prevalence of religious bigotry are too obvious to need illustration. It has been a pest and a scourge wherever it has existed. It confines the mind in a narrow and sickly prison, and tortures it with a thousand imaginary horrors. It is a tyrant whose arbitrations require a prompt and unresisting obedience, without permitting the delay of a momentary thought, or the passage of a fugitive reflection. It says, I am holier than thou, and holds out the threatening language of death against those who blasphemously contradict it. It says, believe as I believe, or suffer woe in this world, and eternal horror beyond the grave. Its path is strewed with the blood and bones of martyrs. It is the implacable and irreconcileable foe of Science and Morality. It persecuted Galileo, it put Aristotle to flight, & murdered, in cold blood, the divine and unoffending Socrates. It kindled the voracious and unhallowed flames of Smithfield. It doubly armed the fierce and intractable Mahometan with the sabre in one hand and the Koran in the other; that if he should not convince with his gospel he might cleave down with his steel. To descend to more modern instances, it persecuted, drowned and hung the suspected wretches in Salem, for the fancied crime of witchcraft. It hung the quakers in Virginia, and would fain hang our President for expressing his indignation at this deed of tenfold darkness.

"Thus much for bigotry. It most certainly has some claim to our compassion, for it is the production of an erroneous head, rather than of a corrupt heart. It has always flourished the most vigorously in the darkest ages of the world, and has been gradually disappearing since the investion of printing, and the promulgation of letters.

"But bigotry would long since have voluntarily banished herself from our land, had it not found an artful, a formidable, and an assiduous auxiliary in hypocrisy. They are in fact mutually dependent on each other. Bigotry, which is a weakness, would melt away before the irresistible rays of that intelligence, which it is the art of hypocrisy to keep in perpetual eclipse; and hypocrisy, which is a vice, would universally be branded with the infamy it merits, did not the weakness of bigotry disable it from discriminating between the semblance of virtue and its reality. Since then hypocrisy is one of the most terrible adversaries of the human race, we, in common with the rest of our fellow beings, are interested in accelerating its extinction.

"Hypocrisy is the greatest enemy of the christain religion. This may account for the denunciation of 'Woe unto you scribes, pharisees, hypocirtes" which so often occurs in the new-testament. Christ has taught us the indicium, by which they are to be designated. He tells us to judge of the tree by the fruit, and not of the fruit by the tree. The sincerity of this lesson he evinced, by exhibiting in his life an exact conformity to his exalted precepts. Had he merely preached humility and forbearance of injuries, and yet at the same time displayed a proud and avengeful temper in his conversation with the world, we should have stigmatized him as an imposter, and ascribed his divine exertions to a motive that would have dishonored him. It is therefore the coincidence between the professions and the practice of Christ that induces us to listen to the former with veneration and delight.——Wherever we do not discover this coincidence, we ought to be on our guard, for depend upon it a hypocrite is not far off. And give me leave to say that one hypocrite will make more infidels, than a thousand such writers as David Hume and Thomas Paine. For when we behold religious professions associated to vicious practice, by an easy and obvious transition, we transfer our disgust at this practice to that religion from whence these professions are supposed to flow, and hastily imagine the whole to be counterfeit.

"Let us then, as the basis of our discrimination between a hypocrite and an honest man, adopt the idea recommended by Jesus Christ.——That I may give you an illustration of this idea, suffer me to wander along the precincts of the region of fancy. Suppose, then fellow-citizens, that ten years hence, you should elect for your Governor a man, whose practice should be at direct war with his professions. Suppose, he should manage the matter so well as to have the customary fast appointed to be held on the very week next preceding the then insuing gubernatorial election. Suppose, too, (for suppositions are harmless things) that this same governor, should stuff his proclamation with expressions of enthusiastic solicitude for the welfare of Religion. Suppose that the name of Christ should be emblazoned in capitals at every third line of his pious production. Suppose, too, at this very same time, this very same Governor should be eating the bread of a corrupt and treacherous speculation; that he should, parsimoniously spend, by farthings, the millions he had honestly won at the guilty and accursed game of the Funding System; that he should contemplate without remorse, the miserable condition of those numerous soldiers, their widows and their orphans, reduced by his opulence to beggary and wretchedness; would you long hesitate in deciding the real character of such a man? No, fellow-citizens, you would instantly class him under that abandoned and profligate hypocrisy, against which the wrath and curse of heaven has been denounced. That hypocrisy, which has been aptly compared to a whitened sepulchre, with a fair outside but with much corruption and pollution within; that hypocrisy, which strains at a gnat and swallows a camel; which leaps over mountains toils over mole hills—which idolizes the shadow while it persecutes the reality of virtue, "and seems a saint, when most it plays the devil."

