monarchies. The people of the U. S. know that they made their governments, and the constant exercise of their political rights convinces them that their existence depends altogether on their will. They created, and they can destroy them. They know that without their consent they would never have existed, and that without their approbation they cannot be destroyed. It is from these considerations that they have rallied round them; and it is these considerations which will induce them eternally to maintain them against any violence that may be offered. They may, and no doubt will change them, until they have improved them into more effectual instruments of national felicity and glory; but they will never suffer the tyrant or the demagogue by illegitimate means of fraud or violence to prostrate what they have raised with so much labor and assiduity.

Has not the mind of the reader already decided, that the union of these states is likely to endure for ages? As we have reviewed and contrasted the various causes of union and disunion, created by nature or art, has he not beheld with exultation, every thing conspiring to make the Americans an united, a great, and a happy people. Without a single natural obstacle to an union under a federal head, has he not beheld a people speaking the same language, characterised by nearly the same manners, animated by the same sentiments and possessing on all important subjects the same opinions? Has he not beheld a country, universally salubrious, fertile in the production of every ingredient of human comfort and enjoyment, united by vast lakes and bold navigable streams, each section dependent on the rest for some important and indispensible article, and the whole only safe under the protection of a general head?

How far have the measures of the existing administration tended to insure or endanger this union?

1. They have on all occasions manifested a confidence in the duration of the union, and declared its continuance the sheet anchor of national felicity and grandeur—thus by the respect which they expressed for it inspiring others with a similar sentiment.

2. They have acquired the entire right to the navigation of the Mississippi by peaceable means, by a fair bargain, and have likewise acquired the island of Orleans, and a vast territory as fertile as extensive, thus adding the most important products to those previously raised within the United States. By this acquisition they have removed a source of rupture with one or more of the most formidable powers of the old world, which could scarcely have failed to produce a most expensive war, have checked the growth of our country, created the necessity for great and oppressive taxes, and exposed it, in its infancy, to a pernicious trial of its strength, injurious, if not fatal to the republican character of our political institutions, and productive of serious divisions among ourselves, which circumstances, so far from cementing a union, would have tended, in no inconsiderable degree, to a division of these states.

3. They have reduced the taxes which they found imposed on the people when they came into power, by entirely taking off those of the most odious character, thus recommending the government to the affection, and entitling it to the respect of a free and industrious people.

4. They have, in this and other ways, reduced the host of civil officers; thereby diminishing the public burthens, and the danger of an extended patronage, and increasing the number of productive laborers.

5. They have reduced the national debt in five years nearly twenty millions of dollars, thereby manifesting their sacred regard to plighted faith, although no friends to a funding system; and to this degree relieving the present and future generations from a burthen imposed by their predecessors, and, in this degree, diminishing the necessity for the imposition of taxes on the people.

6. They have reduced a corps of judges, whose uselessness has been evinced by experience, thus saving a considerable sum of money, diminishing executive patronage, and establishing the great principle that the duration of the office of a judge shall not continue independently of the will of the people.

7. They have observed an unsullied faith with the whole foreign world.

8. They have preserved amity with the aborigines of the country, and have by acts of kindness under the auspices of an enlightened policy ameliorated their condition, and increased their happiness, thus inspiring them with friendship for us.

9. They have in all their acts consulted the general interests of the whole community by pursuing measures conducive to the welfare of all, and by avoiding every measure of a local complexion or tendency.

10. For the sake of harmony they have, so far as related to the controverted points of protecting commerce by naval establishments and commercial treaties with foreign powers, taken an intermediate course between doing every thing and doing nothing, thus imitating the policy of the patriotic Washington.

11. Lastly, they have maintained peace, arduous as the task has been, with the nations of Europe, without sacrificing an essential interest, or tarnishing the purest honor.

Avoiding wider details, we shall make no further enumeration of measures, all of which have tended to strengthen and perpetuate the union.

