perintendant of this department.—Since the period of our revolution it has been constantly advancing to perfection under the direction of a Pickering, Habersham and Granger.

The following table will give a tolerably correct idea of the improvements in this depart since 1793; and while it shews that much was done under other superintendants, it also proves that a great deal has been acomplished under the present post master general. It is not surprising that there should be some interruptions in transporting the mail which runs five millions of miles in the year. Nor is it matter of the least wonder, that, among two thousand post masters there should be some inattentive or disobliging. But, in a business so extensive, employing so many persons, and in which the least failure excites so much sensibility, it is rather singular that there is not a greater interruption and more cause for complaint. And surely it is neither generous nor just, as is too frequently the case, to ascribe every failure to the post master general. I scorn that narrowness of spirit that denies to merit its reward. The liberal mind will disdain to be influenced by the spirit of party, to withhold the meed of honest and well deserved praise from a public officer. In performing the duties of post master general, Mr. Granger has discovered those enlarged views, that liberality of sentiment, and that devotion to the public interest that will secure to him the approbation of every man whose good will is worth possessing.

X.

The several periods referred to.	Number of Post-Offices.	Length of Post-Roads. Miles.	Weekly transportation of the mail in stage carriages which accommodate travellers. Miles.	Weekly transportation of the mail in sulkies or on horseback. Miles.	Amount of weekly transportation of mails in the U. States. Miles.	Amount of yearly transportation of mails in the U. States. Miles.
March 3, 1793.	195	5644	8567	7662	16229	843908
March 3, 1797.	535	14220	14902	19708	34610	1799720
March 3, 1801.	957	21840	21490	34380	58870	3067640*
July 24, 1803.	1183	24458	30172	37228	67400	3504800
January, 1807.	1848	31611†	41528	45060	86528	4499456†
January, 1809.	2000	33065‡	48851	51562	95433	4962316‡

* Mr. Granger entered upon the duties of post master general in December, 1801.

† Since the 3d of March, 1801, the post roads have increased 44 3-4 per cent. The establishment of mail coaches has increased 69 1-2 per cent. (which are of incalculable utility to the citizens generally, independent of the great additional security to the mails.) The daily transportation by stage has increased 2427 miles, and the whole daily transportation has increased 3950 miles.

‡ Of which it is carried in stages 2,283,232—in sulkies and on horseback 2,632,264.

BALTIMORE, SEPTEMBER 7.

NO SUBMISSION.

It having been ascertained, that among the seamen on board the British government brig Netly, now lying in our river, there was a native of Maryland involuntarily detained, the people of Fell's pointed *prepared* themselves to release him. All things being in readiness, two gentlemen waited upon Lieut. Jackson last evening, and demanded the man. The Lieutenant made some hesitation as to complying with the requisition, but was given to understand that only one hour was allowed him to deliberate. The sailor was sent on shore within the limited time, and the brig has since moved further down the river. The released American reports he was originally impressed, and has been detained for 16 years in the British service, during which time he made seven attempts to escape, and was as often unsuccessful, and severely flogged, &c. He has for 12 years past been accounted as dead by his friends, who reside on the Eastern Shore. It is believed there are several other Americans on board the Netly, but their "protections" being destroyed and their persons unknown, the truth cannot be ascertained. The public irritation has been uncommonly great from a belief that lieut. Jackson is the man who barbarously and wantonly abused Captain Rider of this port, some time since—But Capt. R. being absent, and no positive proof of the fact being submitted, the people have very prudently and properly treated lieut. Jackson and his crew with their accustomed hospitality. Such is the current account of an affair which has afforded much conversation this morning.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

The extracts from Lisbon papers, published at Norfolk, are very unimportant.

It appears that the garrision of Ciudad Rodrigo, surrendered to the French, has been sent to Salamanca as prisoners of war.—Asturias, Biscay and Navarre are said to be in a complete state of insurrection. The French troops in Grenada and Cordova have formed a junction at Audujar. Gen. Loison's head quarters were at Gallegos.—Junot encamps at Zamora. Kellerman's army at Bonavente fronts Tralos Montes and Gallicia. Massena's army is between the Duero and Tagus—Regnier with his corps has gone to him, leaving all Estremadura to the Spaniards. The French in New Castile are said to be between 15 and 20,000.—Victor commands in Andalusia and observes Cadiz. Sebastiani occupies Grenada.—Mortier commands at Seville, and has posted a force in the mountains between Andalusia and Estremadura to keep both in awe. The French in Catalonia seem designed to attack Tortosa on the Ebro. The English gen. Hill's head quarters are at Castel Blanco. The Spaniards boast of a trifling affair at Santonia, where they made from 150, to 200 prisoners, and are striving to reduce that place to an island. A Cadiz account states that the French had abandoned Luenca and had gone towards Uches. The head-quarters of gen. Bassecourt were at Minglanilla. The troops under Don Ventura Ximenex and Don Camillo in an affair at the bridge of St. Martin's with the French, made from 150 to 200 prisoners. The French are said to be falling back in Murcia towards Baza, while their opponents are advancing.

