Below last night, a ship and a schooner.

Cleared, ship Telegraph, Henry, Liverpool; schrs. Linnett, Patterson, Shelburne; Roebuck, Westcott, Newfoundland; Sarah, Spooner, Plymouth; Rising States, Newcomb, Norfolk; Sea-flower, Smith, Kennebunk; Nancy, Rascoe, Plymouth, N. C.; Enterprize, Crowell, Baltimore; sloops Company, Ashley, Amboy; Friendship, Wheeler, Washington, N. C.; Hunter, Power, Hudson; Polly, Justin, Providence; Semiramis, Slocum, Charleston; Fame, Waldin, Newport.

A brig from Guadaloupe anchored at the quarantine ground last evening.

In the Sound, bound to this port, the ship Nancy, from Bordeaux. The brig Catharine Ray, Austin, from Muscat—and two schooners.

The ship James and William, of Portsmouth, from the Isle of France, and a brig from Martinique, were, on Friday last, ordered for Halifax, by the British frigate Cambrian.

The brig Sarah, from St. Domingo, that was ashore on the E. Bank, has arrived at quarantine, leaky, with mahogany and logwood.

The Philadelphia pilot-boat Industry, spoke on Friday, off Cape-Hatteras, the ship Rose-in Bloom, from Newport, for Charleston.

Nassau, (N. P.) October 15. Arrived, ship John, Taylor, 73 days from Liverpool; schrs. Cynthia, Albury, 4 days from Wilmington; Three Friends, Gardner, Philadelphia; sloop Two Sisters, Clark, 20 days from Rhode-Island.

The *ship Serpent, Hayes, and schooner Suwarrow, Frost, both from Baltimore*, bound to Martinique and Guadaloupe, had been captured on the 27th of July, by his majesty's ship Hippomene, E. Woolcombe, esq. commander, and sent into St. John's (Antigua) for adjudication, The trial came on the 11th of August; schooner and cargo viz, a Mr. Bacon's shipment, were condemned, upon the principles that no British born subject is allowed to throw off his allegiance to the crown of Great Britain, and that tho' he may have resided for 30 years in the United States of America, his property found going to supply enemies of England in time of war is liable to condemnation.

Ship Sampson, belonging to Daniel Mann and J. W. Foussat, of Philadelphia, on her passage to the Havana, was sent in here for adjudication by the private armed vessel Alexandrine, on Saturday last.

Also, brig Swift of New-York, capt. Burr. On the 27th Sept. the Swift, from the Havana, bound home, was driven on the Florida Reefs—cargo 125 hhds, 3 tierces and 5 bris. molasses—The vessel was got off much damaged, and obliged to abandon her. Sold her to capt. Prince (lately cast away on Florida) for 150 dollars.—Two thirds of the cargo is saved by the wreckers.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.

Arrived, schooner Adela Autun, 18 days from Cape Francois. Left there the ship Hindostan, Taylor of Philadelphia, for Gonaives; schooners John, Dickenson, of Philadelphia, discharging; Bacchus, Thomas, do. Mary Ann, Bardon, of N. York, to sail in 30 days; Austes, Williams, do. discharging.

Captain Autun informs, that the Hindostan had been near four weeks in port without breaking bulk, owing to the regulations lately decreed obliging every arrival to value in rotation upon American and Indigene merchants, which the supercargoes of the Hindostan resisted, not chusing to have their business done by a black merchant.

November 5.

A letter from the Cape, dated October 12, says "in answer to a third memorial to the emperor, I have great hopes of a favorable issue to the Hindostan's business."

Arrived, brig St. Croix Packet, Lancaster, St. Croix, 20 days; Jane, Wicks, St. Pierres, 25; Clarissa, Dawson, Charleston, 12; Jane, Pearson, Richmond, 6.

Cleared, ship Golden Age, Lincoln, Bristol; Active, M'Kowen, Lisbon and a market; schr. William Wright, Spence, Campeachy; sloop Nancy Saunders, Thompson, New-York.

A ship from New-York for Europe is below, put in in distress.

Arrived, brig Jane, Wicks, from St. Pierres. Left there Oct. 9, ship Fanny, Kitchen, of and for Philadelphia in 10 days; brigs Friendship, Buller, Hartford, 6; Hannah, Willecomb, Portland, 8; Melantho, Butman, do. discharging; Fair American, Bingley, Norwich, just arrived; Joseph, ——, of Boston, just arrived from off Laguira, being refused entry; schooners Felicity, West, Baltimore, in 7 day; Lucy, ——, Plymouth, in 4 days; sloop Matilda, Dodge, of and for Grenada, in 2 days. Oct. 24. lat. 34, long. 72, spoke, schooner Lucy, Tombs, of and for New-York, 17 days from Guadaloupe, two days before had lost her flying jib, fore top sail, and a man in a squall.

