and burnings at the stake, and the tortures of the inquisition and excommunicating anathemas, disqualifications and confiscations, and all the horrible and impious devices of national churches. The united Americans look back with shame and contrition to the earlier days of several of their provinces, when fine, imprisonment, exile and death for religious opinions and practice, disgraced their laws and debased their hearts and understandings. They have torn away at least that enormous sin. The republic of oppressed churches from Europe equally protected but unestablished in America, the influence of a very early, but inconsistent law of Maryland, the pious institutions of Roger Williams in Rhode Island, the great wisdom and goodness of *William Penn*, and the peaceful firmness and preseverence of the religious Society of *the Friends* have worked for us under the favor of divine Providence, this precious and transcendant blessing.

It is unnecessary to dwell longer even upon this most important of all temporal subjects——this subject, which shall deeply concern us all in the world beyond the grave; for well it is known, that while the people of North America have gradually opened the sacred temple of conscience, all the other nations have caused it to be shut by the power of the sword till the king of Bavaria, in the current year, granted the choice of his own religion to each of his subjects.*

Our enquiry concerning the people of the United States of America results then in this, as to the first point, that they really display one marked characteristic, in the uniformity of their state and national legislations in favor of religious liberty, which the legislations of all the rest of the world in the last year as uniformly violated. This peculiar rejection of *the customary attempts of governments to enslave the human soul*, is itself alone the basis and the superstructure of an illustrious character.

COLUMBIANUS.

* The vast importance of this event will interest every American. This Prince is of the family of the late sovereign Dukes of Deux Ponte, several of whom served in the French allied army, in the war of our revolution. We reflect with comfort, that the Roman Catholic Cardinal Fesch is at the head of the Confederation of the Rhine, of which Bavaria is the first power & that the Cardinal is the uncle of the Emperor Napoleon who is Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine. Would to Heaven, that the king of Great Britain would extend the same goodness to the dissenters from the Church of England, throughout his dominions.

POLITICS OF MARYLAND.

FROM THE EVENING POST.

Statement of Majorities in the several counties of Maryland. (compiled from the best authorities.)

Western Shore.	Votes. Rep.	Votes. Fed.
Harford county—at the last election no opposition—the actual majority of republican votes is at least equal to	1600	
Baltimore county—at the last election no opposition—the majority, according to the vote last year, when the whole federal strength was out, was	1900	
Baltimore city—no opposition; last year the republican candidate for Congress had 3539 votes and the federal candidate 814; the majority is fairly put down at	2725	
Ann Arundel county—but a partial opposition the present year; in the last the majority was more than two for one, or	550	
Annapolis city—no opposition the present year; the republican majority last year, was	29	
Calvert county—in this county the parties are nearly balanced; as the federalists have a majority of the delegates, I allow them a majority of		10
Prince Georges county—has a federal majority of		30
Montgomery county—in the present year no opposition; at the last election the federalists had a majority of		600
Charles county—I have no correct data whereon to found the exact majority in Charles county; but I believe it may be estimated at		700
St. Mary's county—in this county there is a very respectable republican minority; the federal majority is about		600
Frederick county—this populous county at the last election gave about 5500 votes, and elected one republican and three federalists; the average federal majority is		37
Washington county—no federal opposition; the republican majority is	600	
Allegheny county—the returns of the last election give us four federalists, with an average majority of		87
Total majorities on the Western Shore	7404	2064
Deduct federal majorities,	2064	
Republican majority on the Western Shore	5340	

Eastern Shore.	Rep.	Fed.
Cecil county, always has a warm contest; the republican majority, by repeated trials, may be put down at about	50	
Kent county, also nearly balanced, but always republican, with a majority of about	60	
Queen Anne county—no federal opposition; the republican votes at the last Congressional election, were almost three for one, or a majority of about	650	
Talbot county, gives a republican majority of	180	
Caroline county, has a republican delegation, put in by a majority of more than	300	
Dorchester county, has returned four federalists; Messrs. Smoot and Bennett, republican candidates, were (averaging the two) about 200 votes behind; the federal majority therefore is		200
Somerset county—in this county the federalists have a majority of about		700
Worcester county, sends two republicans and two federalists; the whole number of votes averaging them, gives the republicans a majority of	1	
Total majorities on the Eastern Shore	1241	900
Deduct federal majorities	900	
Rep. majority on Eastern Shore	341	
Rep. majority on Western Shore	5340	
Total Rep. maj. in Maryland	5681	