"The last topic which I propose to discuss is that of political bigotry. The political bigot is so superstitiously attached to old systems, that he is cordially disgusted with every thing which comes under the name of improvement and reform. He, of course, can never become reconciled to the constitutions of America. He wants a king instead of a President, and a House of Lords instead of a Senate. He talks loudly and vehemently of the danger of faction, the ignorance and delusion of the people, the intrigues of elections, and the fatal charms that lurked under the captivating but mistaken words, *Liberty & Equality*. With Tracy he says the commonalty are too rich and too powerful, and with Morris that they are their own worst enemies. He raves against the insubordination resulting from the want of aristocratical distinctions. He has no peace, day nor night. By day he endeavors to inspire the people with a distrust of American liberty by comparing it with the liberty of Greece and of Rome. By night he beholds the envied but unpossessed paraphernalia of royalty, and diadems and stars, and ribbons glitter in his dreams and gild his slumbers. Strange infatuation!

* *In the Springfield paper, published on the Tuesday preceding the 4th of July, the parish committee of Springfield were called upon to shut the meeting house, to prevent its being broken up by a "Jacobinic rout!"*

From the London Courier *of Aug. 15.*

Whilst the conclusion of peace between *Russia* and France would induce us to believe that war would not again break out upon the continent, the aspect of affairs, and the measures lately adopted, would almost persuade us that the preservation of peace is impossible, and that the flames of war are on the point of bursting forth again with as much violence as ever. The peace of the continent is ensured, say the Paris papers, by the treaty with Russia. Yet, immediately after the conclusion of that treaty, Bonaparte orders *a fresh levy of fifty thousand conscripts!* The Paris papers which have arrived to the 7th, and Dutch to the 12th, have communicated to us this important intelligence. The Moniteur endeavors to remove all suspicions and apprehensions, which this warlike measure is calculated to excite. When the third coalition, it asserts, assumed an aspect, which rendered a large conscript levy necessary, to support the glory of the throne, and defend the interests of the country, the levy of 80,000 conscripts was ordered, but they were never called out. But now, of the 80,000 men of the conscription of 1806, who were not deemed necessary to be called out, even in time of war, and before the battle of Austerlitz had sealed the humiliation of the House of Austria—now, of those 80,000 men, 50,000 are to be called out directly!—But the Moniteur would have us believe, that at any rate that number, or nearly that number, would have been called out, *even if we had enjoyed profound peace*, to replace those who have been or may be discharged. Be it so; but why then was it necessary to state any other reason—though even then we should ask why it was deemed necessary to keep up the army to its full war amount, at a time when Bonaparte had held out the prospect of reducing his army to the peace establishment? The Moniteur however is not content with stating that these 50,000 will not do more than supply the places of those who have been or may be discharged—(we do not believe that one man has been discharged)—it says, and we beg our readers to attend to the expression: "If, *as every thing leads to hope*, the affairs of the continent are about to be settled, the 50,000 men will serve to replace the soldiers who shall receive their discharge and return to their families. If, on the contrary, which there is no reason to think, *the period of the repose of the continent is not yet arrived*, these 50,000 men, by completing the different corps on the war footing, will carry the French army to its highest degree of strength."