Capt. Lord of the brig Ann, (whose arrival we mentioned yesterday) from Mariel, left there, brig Argus, Bowen, to sail in 15 days for R. Island or N. York; and the ship Leonora, Randal, of Providence for Boston, in 40 days. On the 15th ult. in the gulph, lat. 25, 18, spoke the brig Union of and for Boston, from Havana, out 2 days.

Arrived on Sunday, schooner Adela, captain Auten, 18 days from Cape Francois. By this arrival we have seen Cape papers to the 4th ult. from which we have translated the following Decrees, regulating the trade of the Haytian Empire:

IMPERIAL DECREE.

JACQUES I. EMPEROR OF HAYTI,

Commander in Chief of the armies, by the Grace of God and the Constitutional law of the state,

Desirous to dispense, equally and without distinction the favors of the Government, and to secure to the authorised consignees, (and this without respect to private interests or particular privileges) the benefits resulting from the Imperial Decrees of August 1, present year:

Decrees, as follows, to be executed throughout the whole extent of the empire:

Art. 1. All authorised commercial houses for receiving consignments shall have and exercise equal and similar rights, agreeably to the favor granted by the above mentioned law.

2. Consequently according to the principle of the preceding article, each consignee shall be permitted, in his turn, and following the order of the number affixed to his commission, to sell and have the responsibility of foreign vessels.

3. This distribution shall be calculated so that no authorised consignee, however favored, or whatever his claims shall receive a number of vessels exceeding those received by other consignees.

4. According to the preceding article, each merchant already commissioned, is required to present his patent to the secretary general of the government, who will impart to it the requisite formality.

Done at the Imperial Palace, Sept. 6.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

Jaques I. Emperor of Hayti.

Commander in chief of the army, by the grace of God and the constitutional law of the state.

Desirous of restraining the frequent abuses in the receipt of the duties of importation and exportation, as also in the receipt of the tax of one fourth, levied on the territorial produce:

Considering the necessity of restricting the exportation of specie to foreign countries:

Considering moreover, the necessity of inflicting upon fraudulent speculators and public dilapidators, punishments commensurate with the crimes they commit:

Decrees as follows: to be carried into effect throughout the whole extent of the empire:

Art. 1. Every vessel which shall be discovered trespassing against the laws, either as it relates to the duties of importation or of exportation, shall, together with her cargo, be confiscated for the benefit of the state.

2. When a vessel shall be suspected of fraud, the armed force shall be called upon by the administrator of the place, who, assisted by the collector of the custom-house, and in presence of the comptroller and the commandant of the place, shall proceed to the unloading and examination thereof, in the strictest manner; a *process verbal* of which shall be drawn up and immediately forwarded to the minister of finances.

3. Every collector of a place in which a vessel shall be seized for fraud, either on account of the duties of importation or of exportation, shall be deprived of his property, and punished with the utmost rigor of the law.

4. Every authorised mercantile house receiving consignments, is bound to make known to the administrator of the place, before the vessel consigned to it be permitted to sail, the amount of the sale of her cargo, in produce, and the surplus of the specie which it has not been able to convert into produce, shall be deposited in the treasury: a receipt for the amount thereof shall be given by said administrator, payable in produce of the place, at the current prices, and to the order of the bearer.

5. The consignees shall be required to produce (in addition to the statement of duties made out by the collector upon the cargo of each vessel the permits for the sale thereof, which shall be deposited in the office of the administrator.

6. Every foreign vessel shall be required within twenty-four hours after her arrival in any port, to declare her intention of disposing of the cargo there, or of sailing to another port.

7. Every individual who shall be convicted of having purchased goods without receiving a regular permit therewith, shall be imprisoned six months and his property confiscated.

8. Every holder of a permit to dispose of his goods, is required to deposit it in the revenue office; *(bureaux des domain)* a quantity of new permits, proportionate to the amount of goods he may have on hand, shall be delivered to him.

9. Every Haytian of whatever rank or station he may be, who shall be convicted of having sold produce before having paid the rent of his farm, the impost of one fourth, and the proportion receivable by the cultivators, shall be prosecuted criminally.

10. Every one renting or owning a farm shall be obliged to carry the amount of the one fourth belonging to the cultivators, to the office of the justice of the peace, to be then divided amongst them, in his presence, and in that of the commandant of the place, who shall both certify the account sales of the said farmers or proprietors.