These are the foundations on which the colossal popularity and glory of the present administration rest; they are also among the mighty, and we hope imperishable foundations on which the union of these states depends. Look at their effects. Throw your eyes over the face of the country, and behold a scene of the brightest and most unbroken prosperity that ever befell a nation. See liberty, in its best forms, the inmate of every heart; see industry united to virtue every where insuring happiness; see the earth teeming with production, commerce unfurling her sails in every sea, and manufactures extending in every town and village; and finally, behold the chief of the government again lifted to honor by 154 out of 168 electoral votes.

Mournful is the duty of contrasting the creed and conduct of the opponents of the administration, or at least that portion of them who inculcate the probability of an early dissolution of the union.

1. They manifest a uniform distrust of the duration of the union, and seem to rejoice in whatever menaces it, thus endeavoring, by the opinions they inculcate to excite a general disbelief of its continuance.

2. They treat the existence of a republican government for any considerable length of time as the idle vision of quixotic philosophy.

3. They profess to believe its existence altogether incompatible with a great extent of territory, and under this pretext they are the warm opponents of the purchase of Louisiana and Florida.

4. They opposed the reduction of taxes, and the taking off the excise and stamp duties.

5. They opposed the reduction of civil officers.

6. Some of them ridicule as foolish the reduction of the national debt, and all of them thwart the only effectual measures to extinguish it.

7. They opposed, vehemently opposed, the abolition of useless judicial offices.

8. They are the friends and advocates of local measures, and of one profession at the expense of others.

9. They are the advocates of an immense navy, and an efficient army, knowing how propitious these engines will be to their predominant desire to establish a government of a monarchic or aristocratic complexion—and lastly,

10. They are the constant advocates of war, the incessant revilers of peace; sensible, as it were, that war would tend more powerfully than every thing else to tumble the fair fabric of republicanism into ruins, subvert the union, and establish a system framed on those principles which they wish to prevail. *From the dominion of such men and such principles Good Lord deliver us!*

DEATH OF GEN. KNOX.

To the Editor of the Boston Gazette.

Warren, (Maine) Oct. 26.

DEAR SIR,

"It is with the deepest regret, I have now to inform you, that the great and good Gen. Knox, departed this life yesterday morning. He was confined about six days. It is supposed, that the cause of his death was his swallowing a sharp chicken bone which perforated his bowels, and produced a mortification. The event was very sudden, and unexpected by his physicians till a very short time before his death. It has covered us all with the deepest gloom. The funeral will be to-morrow, when every testimony of respect will be paid by all classes of people."

MR. BURR.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in Hampshire county, Mass. to his friend in the vicinity of Amherst, N. H. dated in September last.

"Gen. Eaton is now in this town; and he says, that he has seen a letter but a few days from Marietta, (Ohio) which informed, that col. Burr was there, and was undertaking, or endeavoring to undertake, an expedition—that he had actually engaged some boats, and offered commissions to a number of young gentlemen in those parts, to engage with him in what he (Burr) said "would be a laudable and honorable undertaking." Gen. E. has no doubt that Burr's intent is to erect a separate government west of the Alleghanies, and probably make himself either a sovereign, or be viceroy to some foreign prince The latter I am inclined to think, cannot be the motive. Spain will not be in a condition to support such a colony as perhaps France may. Should Burr raise an insurrection, many things will be necessary, which we little think of"

Albany Gazette.

Extract of a letter from Galliopolis, (a few miles below Marietta) September 10.

"Mr. Burr's intended expedition is much talked of here. He has many proselytes; and reports are in circulation, that a large number of boats are building at Marietta, to answer his purpose; say 14 or 15, though I cannot vouch for the exact number, not having been there for some weeks. Yet it is certain that there are boats building there to descend the Ohio, and it is as certain, that Mr. Burr, made himself very busy while residing there."

