

warrant or warrants signed by the President of the meeting of the said Electors, if any they shall choose, or by a majority of such Electors exclusive of the person in whose favor the warrant is drawn, and sums paid as aforesaid by the treasurer of any county within this state shall be allowed to him, on behalf of said county, in the settlement of his accounts with the State Treasurer.

REMARKS.

The noble stand which the Federalists, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, have made, at this most critical juncture, exhibits a magnanimous example of inflexible integrity.

Their conduct merits and doubtless will receive the everlasting gratitude of their fellow-citizens, undismayed by the number of their opponents, despising threats and flattery and above corruption, in what an amiable point of view do they appear.

These thirteen are genuine

FEDERAL REPUBLICANS.

How happy must those feel who have reposed confidence in their patriotism. The present generation and posterity, will record their names, among the first of AMERICAN PATRIOTS—who does not envy them the glorious title, which they merit,—what real American is there who is not willing to hail them

SAVIOURS OF THEIR COUNTRY. They exhibit to their Sister States and to the World, an honourable example of Spartan Virtue.

[OFFICIAL.]

Department of State.

Washington, 30th October, 1800.

SIR, I ENCLOSE a list of Men, who allege they are American citizens, born in the State of Pennsylvania, and who are detained on board British ships of war, for want of proof of being such. I request you, therefore, to take such measures as you may deem most practicable and effectual to discover their relations or friends, and, in communicating to them respectively, the cause of the detention of the men, to acquaint them, that this department will receive the proofs of their being citizens, and pursue the means proper to produce their liberation. Proof of citizenship, should be in every case, accompanied with a description of the man's person to whom it relates.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your most obedt. servant,

(Signed) J. MARSHALL.

To the Collector of the Customs at Philadelphia.

State of Pennsylvania.

- Henry Vents Philadelphia
James Hewes ditto
Jeffe Brown ditto
Christopher Brenham ditto
John Moore ditto
Abiel Sovens ditto
John Peafole ditto
Thomas Williams ditto
James Scott ditto
Thomas Greenfield ditto
William Lane ditto
James Mc Lure ditto
John M'Awley ditto
Michael Crouing Unknown
Benjamin Bagnold Philadelphia
William Elkins ditto
Joseph Goodwin ditto
Richard Dela Vanghum ditto
William Voy Lancaster
John Johnson (negro) Philadel'a
William Hues ditto
Robert Nugent ditto
James Simpson ditto
Henry Burl or Burel ditto
David Blake ditto
Michael Burk ditto
James Burrows Unknown
Phineas Toody ditto
George Dunn ditto
George Darrath ditto
William Penrose ditto
John Cooper (negro) ditto
Christopher Collingway ditto
John Rofs ditto
Walter George ditto
John Oliver ditto
William Gunnis ditto
Thomas Coffon ditto
William Hill ditto
James Colvin ditto
Abraham Morgan Bucks County

Benjamin Ogle, Esquire, is re-elected governor of the State of Maryland, without opposition.

The British privateer Nelson, of Shelburne, Nova Scotia, is cruising on foundations, from the Delaware to Hudson, and has already taken several vessels and overhauled others.

Persons, unacquainted with his Excellency, the Governor of Pennsylvania would, from the tenor of his address to the Legislature, readily infer that he was a man possessing the most amiable disposition, and in his politics the most mild; that his whole soul was devoted to the well being of the commonwealth, and that he felt a patriotic desire to fulfil the obligation which his official duty imposed on him. But those who are acquainted with the political state of Pennsylvania, who have a knowledge of the views and object of the Governor, those who really know him, and have marked his moral and political progress view the address through a proper medium, and can see in it the most artful and villainous attempt to gain certain points, under cover of conciliation and ill-disguised moderation.

It is an universally known that previous to the last election, sanguine hopes were entertained by the Jacobins, that not only the Representative body of the Pennsylvania Legislature, but also the Senate, would undergo a change, and be composed of certain characters, whose enmity to the Federal Government, and ardent attachment to the monster Democracy and to French Principles, would ensure by a Legislative vote, the whole weight of this State in favour of a President, whose predilection in favour of Gallic Principles, is now no longer contended against even by his partisans. Hence scarcely did a partial result of the election, wear a favourable aspect, than his Honor, anticipating the final issue, prematurely, issues his mandate for the Legislature to convene; surprised and mortified to find his calculation futile as it respected the Senate, he resorted to the base and despicable means of flattery, half concealed in threats; and couches his address in terms of moderation and a wish for conciliation, fondly anticipating, by this means to accomplish a favourite scheme. Disguising and stifling the resentment which rankled in his breast at the prospect of a constituted and firm opposition on the part of the Senate, he tells them that he thought it incumbent on him to furnish the present opportunity, for discharging a trust so interesting to the honor of the State, and so essential to the prosperity of the union. It is but reasonable to infer, may we have proof almost positive, that if there had been a prospect of a change of sentiment in favour of Federal Republicanism, and that the two branches would probably have a majority of friends to our country, this thought of his Excellency would not have occurred, or if it had it would not have prompted him to furnish the present opportunity for fulfilling his official obligations.

