field, esq. was re-elected governor for the ensuing year, without opposition.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *NOVEMBER* 1.

A Lloyd's List of the 6th September, mentions that two American brigs from Baltimore, have arrived at Smyrna, and the Mary Wait, and North-America, Vickers, from Baltimore, at Varel.

COMMERCIAL.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Williams, dated London, August 23, to a gentleman in Newburyport.

"I am sorry to acquaint you that the captors have libelled the Huntress and cargo. I have given a claim for the whole, and the vessel and such parts of the cargo as were bought in the United States by the shippers, must be acquitted. What will be the fate of the goods (if any) imported from the enemy's colonies by the shippers, is not known. No case of that description having been yet decided.

The government has not yet given a final answer to Mr. Munroe's remonstrance against the late captures. The court of admiralty will sit in about four weeks."

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It is stated that the official returns of the election are received at Lancaster, and that governor M'Kean has a majority of 5189. In this official return we know that gov. M'Kean's majority in Bucks county is put down at 870. The return from that county includes 390 votes for *Samuel* Snyder. We believe the fact to be that those votes were actually given for *Simon* Snyder, but the clerk and judge by mistake marked them *Samuel;* of course, they will be lost, unless an appeal should be made to the legislature. In that case, a deduction of 390 votes will be made from the present majority, which will reduce it to 4799. We shall omit the further publication of the table until we receive the official returns from Lancaster.

[*United States Gazette.*]

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The Secreatary of state arrived in the city of Washington on Sunday last, from Philadelphia.

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It is reported in this city, that the Spanish minister, the Marquis d'Yrujo having determined to leave the United States, has demanded his passports from our government. The report adds, that the president observed in reply, that we had no such etipuette in this country, and that it was in the power of a foreign minister to quit the United States *when* and *how* he pleased. A report so important in itself, since it may be regarded as an ominous sign of an approaching rupture between the two countries, we shall take the *earliest* opportunity to *contradict* or *confirm*.

[*Richmond Enquirer.*]

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A file of New-Orleans papers, which we received by yesterday's western mail, breathes a strong spirit of defiance and war against the Spaniards. They contain a few facts of any great moment; and these appear rather in the form of floating rumors, than in the firm and authenticated language of truth.—The paper of September 14th observes, "we can sate from a source that may be relied on, that an army of 5000 men is on its march from Mexico to strengthen the Spanish frontier on Louisiana." The paper of the 18th observes, "we learn from good authority, that the Marquis de Casa Calvo has written a circular letter to all the Spanish officers now in this territory, requesting them to repair without delay to Pensacola, to join their respective regiments." That of the 21st in sketching out a concise plan of the measures to be taken on the commencement of hostilities, remarks, that "by drawing the troops from the various posts on the Missisippi, from the Walnut hills to Point Coupee, and calling into service the Orleans volunteers, we should have a force sufficient to strike a blow that the enemy would not recover from during the war. Baton Ruoge might be taken by the troops as they descend the Missisippi; when concentrating our forces at this place, we would pass into West-Florada, and occupy Mobile, Pensacola, and such other places as we might deem nesessary." That their exertions would have the desired effect, we cannot presume to doubt, when we recollect the general imbicility of Spanish policy and the remarkably defenceless condition of the Floridas. One of the Creek Chiefs, who was lately in this city, declared, that a very inconsiderable detachment of men might obtain possession of all the forts on the Mobile, and even of Pensacola itself.

[*Ibid.*]

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William & Mary College Lottery.—We understand at that the district court at Williamsburg, the court decided that the drawing should be considered valid—that the managers should pay the prize of 10,000 dollars that was drawn to the owner of the last drawn ticket against it, and that the other 10,000 dollar prize should belong to the owner of the last drawn ticket; from this opinion an appeal was taken, and the cause will be argued on the 7th of next month before the court of appeals.

[*Norf. Ledger.*]

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A political catechism which appeared first in the Albany Register, and has since been faithfully copied by the Citizen, abounds with many curious arguments against Banks and Turnpikes. The first subject has been worn to tatters, and the author appears to tower above his fellows only in the superior stupidity and obscurity of his remarks. It may be amusing however, to hear his arguments against turnpikes.

"In this country, where we are deficient in population and abounding in new lands, it operates very much against the agricultural interest, both in the settlement of new lands, and the cultivation of those already under improvement; every farmer who is in want of laborers must pay turnpike wages or let his lands lie untilled or but partially improved."