The whole number of Votes generally given in the State, may be thus (roughly) estimated:

Harford	2200
Baltimore	4000
——— city	4400
Ann Arundle	1500
Annapolis city	250
Calvert	800
Prince Georges	1700
Montgomery	1500
Charles	1500
St. Mary's	1700
Frederick	5500
Washington	2700
Aleghany	900
Cecil	2100
Kent	1300
Queen Ann's	1400
Talbot	1400
Caroline	1350
Dorchester	1000
Somerset	1500
Worcester	2200
	40800

N. Orleans, Sept. 23.

Last night, at a quarter after eleven, a fire broke out in the hospital of this city. It caught in the kitchen, whence it soon communicated to the dispensatory, and thence spread to the whole of the building. The promptitude with which the citizens flew to the assistance of the sick, is above all praise; but the rapidity of the flames rendering it impossible to convey them all out of danger, two unfortunate persons became the victims of the destructive element, and another perished whilst conveying from the fire.

It is presumed that the sacred vessels have been saved, but they are not yet found. Some of the church ornaments have been rescued from the flames.

It is said that the fire proceeded from the negligence of a negro, who fell asleep, leaving a lighted candle which set fire to one of the kitchen walls.

The sick who were saved from the fire are now accommodated at the town-house, with every thing requisite in their situation.

Never did the flames rage with more violence; in less than a quarter of an hour, the kitchen, the dispensatory, and the whole hospital, were reduced to ashes; and had not the wind abated and changed, all the northern part of the city would have been in imminent danger.

New-York, Oct 14.

Latest from Spain The brig Rebecca from Cadiz, although she left that port on the 24th of August, four days later than the Spanish frigate, brings nothing new, printed or verbal. The captain had not heard of the battle which was said in the Salem papers to have been fought about the 10th of August, near Madrid, between the Anglo-Spanish army and the French, in which the former were said to be defeated with great slaughter. Letters of the 24th of August represent the affairs of the Patriots as in a favourable state and that the present form of Government was about to be changed to a Regency.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Copy of a letter from a respectable commercial house in Liverpool to another in New York, received by the Pacific.

"Liverpool, Sept. 2, 1809.—We annex the actual currency for your chief exports, assuring you that more encouraging quotations are, at present, merely nominal, and not at all to be justified by the tone of our market.

"Whilst we are fully convinced that, as far as it is practicable, the course of American policy will be unalterably pacific, we are not without our fears that the intercourse will again be suspended. The partial repeal of our orders in council, and the mild character of our constructive blockade, may, if skillfully and temperately urged, lead to a happy issue; but knowing that the sentiment of the British minister is lofty and unwise that America will—America *must* submit,' we apprehend that Mr. Jackson's instructions are not quite as conciliatory as the novelty and oppression of the case, as well as the vital interests at stake, so evidently and powerfully demanded.

"Our next advices, which may be expected to announce Mr. Jackson's arrival, are looked to with a degree of anxiety which we never before witnessed; and whilst any pause in the intercourse, however short its duration, would clearly and materially enhance the prices of produce, our present quotations certainly could not make a stand against the strong hope of an early adjustment of subsisting differences.

"Unfortunately for our country there is a warlike character in our councils, which is totally adverse to any permanent arrangement; and sooner or later this spirit, if not laid by the nation, will seek an opportunity of discharging itself upon America. Even where the interests of America are concurrent with the measures of Britain, the disposition is never allowed to grace the act; and the English minister, with a degree of asperity which is without precedent and without apology, shamelessly avows that the good which was done to America by his measures, was undesigned by his government! How can we ultimately look to peace from an administration where the desire of doing good, from a good motive, is renounced in the most daring and profligate manner?