We are willing to give his Excellency full credit for his solicitude for the "prosperity of the Union," but must at the same time observe that the BLUE and RED Badges, to distinguish him from other commanders, or in plainer language, to show his enmity to the Federal Government, gives the lie direct to his professions.

The Governor anxious for the honor of the state, as when he appointed a Traitor and a Thief to office, says "To rescue Pennsylvania therefore from the stigma of exhibiting to her sister states a fatal example of discord and disorganization; is a motive that cannot fail to supercede, in every patriotic mind, the pride of opinion, as to the theory of our government, or the bias of predilection, as to the various means of supplying its departments? This sentence deserves particular notice, the state has long been torn by faction, now rising on the ruins of every thing virtuous; vain will be the attempt now to rescue Pennsylvania from the stigma already affixed on her; two interfections against the General Government, have stamped an indelible mark of disgrace; had the "pride of opinion" and the infamy of action, been superseded by patriotism in the minds of his Excellency's partisans, Pennsylvania might yet have retained her respectability; but to her sister states and to the world she has exhibited the effects of Jacobinism, by a disgraceful example of discord, disorganization, rebellion and infamy."

MORE ANON.

It is the practice of all civilized nations to respect the rights of embassy, and to treat with decency the representatives of a foreign government. A departure from this practice is among the strongest evidences of an advance towards that savage state, which certain political philosophers profess to admire.

Of the various foreign ministers who have at different times resided in the United States, perhaps there is not one whose deportment has been so truly unexceptionable as that of Mr. Liston.

In a wife and correct policy, faithful to the interest of his own government, sufficient motives may be found for such a deportment; but whatever may be the motives, it certainly entitles him to a decent return and to reciprocal civility. To fail in this respect would be a reproach to our country.

Whence comes it then that certain papers are perpetually filled with low scurrility, and gross Billinggate abuse of this gentleman?

Is it that there is a party enraged at his not adopting a system favouring the views of those who would exasperate the two nations against each other, till a war should be inevitable or,

Is it, that his having refused to bribe a certain democratic senator, (who having become a furious Frenchman, was willing to take money from any quarter for the virtuous and patriotic purpose of embroiling his native country and thwarting the pacific views of its government) can never be forgiven.

[Washington Fed.

The Editor of the Massachusetts Mercury in a hand bill published on Friday last at 1 o'clock, says the Minerva from London is now coming up the harbour. News to Oct. 3.

(CIRCULAR.)

To the Fire Company

THE heavy calamities, to which the ravages of fire have so often subjected the inhabitants of large towns and cities, have at least had the good effect of awakening their attention to the means best calculated for preventing their frequency and containing their extent. Perhaps few could have possessed more good sense of intention and have displayed more active exertion in these particulars than the citizens of Philadelphia.

Fire Companies were of a very early establishment amongst us, and their increase in number has kept pace with the increase of our city. But it has long been lamented by those who have had the best opportunity of judging on the subject, that though persons may generally be found at fires, sufficient in number and activity for its suppression, yet that great confusion is occasioned as well as much time lost and property destroyed, for want of a general concert and co-operation.

The well-meant efforts of individuals are frequently rendered useless, and sometimes pernicious, because their situation makes them incompetent judges of the direction which those efforts ought to take; and many, who would willingly render active service, did they perceive the mode in which they could be useful, stand idle, because there is no one to point out to them the situation in which they could advantageously employ themselves.

An evil of an equally serious nature arises from the nefarious practices of those dishonest persons who too often attend these awful scenes, and, under the pretext of such zeal in the preservation of property, commit the most disgraceful depredations.

Have these evils a remedy? We believe they have; and that it is to be found in an institution, such as has been formed and organized by the Representatives of a number of Fire Companies, in the course of the present year.

The Philadelphia Fire-association is composed of delegates annually chosen by the different Fire Companies established in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia. Twenty-three companies are already represented.

The members are divided into three classes; denominated Trustees, Regulators, and Directors. Each member is bound, instantly on the cry of fire, to repair to the place, and enter upon the business assigned to the members of his class; and, that the members may without difficulty recognize each other, and their duties be known, each one is to wear on his hat, a white cover with the name of the class he belongs to, painted in large letters thereon; in addition to which, the members of the class of regulators, in the night time, carry each a small lantern.