Done at the Imperial Palace, Gonaives, 23d September, 1805.

DESSALINES.

P. Hoffman and Son

Have received by the different arrivals from London and Liverpool, their entire assortment of

Fall Goods.

October 16. dt10N

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, *NOVEMBER* 6.

The Editors submit to their readers the following observations, which they have just received from a distant *Correspondent*—without either adding to, or diminishing from, their merit, matter or spirit.

IT is well known that the present administration obtained the reins of government under the most auspicious circumstances. Wars had been threatened, prepared against, and averted by the energy of their predecessors; and the United States, resigned to their sole keeping, at peace with all the world, and enjoying an undisturbed commerce and profound tranquility. The new administration held out to the people the idea, that this state of things could be preserved by the magic of words---To oblige nations to do the United States justice on every occasion, no more was required than that the United States should be just to them.

This system of defence, and for obtaining justice from foreign nations, was printed on silk or vellum, ornamented with gilt frames, and preserved as a precious relict in parlors and dining-rooms. Its efficacy was soon tried.

France, once supreme on the continent of North-America, wanted to regain an establishment there, from whence she could annoy the English West-India colonies before they could be succored by the mother country, and at the same time a position which should enable her to influence the councils or the fate of the United States.

To accomplish this double object, Spain had the goodness to turn over to France the province of *Louisiana*; and further, and before she was put in possession of it, and while the transaction was yet a secret to our government, to violate her treaty with the United States, by occluding from New-Orleans the entry and exit of the productions of our fields.

Here now was an opportunity to make trial of the new system. The most *potent words* were accordingly summoned on the occasion; but in Madrid they were heard without emotion; and at the Thuilleries, the spell which they contained, at the voice of Talleyrand, fell to the ground without effect.

As such were the views of France, at the period here referred to; as France, at this very moment, had an army in her ports destined to take possession of Louisiana, to what circumstance do the United States owe the suspension of its sailing, and the consequent purchase of this province? Was it, or was it not, to Bonaparte's perceiving that a war with England was inevitable, and the strong probability there existed, that if not speedily sold to the United States, it would be seized upon by England?

The subsequent conduct of Spain & France may serve to explain the true spirit of this transaction. The payment of the purchase-money is no sooner secured to France, than Spain declares her opposition to the sale, more especially to the French boundaries of Louisiana, for which the United States had bargained, and occupies with her retiring troops a military position on the east bank of the Missisippi, calculated to occlude all approach (except by sea) to New-Orleans, and which she still holds, in defiance of our government.

Again the new system is resorted to. Administration carry their remonstrances to the court of Spain and to the cabinet of Bonaparte. Spain will not hear them on the subject, and the latter is not in a humor to interpose his good offices. Our ministers retire from the vain pursuit in despair, and recommend strong remedies, composed of gunpowder, cannon balls and bayonets, to the administration.

While this affair is thus situated, another crisis, big with danger to France, arrives. Bonaparte is threatened with a new and terrible host of foes, consisting of all or most of the northern powers, in addition to her inveterate enemy, England.

This formidable array is no sooner made evident to the mind of Bonaparte, than he listens to our minister at Paris, and will not only aid the United States to settle their differences with Spain, but to obtain from her a still more extended boundary.

Such, it is confidently believed, is the present state of things.

Let the thinking part of the community ponder well upon these several circumstances, & believe, if they can, that what has been thus parted with is not intended to be resumed, under some pretext or other, whenever circumstances shall favor the resumption!

But no sooner does the hurricane from one quarter intermit, that it begins to blow with violence from another quarter.

France has for some time past labored to exclude from every country in Europe the manufactures of England. We are now told, that England is determined, as far as in her power, to keep from her enemies the productions of their colonies, by enforcing the principle that "makes *legal prize of neutral ships trading to an enemy's colony which had been subject to a close monopoly on the part of the mother country in time of peace, and had only been opened by the enemy to neutrals, in order to relieve himself from the difficulties of the war.*"

According to this law, or principle, a neutral ship, trading to an enemy's colony *of this description*, with all the privileges enjoyed by the ships of the enemy concerned in the same branch of commerce, is, from this circumstance, considered as adopted and naturalized by the enemy; consequently, is looked upon as an enemy's ship, and liable to capture.