"It is very clear that the government of America and England have not yet come together with that earnestness, or understood each other with that precision, which the magnitude of the object, the very nature of the discussion, and above all, the distant position of the two nations, so pre-eminently demanded.—We will further venture to assert, without any qualification or condition whatever, that Mr. Erskine is not the only member of the Diplomatic Tribe who has incurred the displeasure, or forfeited the confidence, of his government.

"Affixed to our quotations we have given some brief notices of the state and prospects of our market; but our trade is so completely suspended upon the issue of political discussion, that it is difficult, if not quite impossible, to form an opinion with any sort of accuracy. That Mr. Madison will act towards England as well as France, with temper, moderation and firmness, we have no doubt whatever; but the points in discussion of are the most delicate and vital nature. What can be the equivalent for the honor—for any portion of the honor, or just neutrality of a nation? Our conviction is, that if you do not contend, you will seek in vain for ample justice from France or England; and the question then will be, unable to obtain justice from either, will you, upon the cold doctrine of prudence or necessity, submit to a system of impartial rigor, insult and oppression from both? The position of America gives her strength, and though in distinct and different points, she, perhaps, is unequal to other nations, still she may be honest to herself. This, in our opinion, is the great question, even if the dispute should, for a time, be patched up, which must arrest the attention of the next Congress. The representatives of America we think will do their duty; but, after what is past, should they in a temporizing spirit, or with those compliances of which Europe furnishes an ample catalogue of examples, compromise the neutral rights, honors and advantages of their country, then we are convinced they will find at home a power more fatal to them than England and France, or even France and England united. We have been reluctantly led into these political speculations from a strong conviction of their importance, and from the unalterable belief that however our commerce may fluctuate under the vicissitudes of the negociation, it is the discussions in Congress which must give a firm and ultimate turn to our market: The balance of probabilities, in our opinion, decidedly inclines, to a very material, though perhaps not to an immediate advance, in the prices of all your export articles.

"Assuring you that we shall be infinitely more gratified in the failure, than the accomplishment of our anticipations, we remain with sincerity, your very obedient servants."

PRICES CURRENT.

Cotton, Georgia Upland, old, per lb. none
new and prime 1s 4d 1-2 a 1 5
S. Island, ordinary & stain, 1s 5d a 1 10
middling and fine, 2s a 2 2d
very fine, 2s 3d a 2 4
New Orleans, 1s 5 1-2d a 1 7
Tennessee, 1s 4 1 2d a 1 5
Tobacco, York & James River, 4 1 2d a 10
Rappahannock, 4d a 7
Georgia and Carolina, 3 1-2 a 5 1 2
stemmed, 9d a 11
Maryland, brown, 3 1-2d a 5
colourly, 6d a 7 1-2
kitefoot, 8d a 1s
Kentucky, 4d a 6 1-2
Staves, W. O. bbl. 16l. a 17l
hhd. 26l a 28 10s
pipe, 32l a 36
Red Oak, bbl. none
hhd. 10l a 11
Ashes, pot per 120 lbs. 56s. 6d a 57
pearl, 58s a 59
Rice, 28s a 32
Wheat, per 70 lb 14s 6d a 15
Flour, per bbl 52s a 54
Turpentine, per 112 lb 24s a 26 6d
Pitch, 16s a 17
Rosin, 15s a 16
Tar, per bbl 34s a 35
Timber, pine, per ft. 4s 1d a 4 3d
oak, red, 4s a 4 3d
white, 5s a 5 6d
beach and maple, 4s a 4 3d
Lathwood, 4 f. fath. 10l a 12l.

Of cotton we calculate that there are about 83,000 bags in this port. At a fraction below the market price, the speculators offer to take any quantity, even on board; the dealers continue to buy sparingly.

On the 31st of last month (August) we had 3615 hhds. Tobacco in store, and 1615 on board. At our present quotations, a disposition to speculate begins to shew itself, and prices are not expected to go down.

Staves have a free sale ex-ship.

Pot Ashes are rather dull, but for Pearls the demand is steady.

Our Corn market is brisk, and Flour, Rice and Wheat, likely to advance, under the awful prospect of a limited, a late, and an injured harvest.