The mails yesterday from the eastward present nothing very interesting—we are giving the gleaning of European news by the late arrivals. Lerida which had surrendered a short time since to the French, is said to contain 40,000 inhabitants. During the siege the assailants lost 200 killed and had 500 wounded; the beseiged about 1200.—There were fired on the place during the siege 6000 cannon balls and 3000 howitzer and mortar shells. John Gale Jones, since his liberation from Newgate, has been tried and convicted of a libel on lord Castlereagh. The French in the Roman states amount to 26,000—There are there said to be strong symptoms of disaffection among the inhabitants, and that the troops are no longer quartered on the people, but live in barracks and other public buildings to escape assassination, which had become very frequent. Le Brun has made his entrance into Amsterdam, to take upon him the temporary government of Holland for Bonaparte. French troops have also entered that city, and are said to experience frequent assassinations. It would seem that the Dutch can use a stiletto as well as Spaniards and Italians. Augereau (duke of Castiglione) obtained his recal from Spain, in consequence of a wound in his head which subjected him to fits of insanity. Lord Wellington's army, it is said, in the event of evacuating Portugal, will not return to England, but be landed in Spain.—Eighty persons lost their lives and 200 were dug out of the ruins badly wounded, in Newhausel, in Hungary, by the explosion of a powder magazine. An Algerine has arrived in England to procure the restoration of a Portuguese prize taken by the English from an Algerine cruizer and detained at Gibraltar.

A letter from an English officer in Portugal, dated at Alverche, July 4, says, that the French have an army before Badajoz, which is observed by Romana's, and gen. Hill's army, 5000 of which are English; that the French were also in force near Placentia; that Massena's force before Ciudad Rodrigo was considered the chief. The English army was in five divisions, with Portuguese regiments attached to each—The first was under gen. Spencer, at Celerico; the second under Hill, at Portalegro; the third under Cole, at Guarda and the neighbouring villages; the fourth under Picton, at Pichel; the fifth under Crawford has returned to Almeida, being on the retreat, in consequence of his perilous situation. The Janizaries, by their excesses, paralize the exertions of the Turkish government, and render essential service to Russia. The Persian ambassador lately in England, is on his return in the British ship Lion, of 64 guns. He goes by the way of Madeira, South America, Bombay to Muscat. £2,000,000 have been afforded by the lord lieutenant of Ireland, for the relief of the city of Dublin. A number of sequestered vessels at Trieste were sold in June last. Bonaparte is said to have issued a decree on the 18th of June last, suppressing eighteen of thirty-two bishoprics of Rome and Tressimene, in consequence of their bishops refusing to take the oath to the emperor.—A French privateer from Dantzic is said to have been taken by two English frigates disguised under American colors, off Bornholm, which the privateer mistook for American merchantmen that she had been requiring after. The privateer was said to have been taken by the English twice before. The captain and twenty men were said to be hung by order of court of a court-martial, and two boys put on shore with a reprimand never to be again engaged in privateering.

At Stockholm another revolution is apprehended. The trial of the persons suspected of having murdered the crown prince is said to have been ordered.—A physician is said to have been arrested, as the death of that prince was suspected to be the result of poison. Five attempts had been made to set Stockholm on fire. Discontents are said still to exist at Madrass among the E. I. company's officers—13 trials had taken place, but they had no effect in allaying the ferment.

The price of Tobacco in London, the 23d of July, is stated at from 3d to 10d nominal, no sales could be effected.

Latest from Cadiz and Gibraltar.

The brig Young Soldier, which arrived at this port yesterday, left Cadiz on the 30th of July, and Gibraltar on the 7th of August. It was reported at Cadiz that the British and Portuguese armies had formed a junction, and were on their march against the French.—The French were casting mortars of a large calibre at Seville for the siege of Cadiz. American produce at Gibraltar very dull. Admiral Pettmore had arrived there in the Temeraire of 98 guns, on his way to join Sir Charles Cotton, off Toulon. All was quiet in the city of Cadiz. [*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Not a day now passes over our heads that we are not almost stunned with the clamor that we are a degraded nation!—There are those who, if we appreciate their motives by their actions, think it criminal to defend the character and uphold the reputation of their country.—They vie with each other in terms of reproach and obloquy: the strife is not who shall do the highest honor to the nation, but who shall most liberally contribute to produce a conviction that it is degraded.

If we are indeed degraded, it must either be in our character relatively to the world; or it must be in the internal administration of our affairs.