The Trustees are to devote themselves particularly to the preservation of goods and furniture from loss by fire or plunder.

The Regulators are to use their utmost endeavours to find out pumps adjacent to the fire, to form lanes to convey water to the engines.

The Directors are to point out to the engineers the most eligible stations for the engines to act with the greatest effect.

Besides the general meetings of the Association four times a year, each class hold separate meetings at least once in two months and has power to form rules for its own government, at meetings, and at fires; subject to the approbation of the general body to which they are also to suggest such measures as experience may from time to time be found to be expedient and useful.

For further particulars we refer you to the printed copy of our Constitution, which accompanies this address.

It is not the intention of this institution to fetter the exertions of the different Fire Companies, or to lessen the personal activity of the Citizens in General. Its object is to concentrate the combined energies of all the Companies, and to give a well directed effect to the exertions of every individual.

Our duties will unquestionable be arduous, but we hope for the ready support of every good Citizen in a work equally beneficial to all. In a particular manner it is desirable that all the Fire Companies should unite in the plan.

We therefore earnestly invite those Companies that have not yet thoroughly considered the subject to give it an early and candid consideration, and in the result we trust they will accord in sentiment with their fellow-citizens who have already adopted the measure and send forward delegates to the Association next year.

We have no other motive in making this request than the advancement of the common object of all the Fire Companies. We have no distinct interest to promote—no purpose to serve, but that in which all our fellow citizens are equally interested with ourselves, and while we make you these assurances, we wish you to consider them as pledges for your joining us, in giving this long-wished-for undertaking a fair experiment. The expense cannot deter you. It amounts to an assessment of but two dollars annually on each Company; which, with the fund arising from fines, for absence on the Members of the Association, we believe, will be more than adequate to the discharge of all necessary expenses.

To those Companies that are Associated, little need be said; as the Association has promptly received their support in its first establishment, so, the harmony of its past proceedings, and the prospect of success, which now unfolds itself, will be incentives to performance. We have, therefore, only to remind them that the period of service of

their present delegates expires on the first Friday in January next. Their delegates to the next Association should, therefore, be elected previous to, and attend punctually with their credentials on that day.

Signed by Order and on behalf of the Association,

PETER BROWN, President. Attest, JAMES MILNOR, Secretary. NOVEMBER 7, 1800.

The Clergy of N. York have unanimously resolved to observe THURSDAY, the 27th. of this month, as a day of Public Thanksgiving:

At a late review of the Militia in New Hampshire, toasts were given, and the troops fired by companies at each toast, the 6th toast was "The Vice President of the United States." The troops refused to fire—the toast was then altered to "the Governor of New Hampshire," upon which they fired with great cheerfulness.

The British Packet has arrived at Halifax in 18 days from Falmouth;—the news contained in a Halifax paper of the 1st of November, received by this vessel, is similar to that by the America, arrived at this port, it mentions the Treaty between the United States and France, concluded on the 27th of September, at midnight.—The signing of Preliminaries of Peace by the Emperor.—The Congress of Luneville, to which Joseph Buonaparte is the French Deputy, assisted by General Clarke.—The surrender of Malta, &c.—and states, that

The British and French have not yet concluded on a Naval Armistice; but the conferences on that subject continue.

It is said, that the French Army for the invasion of Portugal, is on its march.

The embargo on English vessels is taken off in Russia.

Lord Keith with 15,000 troops is gone either to Naples or Egypt.

A British Minister has had some particular conference with the Court of Sweden, in consequence of the preparations for war by the latter.

The British ship Stag has been lost in Vigo Bay.

The Halifax Captain reports that an English Squadron have cut 7 sail of the line out of L'Orient Roads.

Prices of Public Stock,

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 13.

Table with columns for stock types (Eight per cent stock, Six per cent, Navy debt, etc.) and prices.

EXCHANGE.

Table with columns for exchange locations (On London at 60 days, On Amsterdam, etc.) and rates.

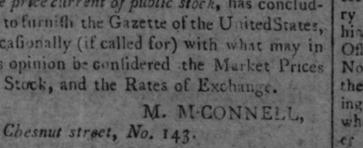
Rates of Foreign Coins and Currencies in the United States—per act of Congress for payment of Duties.

Table with columns for coin types (English pound sterling, Irish do, Dutch Florin, etc.) and rates.

The subscriber having frequently heard complaints of the want of accuracy in the price current of public stock, has concluded to furnish the Gazette of the United States, occasionally (if called for) with what may in his opinion be considered the Market Prices of Stock, and the Rates of Exchange.

M. MC CONNELL,

Chestnut street, No. 143.