Naval stores are all freely bought up on arrival, and our warlike relations with the north are likely to effect a further advance.

Timber continues to have a regular demand; our stock however having lately received a considerable accession, no immediate advance can well be calculated upon. A depression is not dreaded.

Importations into Liverpool from America, from the 1st of January last, to this day, the 2d of September, 1809, inclusive.

Cotton,	164,984	bags.
Rice,	16,122	tierces.
Ditto,	2,122	barrels.
Tobacco,	6,753	hhds.
Flour,	147 287	barrels.
Ditto,	5 978	half do.
Wheat,	186 887	bushels.
Ashes,	17,590	barrels.
Turpentine,	22,217	barrels.
Rosin,	1,276	do.
Pitch,	438	do.
Tar,	25,168	do.

Insurance in and out, 2 guineas per cent.

NOTICE.
THE SALE OF THE FARM
called
ST. OSYTH,
and the Personal Estate belonging to it, from the circumstance of the day on which it was to take place being a bad one, is POSTPONED till MONDAY *the 23d* inst. at Ten o'clock, if fair, otherwise the first good day afterwards.
October 16—123.

STOP THE RUNAWAY.
Ran away from the Subscriber, living in Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 14th inst. a negro man named
ISAAC DORSEY,
About 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a good deal talkative and fond of liquor. He had on and took with him an old kersey roundabout jacket, one sleeve of which is drab colour, one pale blue cotton do. with side pockets, and small pearl buttons, one new cross barred cotton ditto, a short blue horseman's coat turned up with buff, a pair of constitution cord pantaloons with small oval buttons on the side of the pockets, two old pair ditto, one linnen the other cotton, a striped swansdown waistcoat, two old hats, one white, the other black felt, with the crown sowed in, one pair of half worn shoes with nails in them, and a two bushel bag, in which he carried his cloathing. He also took with him a fiddle, on which he plays tolerably, but as he had no money, would probably dispose of it. He has a wife at Hagers-town, about which place he is probably lurking at present.—Whoever takes up said negro and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive ten dollars if taken in Montgomery county, 20 dollars if out of the county and in the state, or 40 dollars if out of the state, with reasonable charges if brought home.
JOHN WINEMILLER.
October 18—taw4w.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON Friday the 27th inst. at the dwelling house of *William Sanford* on M street, near the Navy Yard Gate, all his household and Kitchen furniture—consisting of well selected articles for a small genteel family, viz.
Mahogany Side Board,
A handsome Gabriolet Sopha,
Sett of Mahogany Dining Tables,
Pair of do. Card do.
An Elegant Eight D y Clock,
Mahogany Desk, Bureau & Wash Stands.
Excellent Feather Beds, Bedsteads, Carpets, and many other articles—among which are several handsome Paintings. The Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and to continue until the whole is disposed of.
Terms of Sale are cash, for all sums under 20 dollars, and for all sums over 20, notes at four months with approved endorsers, payable in either of the Banks in the District of Columbia.
N. L. & H. M. QUEEN, Auc.
18th October, 1809—3t

THREE WEEKS FROM THIS DAY,
THE
BALTIMORE COLLEGE LOTTERY
WILL COMMENCE DRAWING.
A chance for any of the following Prizes may be procured at the small sum of *Eleven Dollars*.
HIGH PRIZES.
Two of 20,000 *Dollars.*
Three of 10,000 *Dollars.*
Three of 5,000 *Dollars.*
Two of 2,500 *Dollars.*
Halves, Quarters and Eighths may be had of JOSEPH MILLIGAN, at the Union Circulating Library, Georgetown, where a regular Check of the Drawings is kept for the inspection of the public gratis.
Letters postpaid, containing bank notes, shall be particularly attended to prize tickets in former Lotteries taken in payment for tickets.
October 18—3t

DRUGS & MEDICINES.
A fresh supply just received from New York, at
H. CATLETT'S DRUG STORE, F Street.
Also, PAINTS, OILS, &c.
October 18—tf