Is this the language of a government which has so confidently told us, that the tranquility of the continent was ensured, and that there was no power which dared to disturb it?——"Every thing leads to hope," and "there is no reason to think:"——Is this the confident tone which we should have expected Bonaparte to have assumed? Had he been so convinced that the peace of the continent was ensured, would he have expressed a doubt upon the subject?—Would he have confined himself to a HOPE that the affairs of the continent were about to be settled!—Would he have suffered the idea to be entertained a moment, that the "period of the repose of the continent is not yet arrived?" Observe too that in informing us that the levy would have been resorted to at all events, to fill up the vacancies produced by discharges, he uses the words "even if we had enjoyed profound peace." Why, as far as relates to the continent, the peace with Russia, we were told, had restored peace to the continent. It cannot be said that the war with England has rendered this fresh levy necessary.

But it may be asked from what quarter can hostility be expected to come? Russia has made peace and withdrawn—Austria has not yet sufficiently recovered her strength to undertake another contest;—and Prussia seems too much under the power and in the toils of France to go to war with her? But all these are arguments which would have rendered it wholly unnecessary for Bonaparte to have increased his military force, or to have entertained a doubt upon the subject of the continental peace. Does he think that his new German confederacy will not be quietly acquiesced in, however humble Austria or Prussia may be? Does he think this fresh display of force necessary to make them "drain his draughts of Rhenish down?" or, does he meditate new enterprizes? Is his ambition not yet satiated? Does he aim at something more than the German confederacy?—Are Prussia and Austria to be further curtailed of their power? Is Switzerland to be converted into a new kingdom for another of his his mushroom family? Does he extend his prospects and his presumption to the confines of Europe, and sitting himself down upon the throne of Constantine, does he wish to fix his menacing looks on Asia? Nothing is too wild, nothing too extravagant for a man whose ambition is remorseless—who combines in his character the extremes of democracy and despotism—whom we can compare to no man that ever lived—but whom Milton, by prophetic anticipation, seems to have pourtrayed in the description he gives of the king of terrors.

——The other shape,
If shape it might be called that shape had none,
Distinguishable in member, joint or limb;
Or substance might be called, that shadow seemed;
For each seemed either; black it stood as night,
Fierce as ten furies, terrible as hell,
And shook a dreadful dart. What seemed his head
The likeness of a kingly crown had on.

LONDON, August 15.

POLITICAL BALANCE OF EUROPE.

M. Gentz has lately published an able work upon the Political Balance of Europe, in which he enters into a view of the events that preceded and have followed the peace of Presburg. We recommend it to the attentive perusal of our readers. The following extract from it is by no means unseasonable at the present moment:—

"The duty of rousing the public spirit, is the common duty of us all; but here also the governments must lead the way. For if they do not set the example, we have no right to expect that, in an age like ours, so distinguished for general culture, for the developement of individual talent, for the refined enjoyment of life, for constantly increasing riches, for growing corruption, for the charm of so many private occupations which tempt to a renunciation of those of a more public nature, and which entice individuals to devote their cares exclusively to their own happiness, their own improvement, or pleasures, people shall again take a hearty and lively interest in the public welfare, depending as it does upon the existence and preservation of a great political union. But princes, and particularly those of high rank, are created and live expressly for the purpose of managing the high trust of the general interest. For this purpose, they must, before all things, be true to that which to them is dearest. Their most sacred duty is never to permit any diminution of their own rights, but to maintain in fact the degree of political weight, importance and influence, which has been consigned to them; and not to tolerate, under any pretence, the introduction of changes, the general system of the political relations and distributions of power in Europe, by which, sooner or later, they might be driven from their proper stations. But they are no less called upon and obliged to watch over, maintain and defend the independence, security and rights of their neighbours, their allies, and of every acknowledged and legally constituted power; even those of their rivals, and those of their occasional enemies. From the moment that they no longer feel themselves strong enough to prevent the weakest and most inconsiderable state from being injured with impunity, or robbed of its independence by the criminal and arbitrary acts of a stronger, their own thrones become unstable. We must hear of no insular systems, no indifference to a danger apparently foreign to their own immediate interests, no absolute neutrality, no unconditional seclusion from any important transaction! The fear of involving themselves in endless disputes and continual wars by this policy (the only true and worthy policy) is altogether imaginary, and is suggested by false philanthropy, or ignoble sloth and pusilanimity. The more industry and vigor is employed in checking the first acts of injustice and violence, the less frequent will be the cases in which it will be necessary to march forth to fight against them in the field; the more steadfastly they hold themselves in a state of preparation, the greater reluctance will be felt to challenge them to combat. In a word, the more perfect, harmonious, and stable the federal system of the European states, the greater the sensibility each individual discovers to every violation of common rights, the stronger the tie which binds each member to the collective body, the more rarely wars occur.