Are we at this day to be told that our character, weighed in the balance with that of any other nation on earth, would kick the beam? Let us contrast it with that of either of the two great European nations, between whom and ourselves comparisons are most frequently drawn. In the result of the comparison Americans will find a motive for exultation rather than self-debasement.

France, ruled by a monstrous despotism, swallowing successively and rapidly in its vortex the nations of continental Europe; a stupendous Colossus, bestriding nearly one-fourth of the habitable world; with one hand beckoning neutral commerce into her ports and with the other plundering it without mercy for the support of imperial splendor, thus setting at defiance all the principles of right and justice heretofore professed to be regarded among nations; with a military force proportioned to the extent of her conquered domain, yet trembling at the influence of the press and shackling it and freedom in restrictive fetters—Does she afford the brilliant picture with which our mere humble destiny is invidiously contrasted?

England, also under a monarchy, weighed down by her foreign possessions—her extremities too weak for her emaciated trunk to support; her nobility and enormous hierarchy sporting in luxury and extravagance, whilst general bankruptcy stares them in the face; engaged in a warfare, with her deadly enemy, most humiliating, however it may be disguised—destined to see her every effort ingloriously relinquished or ending in defeat; burthened with a national debt of eight hundred millions; the complaints or murmurs of her distressed population checked only by legions of foreign mercenaries sufficiently numerous to keep a people in awe; and in this state of unnatural and artificial strength insulting and plundering whom she can, seeking no other justification than such as necessity, the tyrant's plea, affords—Is this the glorious state of national character or prosperity which our discontented politicians sigh for?

Is it in comparison with these nations that we are pronounced to be degraded? The glory of a nation consists in the virtue which characterises it, and ensures to it the good opinion of wise and discerning men. Unless it be acknowledged that justice and freedom are degraded by a comparison with violence and despotism, it must be acknowledged that the U. States stand in the foremost rank of nations. Is there a man of wisdom or discernment, *who looks fairly at the thing*, that will not acknowledge that we have reason to be grateful for the situation in which we find ourselves, when compared with any other nation in the world? It may be safely affirmed that there is not at this moment a nation in existence, with whom, taking every thing into view, any considerable portion of the people of this country would agree to exchange situations. We may covet the army of France or the navy of Britain—But do we want the one coupled with the monstrous military despotism which it supports; or the other with the immense public debt and official profligacy appended to it? That which contributes to the splendor of Europe would not contribute to our happiness; for felicity is not to be found in the possession of riches, armies or navies. The true object of government is attained, and our situation elevated in comparison with that of other nations, if nothing which they have and we want could contribute to our happiness.

On the other hand, America exhibits to the world the spectacle of a nation magnanimously acting according to the precepts of justice, uninfluenced by the contagion of example. Is it nothing to our credit that the United States alone are neutral amid the warning strife of all christendom; that she alone has had the firmness, as far as in her power, to keep aloof from a contest in which Europe has been shaken to its centre? If ever the principles of national justice are again regarded, maugre the gloomy predictions of the prophets of this day, the United States will be hailed with gratitude and respect as the Queen of Neutrals.

We are not then a degraded people. What though it were true, as we are told, that France frowns and Britain sneers at our neutrality. Of what value are the frowns of those who confessedly, on the plea of necessity, disregard every principle of honesty and justice? Their friendship or esteem, ruled as they are by principles the reverse of those which characterise a great or just people, can be of no value.

Instead, then, of launching forth into a sea of undefined theory in search of Utopian objects, let us learn to respect ourselves. We must do that before we can expect to secure the respect of others.

FRANKLIN.

Wilmington, Sept. 5, 1810.

PROSCRIPTION,

IN FORM OF PATRONAGE!

Mr. Wagner had absurdly asserted that the federalists were persecuted here, as the Catholics are prescribed under the British government; a writer in the "American," has made some handsome comments on the assertion and published a list of appointments in the different departments at Washington; from which we take the liberty of extracting the following list of the proscribed! *Whig.*

"*Department of State.*

Federalists—William Thornton, Daniel Brent, Richard Forrest, Stephen Pleasanton, clerks. In this department there are only *two* republicans.

Treasury Department.

Federalists—Joseph Nourse, register;—Richard Harrison, auditor; Mr. Jones chief clerk to Mr. Gallatin; D. Sheldon, to the same, N. Luffborough, chief clerk to Mr. Duvall, the comptroller; and a great majoirty of clerks in the Treasury Department, are federalists, who can be named if necessary.

War Department.

Federalists—Wm. Symonds, accountant and his clerks generally; Hezekiah Rogers, with a variety of others, constituting a majority in the Department; which will be demonstrated if you require it.

Navy Department.

Federalists—Thomas Turner, accountant and his clerks generally; Ch. W. Goldsborough, chief clerk, &c. &c. constituting a majority.

General Post Office.