[*Albany Register.*]

It is the first time in my life that I ever heard that turnpikes operated against the settlement of new lands, and I believe it never would have occurred to any man of common understanding. Our second Solomon, therefore. has every credit of originality, and may set down his own opinion, as opposed to every writer who has treated on agricultural affairs.

It has generally been supposed, that in order to facilitate the settlement of a new country, it was necessary to have good and convenient roads: such as the traveller might pass without danger, and by means of which the products of the soil might be transported with ease. The earliest and greatest attention has therefore been paid by owners of large tracts of land, to have good roads speedily made as a strong inducement to purchasers. The conveyance of produce being facilitated by it, that produce must rise in value, in proportion to the ease and expedition with which it can be conveyed to a market.

With respect to the other argument of our author, "that turnpikes prevent the improvement of new lands by advancing the price of labor," I would only remark, that if this is really the case, it is at most but a temporary evil, and can only exist while those roads are forming; when finished labor will revert to its old channel and find its former level. The advantages resulting, will more than overbalance the temporary derangement.

The author lives in the midst of turnpikes, and must therefore be sensible of their great importance. The roads throughout the western district, which is at present the garden of the state, were formerly in the most ruinous and wretched condition. In the seasons of spring and autumn, it was impossible to convey the productions of the back counties to Albany, the great reservoir of the state; and if the winters proved mild, which has frequently been the case, the roads were impassable, and large quantities of grain remained upon the hands of the farmer. The scene is now changed; turnpikes are cut to different parts from the city of Albany; at all seasons of the year produce may be transported, and its value, with the value of the soil, is consequently increased.

It may be well here to ask, what are the intentions of our author, since his errors are so manifest? Are his remarks the effusions of an ignorant or vicious mind? I am inclined to think that they are the joint offspring of folly and knavery, for they bear evident marks of both. The head must be weak that could reason no sounder, and the heart must be bad that would ruin the property of others on such flimsy grounds. It is necessary, however, that the sober part of the community should be on their guard. A scheme is planned of a most mischievous nature, and which has in view the destruction of certain corporate institutions. New doctrines have been started, which tend utterly to destroy the security of certain personal property. We are told that banking institutions are to be completely under the control of the legislature; that charters are to be respected only as they answer the ends of party; and that the property of those individuals is to be considered most secure, who have enlisted themselves under the banners of a lawless faction.

It is the intention of certain prints to draw up rules and regulations for the approaching legislature, and prepare our representatives for the destructive work which is soon to be laid before them. As a prelude, the jacobinic papers throughout the state are employed in manufacturing what they style political catechisms, *sincere* addresses, and *plain* facts, in the formation of which, neither judgment, common sense nor truth are consulted. While declaiming against turnpikes, decrying a certain banking institution, preaching against the inundation of paper money, and endeavoring to inflame the passions of the multitude, they are not aware that their avaricious designs are perfectly scanned and estimated by the community. That in all this pretended honesty of principle, is discerned the selfish cunning that lies in imaginary concealment. That in this clamor about disinterestedness and public virtue, is seen the noise of the profligate partisan, anxious to advance those general manœuvres, in which his individual prosperity is emerged. That the legislature are to be employed in suppressing certain institutions, not for the general benefit, but that A. B. and C. may be thereby enabled to put a considerable sum of money in their pockets.

The next session promises to be tempestuous. The friends of order and the rights of individuals will have to bear with much noise & many bad passions, which will be actively employed in promoting acts of a most destructive nature. They must recollect that on their firmness and virtue the steady and uncorrupted rely. That their enemies are deadly in their opposition, bold and indefatigable in their efforts; that they have no respect for law, order or government; but only keep in view one single point, the advancement of their individual fortunes.

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From the Managers' Books.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LOTTERY.

Forty-fourth day's drawing.

1000 tickets were drawn this day, among which were the following prizes, viz.

Prize of 1000 *dollars:*
No. 4537*
Prize of 500 *dollars:*
No. 1568.
Prize of 200 *dollars:*
No. 282.
Prize of 100 *dollars:*
No. 8952.
4 prizes of 50 dollars
18 prizes of 10, and 295 of $6.

* First drawn blank after 10,000 tickets were out.

Total gain of the wheel $1149.

Adjourned till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

There remain to be drawn 200 tickets only to complete the drawing; the last drawn blank is entitled to $1500.

The drawing will finish on Friday afternoon.