Capt Nelson, arrived yesterday from Havana informs us that a few days before he sailed, a Spanish packet arrived as Trinidad, Cuba in 30 days from Old Spain. Letters by this arrival were received at Havana stating that East and West Florida had been ceded by Spain to France, and by France to the United States. It was also stated, that the Island of Cuba had been ceded by France to Spain, in consequence of Bonaparte's agreeing to reinstate the King of Naples on his throne—— Knowing, as we do, that a doceur of two millions has be dispatched to France, to pave the way in a negociation for the Floridas, we think the first part of this article very likely to be correct— but that Bonaparte should consent to take down his brother Joseph from the throne of Naples, so shortly after having elevated him to that dignity, for the purpose of reinstating its lawful sovereign, is very doubtful.

Chas Courier.

We have been informed by a gentleman of respectability, that a silver mine has been discovered about 15 miles from this place, near the Clarksburg road. Our informant adds, that he saw the silver which had been extracted, and on cutting it with a knife it appeared very pure. He also saw a quantity of the ore in a house in which was erected a small air furnace.

Morgantown Gaz.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Pinckneyville, to his friend in Baltimore, dated Sept. 28.

"A detachment of militia march in a few day from this territory to join our army near Nachitoches, where a considerable Spanish force has been insulting our flag for some time. It is a fact a rencontre will take place unless the Spaniards should immediately retire beyond the Sabine river."

New-York, Nov. 8

The officers of the British frigate Cambrian informed the passengers in the Enterprize and Polly of New-York (recently taken and sent into Halifax, that they had orders to capture all American vessels from French, Spanish or Dutch ports or colonies. The captain of the Bellona of 74 guns, the day before had examined the ship, Polly of New York, & let her pass; but being afterwards informed of these new orders by the captain of the Cambrian, he returned the pursuit, took her and sent her to Halifax; as also the Enterprize, from Bordeaux to New York; the Messenger, from Guadaloupe to New York; and the schooner Aipasia, from Cayenne to Boston.

The Cambrian on the 33th ult (as noticed in our marine news under the Norfolk head) impressed 5 men from the ship Charles Carter, but liberated them the next day, and put them on board the schooner Eliza Ann, from Cadiz—— *a Spanish port.* We presume, from the circumstance of the vessel being permitted to proceed, as well as from the improbability of the report itself, that no such orders as those mentioned in the preceding paragraph have been issued by the British government.

FROM THE ALBANY GAZETTE.

It is with great pleasure and satisfaction we now communicate the following letter from Beriah Palmer, esq. one of the Commissioners appointed to explore, survey and lay out the track of the great northern turnpike road, which is to unite a good and direct road from Montreal to this city, in a direction west of lakes George and Champlain— dated

"*Plattsburgh, Oct.* 20.

"The Commissioners arrived here on Saturday, having laid out the great Nothern turnpike road thus far, to the 112 mile mark—We have yet about 22 miles to go. It has been a long and tedious business, but I am much pleased with the country here, and in fact with the whole route, as far as respects the road. I believe candidly a country of the same distance cannot be got in the state where a turnpike road can be made so easy and cheap——The soil every where good after we left Lake George; and although thro' mountains in that quarter yet we have avoided them in such a manner that the ascents and decents will be easy, and materials every where on the spot, and the people all along are much engaged in favor of the road, and will sign largely for the stock and work it out on the road. I conceive this road to be of great utility to the state at large and particularly to the northern part."

Philadelphia, Nov. 8.

Extract of a letter from an officer, dated Rapids of Red River, September 20.

"We are within 60 miles of Natchitoches, where we have met Claiborne and letters from Cushing, which leave no sort of doubt, that the Spaniards mean to dispute ground with us at the point of the sword; and that they are augmenting their forces. The governors Cordero and Herrera will be opposed to the poor American Brigadier "Faret mieur." The general has called on the two territories for militia— Claiborne will furnish 450, and Mead 250 men only; no matter, we have a few hundred confidentials, and the greater the disparity of force, the more fame. We shall be ready in 10 or 12 days and then the governors must retrograde, or taste our steel. Claiborne and Cushing have remonstrated strongly and repeatedly to Herrara, who with much decision repels their demands and reiterates his determination to maintain the territory of his master, East of the Sabine. The rights of humanity and the genius of his country, will induce gen. W—— to make one more attempt at conciliation, but he will be prepared to strike the moment it is rejected. The accounts we have of the Spanish camp and equipments are marvellous; they are represented as disorderly, undisciplined, and overcharged with the precious metals. What think you of a subaltern bringing with him thirty thousand dollars for pocket money in doubloons. Who knows but we may make a coup d'or and secure a birth in the bed of honor—fifteen days will decide."