It is impossible that the history of our time should pass without producing some beneficial fruits for us and our posterity. Whether Bonaparte, in the recess of his haughty and gloomy mind, has really conceived the idea of a universal monarchy; under what form he has conceived it; what progress he has made in forming the project, and when and how he thinks of realizing it, all his futurity will disclose. But so much is clear and certain, that in the course of six frightful years he has been doing, without intermission, all that he must do on the very worst supposition, and that he has succeeded in things which seem very unequivocally to prognosticate the most pernicious and desperate issue. Were every thing here to close, were his career to be terminated, were our undertakings to be crowned with complete success, and his star to set for ever, it is possible that we could forget what sorrows, what bitterness, what disgrace, what troubles, what convulsions, what a grievous load of present evils, and what anguish for every coming day for throughout the greatest and best part of Europe, from a bare attempt and beginning to effect such a project? and shall we not therefore adopt every expedient which wisdom can devise to prevent the return of these hard trials.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 13.

We noticed a short time since an article in a federal print called the 'People's Friend,' stating that *New-Orleans* was in a state of distraction. A few days ago we gave publicity to a letter from Major Claiborne, the private Secretary of the Governor, declaring that at New-Orleans, they were perfectly tranquil. The Editor of this print, thus detected, ridicules the idea of their being perfectly tranquil at *New-Orleans*, while the Spanish troops were in the vicinity of *Nachitoches*—and yet he talks of the great distance of Natchitoches from New-Orleans, and of the intermediate country being almost all overflowed! We may expect to hear this Editor, on the occurrence of the next riot at Paris, ridiculing, as absurd, any allegation of the tranquil state of London!

MARYLAND ELECTION.

Representatives in Congress.

For Baltimore city and county—

N. R. Moore,	6,164, elected,
William Mac Creery,	3,559, elected,
Joshua Barney,	2,063
John Scott,	553

For Montgomery and part of Frederick county—

Philip B. Key, elected by a majority of 243 over P. Magruder.

Edward Lloyd is elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. H. Nicholson.

The upper or 5th district in Ann-Arundle county.

Congress.

Vanhorn,	283
Covington,	165

Representatives in Assembly.

For Baltimore city the votes were as follows:

Edward Aisquaith,	1430
Robert Stewart,	1170
Adam Fonerden,	945
Elias Glenn,	584
W. G. D. Worthington,	657
Theo. Bland,	639
Nicholas Norris,	535

For Baltimore county—

Stansbury,	1809
Lemmon,	1584
Harryman,	1638
Brown,	1644
Ogden,	1164
Little,	1800

For Ann Arundel County.

John S. Belt,	375
G. Wilkins,	323
T. B. Dorsey,	303
G. Stockett.	226

For Kent County.

Richard Frisby,
Benjamin Hanson,
Cornelius Comegys,
Gideon Pearce, jun.

For Somerset County.

Gen. Levin Winder,
Gen. John Gall,
Geo. W. Jackson, esq.
Dr. Robert Jenkins King.

For Harford County.

John Street,
John Forwood,
Dr. Davis,
John Bond.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

At a crisis, like the present, when several of the powers of Europe, blind to their own interests and regardless of the eternal principles of justice, menace us with violence, it might be expected that party opposition would relax its efforts to divide and weaken. Embarked in the same bottom, one common fate awaits us; and every honest citizen is equally interested in the preservation of national independence. History teaches us that the divisions fomented in republics have been their ruin. Shall we, enlightened as we profess to be, enlightened as we really are, be deaf to this solemn warning? Instead of opposing to foreign injustice and oppression an unbroken front, shall we suffer treason to be carried into the midst of our camp?