☞ Cash or tickets in the precincts market house lottery, the drawing of which will commence after the above is finished, given for prizes. Apply to

SAMUEL VINCENT,
No. 44, *North Gay street, and*
SAMUEL COLE,
3, *Light-street, next door to the coffee-house.*

On Tuesday evening last, in the fifteenth year of her age, ELIZABETH BURKE yielded up her soul to the Great Giver of existence. During a severe indisposition, which was borne with Christian resignation, she always evinced a perfect submission to the Divine Will. She has left behind her an aged mother, numerous relatives and a respectable circle of acquaintances, to bewail her premature exit. After exhibiting lively proofs of patience and piety, her immortal part, fortified by the cheering consolations of religion, winged its course to the bosom of its God, in whose presence it will find ample remuneration for all those virtues, which so eminently adorned her life.

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Died, on Tuesday evening last, at Alexandria, of a consumption contracted in a French prison in the West-Indies, Captain Samuel Gilpin, son of colonel George Gilpin, of this town, in the 30th year of his age.

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From the BOSTON REPERTORY.

COMMUNICATION.

It appears probable that a new coalition is forming against France, and that Russia, Sweden and Austria, are in alliance with England. We are told that a great body of Russians is moving through Poland, and will be ready to reinforce the Austrians in season, to repel any attack which the French usurper, who is accustomed to strike before he threatens, may be expected to make upon the latter. The struggle for the recovery of Italy from the French is to be renewed, and instead of invading England, Bonaparte will have to contend once more for his crown. The neutrality, if not the cooperation, of Prussia and Denmark is foretold.

It is natural that the first indications of a powerful confederacy against France should be interpreted to promise every thing to the Englishmen, weary of the known weight and dejected by the prospect of the unknown length of the contest. Coalitions ever promise much in their inception—they usually disappoint all in their progress. A single power has generally proved an overmatch for their arms. The honey moon may *possibly* last till the allies have taken the field and fought the first battle. But the good or bad fortune of that battle is almost sure to dissolve the ties of their mutual confidence, if not the bands of that alliance. If defeated, they throw the blame on one another. If victorious, they are made envious and jealous by the allotment of the spoil.

No doubt Austria will be hearty in the cause, for she will fight for her life. But her very fears may be skilfully used by Bonaparte to detach her from the confederacy. He may offer her some Turkish provinces; he may yield other points of real magnitude, that will give her a temporary security or the shew of it, which she may deem preferable to a more hazardous obstinacy in the contest.

This, Austria may deem herself almost compelled to prefer, by an early discovery of the tardiness of the disposition of the Russian cabinet, and perhaps still more emphatically by the detection of its immeasurable ambition.

Russia has probably no fears of the French, and can have no hopes of aggrandizement by wresting any thing from them. Russia will enter the lists therefore with very different views and infinitely less ardor than Austria. She must engage in the war from calculation. It may offend her pride that the French Emperor plays the first part in Europe. She may dread a great loss of consideration and political influence unless she contends with him. But her means for a long war are not considerable. It may be said that England is rich and will supply the primary means. Large subsidies will no doubt invigorate and hasten the military operations of this power; it is nevertheless a great mistake to suppose that a prodigious expence will not be left, after all the English guineas are counted in St. Petersburg, to be defrayed by the Russian government. These are reasons therefore for a natural apprehension that the efforts of the Russians will be made upon a less scale, and with less energy, and continued for a much shorter time than any man will prescribe for effecting the only rational object of a continental war, viz. a reduction of the colossal power of France. All independent nations must quake within sight, and almost within touch of their fetters till this is done.

And to do it *surely*, more than one campaign is necessary. France will assuredly set her foot on the world's neck, if the force and the spirit do not exist somewhere to face her in arms with a steadiness equal to her own ambition. England alone has that force and spirit. A confederacy is a rope of sand, and will brake to pieces or at least manifest its total inefficiency in a year.—But as soon as the English nation can be made to view the contest in its true light, and what is ten times as much to the purpose, to *feel* it as they see it, they will boldly rely on themselves and cautiously ask or take assistance from their allies. For these allies, the Russians especially, may claim the partition of Turkey in recompence of a longer perseverance. A dismembering ambition would quench all hope of tranquility in Europe. It would also inevitable dissolve any coalition that could be formed.—Neither Austria nor England would assent, much less assist, to confer universal empire on Russia.