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold, at Mr. THORPE'S Tavern, for CASH, on Saturday the 15th inst. at 3 o'clock, P M the HOUSE on North F street near the Bank, now occupied by Mr. M'Namara—also a NEGRO MAN about 34 years of age, who is acquainted with the Blacksmith's business.

JOHN STEPHEN, Auct.

November 12—3t

LOTTERY

OF ST. PAUL'S PARISH, BALTIMORE.

THE Managers of this Lottery intend to commence the drawing on the first Tuesday in December, and to draw 1000 tickets every week, till it be completed. Tickets may be had, till the drawing commence, at the original price of FIVE DOLLARS, of either of the Managers, and other persons in Baltimore authorised to sell, and of prizes in the Precincts Market House Lottery of Baltimore will be received in payment.

SCHEME.

			DOLLS.
1	Prize of		10.000
1			5.000
2		2000	4.000
3		1000	3.000
8		500	4.000
15		200	3.000
30		100	3.000
60		50	3.000
120		20	2.400
700		10	7.000
5100		6	30.600
6040	Prizes.		75.000
11960	Blanks.	Sum raised including expences,	15.000
18000	Tickets at five dollars each		90,000

There are not two blanks to a prize. The prizes will be paid, without deduction, at the end of sixty days from the completion of the drawing: and such as may not be demanded within twelve months after, will be considered as generous donations to the objects of the Lottery, the chief of which is the erection of a new parsonage house.

The first drawn ticket will be entitled to 500 dollars, and the last to 2000 dollars, besides which there are several other stationary prizes.

John Merryman,
Mark Pringle,
James Carroll,
William Lorman,
George Grundy,
Isaac Philips
George Hoffman,
Govert Haskins.
} Managers.

Baltimore, Nov. 12—2awtf

NOTICE.

The subscriber intends to petition to Congress at their next session for an act to divorce her from her husband, William Gibbons.

MARY GIBBONS.

City of Washington, November 12—3t

Sale at Auction.

ON Thursday next precisely at 2 o'clock P. M. at the American Coffee House, Capitol Hill, will be sold for cash, one desk, one bureau, one cupboard, one bedstead, and sundry other articles of household and kitchen furniture, the property of Richard King—by

N. L. QUEEN, Auctioneer.

Nov. 12.—1t.

CHARLES H. VARDEN,

Merchant Taylor

New Jersey Avenue, near the Capitol.

RESPECTFULLY informs the gentlemen of the district of Columbia, he has imported by ship Eliza ANN lately arrived at Philadelphia,

A choice assortment

Of Extra Superfine cloths, Benners, Velvets, and Cords, Cassimeres, single and double milled Sattin cloths fashionable Spanish Orleans and Toilenets rich silk Moleskin velvets, silk and sattin Florentines, with a variety of other articles suitable for the season

N. B Ladies habits, regimentals, and navy uniforms made in the first stile of fashion.

Richard Harwells celebrated patent parallel Suspenders, can be had on the same terms as at his manufactory.

November 12—tf

IT is by consent of parties ordered by the court that the Auditor state the accounts of Elias B Caldwell, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Gustavus Scott, deceased, as also the accounts against the said estate, and apportion the effects in hand amongst the different claimants in proportion to their respective claims, or among such of them as shall exhibit their claims on or before the 15th day of December next. It is further ordered, That the aforesaid trustee cause to be published a copy of this order, at least twice a week for three successive weeks before the 1st day of December next, in the National Intelligencer, Washington Federalist and some of the Baltimore newspapers.

By Order,

WM. BRENT, Clk.