Gazette Marine List.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Table with columns for ship names (Ship Belvidere, Brig Sophia, etc.), arrival/departure status, and destinations.

A schooner below, said to be the Maria, from Havana.

Brig Eliza, Israel, from Havana arrived at the fort last evening.

The following vessels are at Nassau, viz.

- Ship Little Martha, Piles, of Philadelphia from Charleston to St. Sebastian.
Brig Tryphena, Arnold of and from do. for Havana.
Hannah, of and from New York.
David Stewart, of and from Baltimore for Havana, cleared.
Schr. Jane, Toby, Philadel. cleared.
Experiment, Town, of Cape May, for Philadelphia, for Havana.
Peggy, Coffin, of and from Philadelphia for New Orleans.
Belle, Norfolk.
Sloop Rambler, Davis, of and from Philadelphia for Havana, contemned.
United States sloop of war Delaware, Captain Spotswood, was to sail from Nassau the 1st instant, for the Havana Station.
Ship Prosperity, Joughon, thirty-five guns from New York, left there the Neptune, of and for New York.
Brig Sally, Small, of and from Charleston. On the 1st instant, in latitude 33 00, N. longitude 67, 50. W. spoke the ship Hannah, Brown, of and from Philadelphia for Hanburgh.
Brig Ariel, (formerly of this port) is held under Danish colours, and brig Eliza, from Havana.

BOSTON, November 3.

Table with columns for ship names (Brig Jacob Coan, Schr. Mary, etc.) and destinations (Liverpool, Wiscasset, etc.).

One man man was pressed from the Ranger by the British brig Drake, and all the Americans abused.

October 21, spoke ship Adventure, thirty days from Cork, for New York, then in latitude 43, longitude 38.

At quarantine, schooner Cameron, Folger; schooner, Samuel, Williams, Malaga; ship Flora, Haskell, do.

Captain Folger spoke on the Grand Bank, schooner, Alien, of Gloucester, from Malaga, in 4 fir sh—had lost all her small spars, water, boat, quarter boards and stantions; was otherwise very much shattered, and sails 1/2. The weather was so bad Captain F. could not afford an assistance.

Arrived at Damariscotta, on Friday, the 21st of October, the sloop Hunter, from Antigua. On her passage home, in the night, voices were heard crying out for assistance. The sloop immediately rounded to, and took off 15 men, who were clinging to pieces of a wreck of floating spars. It seems the unfortunate persons had belonged to a British privateer that had been upset in a gale of wind. One hundred and twenty persons were on board the privateer, four of whom were ladies; the latter were among the lost.

[We mentioned in our last the loss of the Earl of Dublin and Sir William Parker, privateers of Halifax. We presume, however, that neither of those vessels had 120 persons on board. The omission to mention the latitude and longitude, will affect the conjectures on the subject.]

Arrived at Wadoborough, brig Washington from Dublin. October 13, latitude 43, 13, longitude 47, spoke schooner Ebenezer, Evans, from Marblehead for Bilbao. October 15, latitude 42, 29, longitude 56, spoke brig King Sun, Jackson, from Boston for London.

Also arrived here, the schooner Sylvia, captain Dagget, in 11 days from Philadelphia—on the 27th of October, about 20 miles East of Cape May, captain Dagget had three shot fired at him and was brought to, by a British privateer brig, full of men, and pierced for 16 guns. The privateer's boat, with 4 men, came along side the Sylvia, and captain Dagget had to produce all his papers which were closely examined, after which he was suffered to proceed, but not until they had made strict enquiry if any ships sailed from Philadelphia with him, and what ships were ready for sea. The Officer of the privateer said, her name was the Nonesuch, but the sailors in the boat called her the Nancy; they acknowledged they were cruising for American vessels, but would not tell where they were from. Capt. D. thinks neither of the names told him, were her proper name. She was a long low copper bottomed brig, black sides and dirty, had no fore top gallant mast up. She had the appearance of a vessel in distress.

The same privateer captured the Austria capt. Lawrence, off Sandy Hook, and ordered her for fishburne; also captured the sally capt. Nicols, and a brig from Marblehead, laden with fish, bound to Bilbao.

NEWPORT, November 3.

Arrived Ship George and Mary from St. Peterburg; Lawton, Master. Same day,—ship Dolphin, of Newport, from Gottenburgh, Urdke master, for New York; considerably damaged by heavy Gale of wind.

For Sale,

THE SCHOONER ELIZA & KATY, George Parker, master; Burthen 110 tons, 4 months old, sails fast, is pierced for 14 guns. Apply to SAMUEL RHOADS, No. 1, Penn Street. WHO HAS FOR SALE, On board said Schooner, 3000 Bushels of ST. UBESSALT. November 16.