This, we are constrained to observe, is not a modern doctrine, coined and circulated by England, to suit a pressing occasion: The law, in this respect, is thus laid down by the late lord Mansfield, in the war that commenced in the year 1756; has been long admitted for a general law of nations; and has been more or less practised by all nations, where it has not been otherwise stipulated by particular treaties, or relaxed from particular circumstances If we take examples from England, we shall find, that although her maritime courts have, from well-known considerations, occasionally departed from its rigor, they have never, for a single moment, disadhered from the principle.

Should it now be enforced by Great-Britain (a thing very likely, from the singular situation of the French commerce, and the impossibility of France's supplying her people with the productions of her colonies by means of her own shipping) it will fall most heavily on the commerce of the United States. The wealth of the merchants of the United States had enabled them to become almost the sole purchasers of all French and Dutch colonial produce, and the relaxation of the before-mentioned principle, on the part of England, almost the sole carriers and venders of it in France and the countries of her allies.

If this principle is to be resisted by the United States, what ground shall be taken? Shall we once more attempt the "powerful spell of words," without preparing for war? or shall we submit to the law, and leave those taken in contravening it to suffer the penalty?

It is true, there are other measures besides war that may be resorted to; but is it not certain that these lead to great and general distress, or inevitable war?

Two things seem necessary to extricate the United States from their present situation: 1st, Such a war against France by the threatened combination of powers, as shall induce her to put an end to our differences with Spain: 2dly, A speedy and general peace, to secure us form a war with England.

Now, having discarded all faith in the spell of words, and believing that our administration can neither influence the one nor the other of these events, and fearing that there exists a radical defect in our cabinet, like good Christians, we humbly place our reliance upon Divine Providence, who can extract good out of evil, and safety out of our weakness.

Extract of a letter from Nassau, N. P. dated 16th October.

"All American vessels, bound to enemies ports with a cargo not the produce of the United States, will be liable to confiscation."

HANOVER, (Vt.) Oct. 25.

Snow-Storm—Tuesday last, we experienced a violent storm, which did considerable injury to poplars, fruit-trees, &c. It commenced in the morning with a cold rain, but changed about noon into a snow, which fell to the depth of five or six inches. We do not recollect any instances of such severe storms of snow, so early in the season, as those of the last and present year.

☞ It having been recommended to our Citizens by the Reverend Clergy & the Mayor of our City, to observe To-morrow as a day of Thanksgiving and to abstain from secular concerns, this Gazette will not be published again till the day after.

TO-MORROW

HAVING been recommended by the Mayor and Rev. Clergy to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving, THE OFFICE OF THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY will be shut.

September 6.

Sale by Auction.

On FRIDAY,

The 8th inst. at half past 11 o'clock, will be sold on Smith's wharf at the end of Gay-street, on 2, 4 and 6 months credit,



The Schooner HOPE,

Burthened about five hundred and thirty barrels, with all her tackle and apparel as she arrived from sea—An inventory thereof, may be seen at the vendue office.

THOMAS CHASE, Auc't.

Nov. 6.

Sale by Auction.

On FRIDAY,

The 8th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the vendue warehouse at the corner of Second and Frederick-streets, will begin the sale of

The following MERCHANDIZE:

5 bales Rose Blankets
2 do. 6-4 Cloths
2 boxes yard-wide Irish Linen
3 bales German Linens
2 cases Velverets and Corded Dimities
2 do. 9-8 wide Chintz
3 boxes white and brown Platillas
2 cases men's and boy's Hats assorted
1 bale Quilts
1 trunk Cotton Hosiery
6 bales Mamoodie and other Muslins

Also,

An invoice of Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. to close a partnership—And

On SATURDAY forenoon,

The 9th inst. at 11 o'clock, will begin the sale of

GROCERIES, &c.

49 hhds. good Muscovado Sugar
74 boxes white Havana do.
10 qr. chests Young Hyson Tea
Rum, Brandy, Gin and Port Wine.

Also,

10 bales ottoCn, for account of those concerned, and

17 pipes of excellent Lisbon Wine, to close a consignment.

THOMAS CHASE, Auc'r.

November 6.

Sale by Auction.

On Saturday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at the vendue warehouse on Second-street, will commence the sale of

An Invoice of very handsome Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watch Chains, Seals, &c. which are ordered to be sold without reserve to close a consignment.

Also,

A quantity of Mahogany Furniture, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c

THOMAS CHASE, Auc'r.

November 6.

A New China Store

Is opened at No. 172, BALTIMORE-STRTET, between Light & Charles sts. Baltimore,

Where a large and very general assortment of

China, Glass & Queen's-ware

Of the best quality and newest fashions, imported immediately from the different manufactories, will be constantly kept and sold at the lowest prices for *cash* or acceptances in town, by

INGLIS & DE MUN.