FOR SALE,
By CHARLES J. CATLETT,
At his Warehouse in Alexandria.
75 Chests Imperial Hyson and Young Hyson Teas,
30,000 Pounds prime Green Coffee,
20 Pipes and Quarter casks Lisbon and Teneriffe Wine,
8 Hogsheads Muscavado Sugar,
2,000 Pounds Seine Twine,
50 Boxes Spanish Segars,
50 Do. Mould Candles,
8 Barrels Pimento.
October 18—tf

SALE AT AUCTION.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. consisting of Mahogany Tables, Windsor Chairs, Chests and Boxes, one large Looking-glass, a Feather Bed and Bedstead, an excellent Ten-plate Stove, a Spinning Wheel, Pictures in Frames, Pots and Frying Pan, a Turning Lathe and several articles in the Turning and Carpenter line, a variety of Coopers Ware, Coopers Tools, &c. Shoemakers Lasts, &c; a woman's Riding Saddle and many other articles too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold without reserve on SATURDAY the 21st inst. at TEN o'clock, A. M. at the house of MR. WM. BUNYIE, nearly opposite the Centre Market house, Pennsylvania avenue.
Terms of Sale CASH.
SAMUEL SPEAKE, Auct.
N. B. Should Saturday be a rainy day the sale will be postponed until Monday the 23d at 10 o'clock A. M.
October 18—2t

Washington County, ss.
I HEREBY certify that Ezekiah Wood of said county brought before me, as a tresspassing stray, a GREY MARE, about nine or ten years old, fifteen hands high, no perceptible marks except some small black spots, on various parts of her, no shoes on; appears to be a natural trotter.
Given under my hand this 13th day of October, 1809.
DANL. RAPINE, Justice of the Peace for the said county.
The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take away the said Mare.
EZEKIAH WOOD.
October 18—3t

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN-AWAY from the Subscriber on the 24th of September last, ESME RICHARDSON an apprentice to the Boot and Shoemaking business, 19 years of age, slender made, 5 feet high, black eyes, swarthy complexion and a forbidding countenance, much addicted to swearing and lying; had on when he went away, a black velvet round about jacket, two pair of pantaloons, one white cord, one ochre colored nankeen, and a good black hat—he took with him a compleat set of tools that did not belong to him; he has been seen in Baltimore, said he got leave to go to see his friends who live near Snowhill in Worcester county. Any person returning the said apprentice shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges or Five Dollars for any information so that I get him again.
JAMES PATTERSON.
N. B. All persons are forbid harboring, or employing him as they will be prosecuted as the law directs.
Washington, October 18—3t

Washington Navy Yard, 14th Oct. 1809.
I HEREBY notify all persons that have any demands against me, to call on board the United States brig Nautilus at the Navy Yard as I expect to sail in a short time.
PETER JOSEPH.
October 18—3t

A GREAT BARGAIN OFFERED
FOR fourteen thousand dollars. I will sell seven hundred acres of Rich Land lying in Calvert county, State of Maryland, beautifully situated on the banks of the river Patuxent and Saint Leonard's Creek, within one easy day's sail of the Baltimore market, and four miles from Saint Leonard's Town post-office.
This Land has on it a commodious two story brick mansion house, lately erected, of the very best materials, with a dry cellar under the whole house, eight good rooms and a large garret—also, kitchen, corn house, stables, two very large barns and many other out-houses all in good repair, and would divide very handsomely into two farms. The soil is equal to any in the state for the culture of Indian corn, tobacco, wheat and clover, and no farm on the river can boast of more constant running springs of water, or better grazing land—about four hundred acres are the most valuable kind of low grounds on the river, the remainder is wavy high land, very productive, on which stands a plentiful supply of fine red cedar for fencing, oak, hickory and pine for fire-wood.
The waters here abound in the best of oysters, fish, and wild-fowl—the neighborhood is healthy, genteel and agreeable—I will sell the growing crop on the land, furnish hands, &c. to finish the same—also, a good stock of black cattle, horses, sheep and hogs—and give a long credit on two thirds of the purchase money, the interest to be paid annually—the remaining third part thereof must be cash—possession may be had immediately.
HENRY GARDINER.
Leonard's, Calvert County, July 24—wb