France has had time to consolidate her new empire. All that policy and violence can do has been done, and all that arms can do will be done to maintain her acquisitions. To maintain them is probably as much a national cause with the French, as it was with the Romans to keep Hannibal out of Rome, after the battle of Cannæ.—French vanity will not therefore be subdued, it will be irritated and roused by national losses, and by the disgrace of their arms. Bonaparte's own vanity, and that of his nation, would probably require that England should be invaded, if the repining of the expected coalition should not furnish perhaps the accasion, and certainly the excuse for the abandonment of that extravagant project. In this view of the matter, the coalition will prevent more good than we can imagine it will ever achieve. For of all the possibilities of a speedy remedy of the present enormous evils of Europe by the reduction of the preponderant power of France, the only that holds out any rational promise is that of the invasion. Two hundred thousond men landed in England, and the winners of the first 3 or 4 battles, would certainly fall at last, and involve the imperial usurper in their fall. His boasted glory would even sink faster than his power. The enslaved nations would then make haste to break their chains.

But supposing no invasion, which in the event of a new coalition, is no longer to be supposed, it then becomes impossible even to conceive of any remedy but a late and exceedingly gradual one.

To *fight down* gigantic France to her former size, so that other nations may again breathe in safety and independence, can scarcely take less than half a century of prosperous warfare. These mushroom produts of accident, money or intrigue; these brittle ephemeral coalitions are quite inadequate to the end. While they last they will cherish false hopes, and when they fail, they will engender groundless fears, and for the next seven years may prevent the discovery, and delay the resort to the only effectual resources of safety. For England alone, we repeat it, is pledged, is pinned and nailed down to the combat. To sit and take blows is hard, but she still has the privilege, the precious, glorious privilege the Dutch, Swiss and Italians have lost, *of returning them.*—Every war brings its burdens and losses, but this war brings its terrors too, for it hazards and will decide upon her life and honor. The dicision cannot be evaded, the contest cannot even be intermitted without her ruin. By eighteen months of treacherous peace she suffered a greater reduction of comparative strength than by eight years of war. Her warlike efforts for this whole century would not impoverish her.—A delusive calm, called peace, for three years would put an end to her efforts forever.—She has men, she has courage, she has all the means of self-defence—She wants only that overpowering impression on her people that time will make, though it is not yet made, to have the command of those means. She must rouse as Carthage did in the third Punic war, but not so late. Her Foxes and her Burdits will be silent when the very rabble are convinced that England cannot exist at all, unless the power of France be reduced—that as long as she contends for the reduction of that power, she enjoys both existence and glory. She is therefore to choose war, not as a state preferable to peace, but preferable to the ignominy of wearing French chains. When these ideas, unfortunately so well vouched by her situation, are admitted by all men in the nation, and the time is coming when they will be irresistible, every thing in England will become a weapon of war, and every man a soldier or sailor to wield it.—The minister will have reason to rely on the abundance of resources, and what is more to the purpose of the war, on the perseverance and patience of the public. English spirit thus roused might laugh at mercenary coalitions and French menaces.—France can have no commerce, and a nation of soldiers must thrive by spoil and not by manufactures. If to get fresh spoil, they enlarge the circle of their depredations, they rouse new enemies and create more zealous coalitions than English guineas can buy.

These opinions will no doubt seem extravagant to many persons. But the evil of French domination is now of many years standing. It is not very rational to suppose that a battle or a campaign is to cure it.—There are many evils which attend human life through the entire course of it. Perhaps it is made in wisdom and in mercy too, by the great Ruler of the Universe, the condition of an Englishman's life, that he shall spend the whole of it in fighting the French. And if his sons and his grandsons should think liberty and independence intolerable on these terms, let them lie down in the dust, in the peace of slavery, and try to forget their honors and their ancestors.

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☞ *The Letter-bag of the schr. Alliance, for Madeira, will be taken from the Coffee-house, at 7 o'clock, on Sunday morning.*

November 1.

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DEPTFORD FIRE COMPANY.

The Members of the Deptford Fire Company, and those citizens who may wish to become members, are requested to attend a special meeting of said company, on Monday, the 4th instant, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at Mr. Edward Davis's tavern.

JOSHUA INLOES, Secretary.

November 1.

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Post-Office Baltimore,

October 29.

☞ *Letters for the British Packet, Prince Ernest, for Falmouth direct, will be received at this office until* 12 *o'clock, noon, on Monday the 4th November next.*

CHARLES BURRALL.

P. S. The inland postage must be paid on all letters for the Packet.

☞ *The members of the Female Association are earnestly requested to attend their stated monthly meeting on Monday next, as business of consequence will be laid before them.*

October 31.