These are solemn enquiries. They ought to command the serious reflections of the sytematic opponents of the present administration. Will they undertake to say, however radically they may differ in their political theories from the individual whose galaxy of virtues and talents seems to have struck them blind, will they undertake to say that this is the time to foment internal divisions, to animate vindictive passions, to push personal feelings of animosity and envy, of disappointment and hatred, to direful extremes? Are these the patriots who love their country better than themselves; or are they the brawlers for popularity, still in pursuit of office and power, who, so that they can riot in wealth and are encompassed with the pageantry of office, care not whether their country smiles in peace, or is deluged with blood?

Federalists! I call upon you to reflect calmly, and for once to assert the prerogatives of an independent mind. I do not address myself to the violent partisans of your body, to the Ames, the Smiths, and the Griswolds, whose pursuit is office, and who so long as they are disappointed in this object, will continue to clamour. No. It is but too probably the destiny of such men to remain in eternal darkness. I address myself to those of your party, constituting, I would persuade myself, a large majority of your profession, whose intentions are pure, and who have no personal interests to promote at the sacrifice of the public good. I call upon you to reflect on the situation of your country, and the duties you owe it; and having so reflected, I call upon you to say whether it does not become you to abandon to their own infatuated policy those men who are incessantly occupied in blowing the trumpet of sedition; in dividing the people, in striving to disgrace the government, in countenancing, nay, in inviting the aggressions and insults of foreign powers?

With regard to our internal affairs misrepresentation and opposition, however reprehensible and even disgraceful they may be, are readily met and repelled, and cannot therefore be followed by any fatal effects. But with regard to our foreign relations, recollect how prone a government with which we have subsisting differences is to credit the tales of slander, and how difficult it is to dispel them by furnishing correct information. Look, at this moment, at the cabinet of Madrid. See it enveloped in darkness, guided by the distorted information and the infuriated prejudice of a man totally unworthy of the station he occupies; a man, who doubtless feeds the credulity of his masters with the detraction and falsehood with which the federal prints abound. There can be no doubt but that this man seizes every libel that meets his eye, and sends it to the Escurial, while he, as sedulously, intercepts every ray of light that by illuminating the mind of the Spanish cabinet would tend to restore the two nations to a state of friendship, and necessarily to plunge him in irretrievable disgrace. I call upon you to say whether the countenance and patronage of such slanders may not be the cause of war, and whether you, without meaning it, may not be the fatal instruments of one of the greatest scourges that can befal a nation.

In a following number this subject shall be treated more in detail.

TIMOLEON.

M. Leopold Von Buch, a member of the academy of Sciences of Berlin, and an intimate friend to the celebrated Humboldt, has undertaken a voyage at his own expence, to Iceland, where he intends to pass the winter, and to make physical and geological observations.

120 French troops were sent from Guadeloupe to the Carraccas to assist in opposing Miranda.

Mer. Adv.

The English government have granted licences to the merchants of London to trade direct with the emperor of Hayti.

Alexandria Oct. 7.

Arrived yesterday, brig Active captain Black, in 20 days from Point-Petre, (Guad.)

Extracts from a journal kept on board the brig Active.

August 28th.

A privateer brig, of 20 guns and 150 men, sailed for Laguira with 150 troops, under the command of the captain of the port, on purpose to co-operate with the Spaniards against Miranda.

Sept. 14th, sailed from Point-Petre; and on the 19th, in lat 21, 50 long. 64 30, fell in with the above-mentioned privateer, on a continuation of her cruise, (after having landed her troops at Laguira), who informed us that Miranda had met with a severe repulse from the Spaniards at Laguira, and compelled to retreat to his shipping for shelter; they also added, that no hopes are entertained of his (Miranda) ever succeeding in his operations, unless he had a force of from 40 to 50,000 men, the whole of the country being united against him.

Boston, October 4.

Captain Godfrey, who arrived yesterday (via quarantine) from the Bay of Honduras, which he left 26th August, informs, that the inhabitants expected an immediate attack from the Spaniards; having received information that