Federalists—Mr. Bradley first assistant; David Shoemaker;—Dr. Bradley;—Mr. Coyle; and half a score, who for the present shall be nameless.

Now gentlemen, would you have imagined that, without a thorough knowledge of these facts, Jacob Wagner should have asserted in the face of the public, that the federalists were proscribed by the republican administration? Why, sirs, I declare to you upon my honor, and in the face of heaven, that if I wanted a minor office under the government at this moment, I would prefer going to Washington to solicit one as *a federalist*, rather than as a republican. In several visits which I have made to the seat of general government, I have seen enough to convince me *that the federalists stand the best chance.*"

(We altogether doubt the truth of this latter assertion.) *Ed. Pu. Adv.*

Extraordinary cure for a Consumption.

A young lady, in the last stage of consumption, was lately restored to health by the following extraordinary and accidental remedy:

She had been long attended by the faculty, but derived no benefit from their assistance, and considered herself verging to the end of existence, when she retired, during last summer to the vale of Taunton Dean, in Somersetshire, with an intention to wait, in solitude, the hour of approaching dissolution.—Whilst in that situation, it was her custom to rise as early as the malady would permit and contemplate the beauties of nature from her chamber window, from which she observed a dog belonging to the house, with scarcely any flesh on his bones, owing to disease, constantly go and lick the dew off a camomile bed in the garden; in doing which the animal was noticed to alter his appearance, to recover strength, and finally to look plump and well. The singularity of the circumstance impressed strongly on the lady's mind, and induced her to try what effect might be produced from following the example of the quadruped. She accordingly procured the dew from the same bed of camomile, drank a small quantity each morning, and after continuing to do so for some time, experienced a wonderful relief; her appetite became regular, she found a return of spirits, and in the end was completely cured.

From the Philadelphia Register.

BURR.

The following article is taken from the Gentleman's Magazine, printed in London, the oldest and most respectable periodical publication now existing. It is extracted from the number for February last.—After mentioning the source from whence the article is derived, we shall say nothing more as to its authenticity—Our readers will take it for what it is worth:

Colonel Burr's visit to Paris has its object to submit to the French executive a project for disuniting the American States, and for other measures of effectual hostility in the event of a rupture between the two countries.

Mr. Burr communicated his plans to our government, together with his view of the means necessary for their execution; at the same time announcing his determination of applying to France, in the event of his proposals here being rejected. Although the state of our relations with America, mortifying and precarious as they long have been, hardly entitled the United States to that delicate consideration on our part which has been observed towards them we think ministers honestly sustained the character of the empire in foregoing a probable advantage, rather than clandestinely cultivate a system of hostility, while they publicly profess their desire for peace. Bonaparte's policy is not hampered by like considerations of honour or consistency—If Burr's agency can conduce to the advancement of his views towards America, he will doubtless use it.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 25.

On Wednesday night se'night, about 200 American sailors assembled at the Queen's dock, and having armed themselves with staves, proceeded to the rendezvous houses in Cooper's row and Strand street, and broke the windows and furniture, and liberated some seamen. Mr. Miller, the Superintendant of the Police, hearing of the riot, went with three Constables to Strand Street, accompanied by a Piquet of the Hereford Militia, and succeeded in securing two of the ring-leaders, of the names of James Wheeler and Richard Hill, who had staves in their hands and were calling to the others to come on—They have been examined before P. W. Brancker, Esq. and committed to Lancaster for trial at next Assizes—On Monday evening, another attempt having been made by a body of American seamen; three were apprehended and committed to Lancaster.

The reinforcement going out to Lord Wellington, we understand, amount to 10,000 men it is thought that in the event of the British army being obliged to evacuate Portugal, it will not return to England, but be landed upon some other part of the Peninsula.

London papers to the 28th July, are received by late arrivals, and state that British Merchants, Manufacturers, Bankers and Traders, appear to be in the very jaws of bankruptcy. More extensive failures among the above class of people, were never known in that country, and have given an alarming shock to commercial confidence. Pecuniary embarrassments are extremely severe on that class of people, and the devastation is extending far and wide throughout the country. Seven country banks, in the west of England, have stopped payment, and many more will be swallowed up in the vortex. It is not uncommon for nine or ten failures to be announced in a day, which are followed in quick succession by others who are involved in the calamity.—The commercial embarrassments of Dublin and other parts of Ireland, appears not to be inferior to that in England. See the following paragraph from a London paper:—

Misery of the South of Ireland.—We state from authentic accounts, that very general distress prevails throughout the South of Ireland. That heretofore flourishing district has sunk, within the last twelve months in a melancholy condition. The mercantile failures which have occurred to an immense amount in Cork, Waterford, Limerick and the lesser towns, have nearly annihilated all trade and confidence: they have grown since last November, to nearly two millions in the value of losses. One very recent insolvency in Limerick alone, falls little, if at all, short of £150,000.