Bank of Baltimore,

November 1, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders, that an election for fifteen Directors will be held at Bryden's inn, on Monday, the 2d day of December next, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

d1m JAMES COX, Cashier.

N. B. Not more than two-thirds of the present board are eligible for the next year.

To Rent,

In St. Paul's-lane,

A Three-Story brick HOUSE. For terms enquire of the printers.

Nov. 1. eo4t||

Charles & Francis Young

HAVE FOR SALE,

A quantity of British IRON, consisting of
492 Square Bars 5-8 to 2 inches
1634 Bars, round Bolts 3-8 to 1-8 do.
67 Bundles do. 3-4 to 1-8 do.
569 Sheets, assorted sizes
40 Bundles Nail Rods
120 Casement Iron or Tobing, assorted, 3-4 to 1-4 inch

The whole, entitled to drawback, will be sold on moderate terms for approved paper.

November 1. d10t

No. 1568,

LOST OR MISLAID.

Lottery Ticket No. 1568, in the Presbyterian Church Lottery, drawn a prize of $500, has been lost or mislaid. Payment of the same having been stopped, it can be of no use to any person but the owner, by whom it is believed to be endorsed. The public are therefore cautioned against receiving the same.

Nov. 1. d4t

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of William Collins, late of the city of Baltimore, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, legally authenticated, to either of the subscribers, within six months from this date; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

FRANCIS BEESTON, } Ex's.
COLUMBUS J. BYRNE, }

Nov. 1. eo3t-1aw3t

I have received

Per the Henrietta and Hamilton, from Bremen,

39 boxes and 9 bales GERMAN LINEN, containing

Platillas	Checks No. 2
Bretagnes	Checks and Stripes
Creas a la morlaix	Flaxen Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs
Dowlas	
Estopillas	Hessians
Cholets	White & brown Rolls.
Listados	

On hand,

Best Hempen Ticklenburgs and Osnaburgs, which I offer for sale on the usual terms. I expect daily a further supply per the Æolus, captain Hendrickson.

C. S. KONIG,
Light-street, opposite Bank-street.

November 1. d4t-eo6t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Benjamin Baker, late of the city of Baltimore, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those who have claims against the said estate, are desired to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of April next; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

SARAH BAKER, Executrix.

November 1. 1aw3t‡

To-Morrow

WILL BE PUBLISHED,

By Samuel Butler, Warner & Hanna, and G. Dobbin & Murphy, (4, Baltimore-street, near the bridge) and may be had at their respective bookstores,

That highly admired New Comedy, entitled

The "School of Reform;"

Or, HOW TO RULE A HUSBAND.

In five acts.

By Thomas Morton, esquire.

Price 31 1-4 cents.

☞ We understand the above Play is designed as the principal entertainment of this evening at the theatre.

November 1. d3t

Dickinson College, Carlisle.

THE new and grand edifice, for the reception of students, will be opened after the vacation, which ends on the 1st of November. Two handsome rooms are appropriated, one for the *Library*, the other for the philosophical room.

The Trustees will receive with thankfulness donations of books, and such articles or machines as belong to a philosophical apparatus. The Donors will be enrolled among the benefactors of the College.

The Library contains a great variety of books in the Latin, Greek, German, Low Dutch, French, and Italian languages. An addition to the stock of English books is wanting; but books in any language will be acceptable.—The deficiency of apparatus in pneumatics, optics, mechanics, hydraulics, and chemistry, is considerable.

The friends of science in America, and elsewhere, will do themselves honor, by befriending this institution. Mr. Thomas Dobson, bookseller, at the stone house, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, will receive any gifts for the college, and give receipts for the use of the college.

ROBERT DAVIDSON,
By request of the the Trustees of D. College.

Printers to the southward, friends of science, are requested to give the above publication a place in their papers.

Nov. 1. 2aw4t

To be Rented,

A convenient two-story Brick HOUSE, at the corner of Eutaw and Fayette-streets, opposite Mr. Christopher Johnson's. It has a large yard, and a pump of good water near at hand; and it is also convenient to the new market. For particulars enquire of Messrs. HENRY STOUFFER & SON, on the premises.

October 10. d

Thomas Hawthorn

Has just received from Dublin, per the ship Liverpool, via Philadelphia,

A Neat assortment of Fine IRISH LINENS and LAWNS, which he offers for sale on his usual terms.

On hand,

A few bales low-priced Blue and Mixt PLAINS. Oct. 26. d6t