We have perused with pleasure a small collection of poetical pieces, by MR. LAW, of this City, entitled "*Additions to Balston Springs,*" written during his late excursion to the Eastward. As a specimen we offer the following extracts—

Upon being censured for not sufficiently admiring a wreath of flowers sent by Miss ———.

Though every flower were in this wreath,
Though every perfume it should breathe,
Yet could it not attention claim,
For thoughts of her from whence it came.
The roses and the pinks bespeak
Faintly the colors of her cheek;
But were I to devote an hour,
To her comparing each sweet flow'r,
The whole inferior I should find,
And turn to where all beauties join'd.
Nay, then I should have left undone
Those charms which all my soul have won,
That look so playful, yet so chaste;
That wit, that judgment, and that taste;
That sensibility, combin'd
With noble dignity of mind.
One only worth the wreath commands,
It came from my Maria's hands;
Yes, to my breast the gift I'll take,
And wear it for Maria's sake.

Reflections at the Ruins of Palmyra.

How most inscrutable is destiny!
How painful these wide ruins to the sight!
To-day a nation lifts its head on high,
To-morrow 'tis a name, or sunk in night.

Affections & self-interest understood,
Would man unite and every blessing cause;
But savage clans delight in spoil and blood,
And call on God whilst breaking all his laws.

Loud clarions sound, the lofty walls are low,
Shouts, groans, and praises rend the affrighted air;
Vengeance retorts the desolating blow,
Lo! victors hurl'd to slaughter and despair.

The bones of warriors whiten foreign shores,
Their bleeding bodies float on every sea;
Drooping humanity fell rage deplores,
And sighs to heaven, yet owns its just decree.

If we are cruel, we shall feel the rod,
If we are friendly, we shall kindness prove;
Wars still display the justice of a God,
As peace unfolds his universal love.

Though, (scorning to be brotherly and just)
Conquest and glory should an hour prevail,
Like these fall'n columns we shall sink to dust,
"To point a moral and adorn a tale."

PROPOSALS for opening, bridging and improving the road laid out under the direction of the Secretary at War, between Nashville in Tennessee and Grindstone Ford on Pierre river in the Mississippi territory, will be received at the General Post Office until the 15th day of December next.

For the convenience of contractors the road will be divided into three parts, and separate proposals received for each.

First. From Nashville to the Tennessee river, 112 miles

2. From Tennessee river to Loonachitto creek, a branch of the Big Black river, 113 miles.

3 From Loonachitta creek to Grindstone Ford, 155 miles.

NOTES.

Note 1. The road is to be cleared of all tree logs and brush, twelve feet in width and made passable for a waggon. All streams not over forty feet wide are to be bridged, and the banks of other streams are to be shaved or sloped down so that they may be passable for a waggon.

Note 2. The bridges are to be twelve feet broad supported by proper abutments, the bridge part to be composed of four pieces of timber not less than 10 inches in diameter at the smallest end, and covered with halved logs whose original diameter was not not less than 8 inches, the piers or supports of the bridge not to be more than twenty feet apart

Note 3. Some parts of the road will require causewaying, these will be pointed out by the Post Master General's agent. The causewaying is to be done with logs, 10 feet in length and not less than 6 nor over 9 inches in diameter, earth is to be thrown upon them to render them passible, and where the places to be causewayed are subject to be overflowed the causeway is to have a rider on each side keyed down by forked stakes or stones and gravel

Note 4. It is supposed that there is already a cleared waggon path on some part of the distance, no clearing is to be done where that is the case The work is to be completed by the first day of October 1807. Reasonable advances will be made at the commencement of the work and the balance paid as soon as the work is compleated. Mr. R. J. Meigs, and Mr. Thomas Wright are to decide whether it be executed conformable to contract.

Note 5. The proposals should state the price by the mile for clearing, the price by the yard in length for causewaying, the price by the foot in length for the bridgework, and the price by the cubic yard for sloping or shelving the banks of watercourses.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Postmaster general,

Sept. 15—tawtD15