and the typography of the Germans are very conspicuous and widely extended in the United States of America.

COLUMBIANUS.

HELPLESS SWALLOW,

By ROSCOE.

Go place the Swallow on yon turfy bed,
Much will he struggle, but can never rise,
Go raise him even with the daisy's head,
And the poor twitt'rer like an arrow flies.

So oft, through life, the man of pow'r and worth,
Haply the cat'rer of an infant train,
Like BURNS, must struggle on the bare worn earth,
While all his efforts to arise are vain.

Yet should the hand of relative, or friend,
Just from the surface lift the suff'ring wight,
Soon would the wings of Industry extend,
Soon would he rise from anguish to delight.

Go then, ye affluent! go, your hands outstretch,
And from Despair's dark verge, oh! raise the woe-worn wretch.

AMOUNT of Inspections, in the city of Baltimore, during the last quarter, ending the 30th Sept. 1809.

78,162	barrels Wheat flour,
5,990	half do. do.
32	barrels Rye do.
1,050	do. Indian meal,
50	hhds. do.
1,033	barrels pork,
1	half do.
151	barrels beef,
243	half barrels do.
4,235	barrels herrings,
215	do. shad,
3	half barrels do.
249	barrels mackarel,
21	half barrels do.
1	barrel codfish,
468	kegs butter,
258	do. lard,
1,646	casks domestic liquors,
524	do. foreign do.
461	ullages,
225	casks oil,
3,314,171	feet plank and scantling,
1,469,366	shingles,
815,060	laths.

JOHN HARGROVE.

Died, in Richmond, on Friday week, WM CLAIBORNE, an old resident of that neighbourhood, and father of W. C. C. Claiborne, esq. governor of the territory of Orleans—and on Saturday, Major W. ARMISTEAD, an old and meritorious revolutionary officer.

COMMENCEMENT.

Princeton, Sept. 27, 1809.

This day has been holden the commencement of the College of New Jersey, for the conferring degrees in the arts.

The exercises of the day, after prayer by the president, were, first, a latin salutatory oration, by Mr. George W. Cook, of North Carolina.

To this succeeded an English