October 31. d6t-eo6t-2aw4t law

For Richmond,



The Schooner POLLY and SALLY,

JAMES KEITH, Master,

Will sail on Saturday—For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, at the west side of Bowly's wharf, or

WILLIAM BALL,

60, Market-street.

Nov. 6 d3t

To Let,

A Three-Story Brick HOUSE in Dutch-alley; it is well calculated for a genteel family. Possession may be had immediately.

Also,

The Dwelling Part of 39, north Howard-street. It has been occupied for a number of years as boarding house. For terms apply to

SARAH SMITH,

Fayette-street.

November 6. 2aw6t

For Sale,

THREE Hundred and Eighteen Acres of LAND, in Anne-Arundel county, near Mr. Carroll's manor, two hundred acres cleared, the remainder well wooded; the improvements on it are, a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Barn, two Tobacco Houses, Stables, with all other convenient out-houses; a good Apple Orchard, containing 360 bearing trees. The above land is well watered, lies level, and is well adapted to farming. Terms made known on applying to DARIUS DORSEY,

Living on the premises.

November 6. 1aw3t§

Hat Manufactory.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and will be constantly supplied with a quantity of the most fashionable Men, Women & Children's HATS, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or approved paper, at a liberal credit. Shippers and country merchants may be supplied with any quantity, put up in the best manner and on the shortest notice.—Orders will be accepted and duly attended to.

Also on Hand,

(JUST FINISHED & FOR SALE)

Two hundred and fifty WHITE HATS, very light and large-brimmed, for the East and West-India markets.

RUNYON HARRIS,

No. 66, Cumberland Row, Baltimore.

November 6. 2aw4t||

Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

The 30th of November, inst. at 12 o'clock at noon, (by virtue of a deed of trust for that purpose, executed by John Baptiste Aveilhe, and his wife, late of Havre-de-Grace,) I will offer for sale, by public auction,

Five Lots of Ground

In the said town, or such of them as he was entitled unto, fronting 300 feet on Union-street, and extending back 200 feet, to Free-dom-ally; distinguished on the plat of the town, by the Nos. 60, 66, 73, 80 and 87; together with the Brick Dwelling-house and all other improvements thereon made.

The Lots are in fee-simple, and will be sold, either together or separately, upon the premises; and the terms and conditions of the sale will be then published.

JOHN MARCHE, Trustee.

Havre-de-Grace, Nov. 2.

November 6. 2aw3t||

Notice.

THE Books and Papers of the late HUGH M'CURDY are removed from Calvert-street to No. 2, Lemon-street; where constant attendance will be given for the settlement of that estate. All those indebted are again called upon for payment or settlement, and every indulgence will be given to those disposed to pay; but where payment is not put in a favorable train, suits must be commenced.

THOMAS M'ELDERRY, Adm'r.

☞ A three-story Brick WAREHOUSE, belonging to the said estate, will be sold on very moderate terms. Apply as above.

Nov. 6. d3t-w&s6t

This is to Give Notice,

THAT the Subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court, of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Hamilton, late of the city of Baltimore, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the eighth day of May next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this sixth day of November, 1805.

DAVID ARMOUR, } Executors.
JOHN LIGGAT, }

November 6. eo18t

John Walraven,

No. 137, MARKET-STREET,

Has imported per the late arrivals from England, an extensive and general assortment of course and fine

Hardware.

September 23. d

Lottery Intelligence.

FORTUNATE adventurers in the Presbyterian Church Lottery may receive cash for their prize tickets or tickets in the Precincts Market-House Lottery, the drawing of which will commence in a few days—the necessary arrangements for which being in a great state of forwardness.

Tickets and shares in the different Lotter institutions authorised in this city, for sale, and every information on the subject of the different schemes to be obtained from either of the subscribers, at their *Permanent Lottery Offices*—No. 44, North Gay-street, and No. 3, Light-street.

SAMUEL VINCENT,
AND
SOWER & S. COLE.

November 4. d3t-eo12t

Baltimore Theatre.

To-Morrow Evening, November 6,

Will be presented an admired Tragedy, in 5 acts, called

The Distressed Mother.

Translated by Ambrose Phillips, from the Andromache of Racine.

To which will be added, (never performed here) a Drama, interspersed with music, called

The Hunter of the Alps.

By Mr. Dimond, jun.

☞ Box one dollar—Pit three-quarters of a dollar.

Doors will open at half past five, and performance commence a quarter past six o'clock.

November 5.

Jonathan Hudson

HAS removed to the lower end of Commerce-street wharf.

October 31. eo6t