ports to American and other foreign vessels, destined for our and other ports of the states, bordering on the Baltic, there shall in future; and to commence from the time when the contents of this our ordinance shall have been made known in each place, no vessel arriving from North-America, although the same may produce a clean bill of health, have free admittance into any of the ports of our realms and dominions, unles she is provided at the same, with such a certificate from our consul or vice-consul, which shews that the same is absolutely not subject to any suspicion.

In the contrary case, she shall be considered as suspected of a contagious disorder, and shall be subjected to the treatment directed in the quarantine law of our dominions, &c. &c.

According to which, all those concerned have most humbly to conform themselves.

Given in our royal residence of Copenhagen the 15th May, 1805.

CHR. R. SCHIMMELMANN.
SEHESTEDT, EWALD,
YUNGBERG, WINDELBOE,
C. WINTHDR.

Arrived, British ship Turton, Adamson, 90 days from Leith.

Also, ship Emily, Welch, from Antigua and 15 days from St. Kitts.

Cleared, brig Active, Bennet, Baltimore; Betsy, Coulhard, Liverpool; sloop Rebecca, Herbert, New-York; Favourite, Holmes, Richmond.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, *SEPTEMBER* 26.

The British court of King's Bench have declined restoring the proceeds of the ship Vrow Charlotte, whose sentence of condemnation at Halifax had been reversed in London. The plea for refusing restoration was, that she was Spanish property. The original claimants were Messrs. Neill and Getty, of Boston. [*Boston paper.*]

From the Merchant's Coffee-House Books.
September 25.

Arrived, brig Potomak, Tupper, 12 days from Turks Island—salt—the master. Left there the 13th, brig Susan, Smith, of Providence, and Betsy, ——, of Somerset. Brings nothing new.

Also, brig Happy Couple, from New-York, and William, from Savannah, via Norfolk.

Also, brig Union, Oxnard four days from New-York—ballast—Charles Deshon.

Also, a fine new ship of between 6 and 700 tons, from East-River, belonging to Mr. William Taylor, intended for the India trade.

THE LATE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

After stating the particulars of the late action between the British fleet under admiral Calder, and the French and Spanish combined fleet, [which have appeared in this Gazette] Bell's Messenger, of the 4th August, remarks:

We must here be somewhat technical, in order to explain to our readers the general method of sea engagements. Truisms are sometimes necessary, and we hope to escape ridicule in stating a self evident thing, that all ships must be, as to each other, windward or leeward, and in their tacks, either starboard or larbord. A fleet to windward has invariably borne down in a slanting line on another to leeward, each ship in a line abreast of the other, till they brought up within a proper distance for a close and general engagement from van to rear. A fleet to leeward, therefore, desirous to avoid a general engagement has full leisure to disable a windward fleet during its approach to battle; and when the latter has assumed a situation for close encounter, the former might bear away at intervals, whilst enveloped with smoke; or, by making more sail, might shoot ahead, and pour its whole fire into the opposite van, as it passed and wore in succession to form a new line to leeward on the opposite tack.

The mystery of the French tactics was formerly no more than this; they never made an attack, but always courted a leeward situation; they have thus invariably disabled the British fleets in coming down to action, and, upon seeing it disabled, have made sail and demolished the van in passing, keeping clear of close engagement, and never lying ship abreast; on the other hand the British, from an irresistable desire of attack, have as constantly courted the windward position; have had their ships constantly disabled and separated, and have never been able to close with the enemy, or make a capture.

Such was the system by which the French succeeded from the naval engagement with admiral Byng, in the Mediterranean, 1756, to the rencounter with admiral Greaves, off the Chesapeake, 1781. In admiral Byron's engagement off Grenada, our fleet bore down to windward whilst the enemy, bearing away, prevented an attack upon their rear, or a close engagement in the van. our headmost ships were either disabled in making the attack, as they received the whole fire of the enemy's line, as each ship of the latter passed and wore in succession, in order to form to leeward upon the opposite tack. The French adhered so closely to this system, that, to avoid all change of close or general engagement, they forbore even to intercept our disabled ships which had necessarily fallen to leeward.

Such was the superiority of the enemy's tactics, that till the year 1782, above thirty years passed without any conspicuous naval victory; ship indeed engaging with ship, the British always succeeded; but the advantage was never extended to general engagement. Rodney set the first example of an attack to leeward and cutting off the line; since then, in all general battles, we have uniformly triumphed.

Rodney opened a new æra, and with the exception of the battle of the Nile, where the French fleet was at anchor, the same manœuvre of attacking to leeward, and cutting the line, have uniformly succeeded.—In lord Howe's victory, the signal was given (the first we believe that was ever given, for Rodney's was rather accident than design) for the British fleet to leeward to tack successively and cut the line; the two fleets were instantly intermixed, the battle was that of ship to ship, and the event was evidence of the skill of the attack—Indeed so sensible were the French of the cause of our victory, that the convention passed a decree of death against that captain who should ever suffer the line to be cut.

Lord St. Vincent, indeed, disregarded the regular system from having greater advantages in varying his plan of attack; but lord Duncan, in the victory off Camperdown, cut the Dutch line immediately in the centre.

Such being the approved system of tactics, and the invariable success of adopting them, it is asked, did sir Robert Calder conform to them? Had he or had he not the opportunity of applying them, or did he reject them from choice?

At noon, on the 22d July, our gallant admiral discovered the combined fleet to windward; he immediately concerted his plan of attack—indeed, but one plan presented itself. Having made signals for the closest order, he bore down upon the enemy, and upon closing with them, made the signal for attacking the *centre*. When he had reached their rear, he tacked his ships in succession, evidently meaning to intersect them, and bring on a close engagement of ship to ship. It was impossible to devise a plan of attack more promising; we venture to pronounce lord Nelson would have done the same—Lord St. Vincent *did* the same—When that illustrious man perceived the Spanish fleet to windward, consisting of twenty-seven sail of the line, he instantly cut off a division of it, though he could not bring on a general engagement, as the enemy, in great trepidation, chose rather to fly, than succor any part of their squadron. "When I had reached their rear," says sir Robert, "I tacked the squadron in succession; this brought me close up under their lee, and when our headmost ships had reached their centre, the enemy were tacking in succession; this obliged me again to make the same manœuvre, by which I brought on an action of four hours, when I found it necessary to bring to the squadron, to secure the two captured ships."

Sir Robert then proceeds to observe, which is a perfect vindication of his not being able to do more, that the enemy had every advantage of wind and weather; that the fog was so great that he could scarcely perceive the ship ahead or astern of him: this rendered it impossible to take advantage of the enemy by proper signals; "Had the weather," he continues, "been more favorable, I am led to believe, the victory would have been more complete."

In many of the accounts we have received, it is positively stated, that the British ships twice or thrice by mistake, fired into each other, and that five of the enemy were at once upon the Windsor. It is thus evident that not above two or three ships succeeded in passing the line of the enemy; the rest were prevented by not perceiving the signals and not knowing what impression the leading ships were making.

This is evident, from the circumstance of some ships having suffered greatly, and some triflingly; the fact is, the line can scarcely be said to have been cut at all; the fleets indeed, passed each other upon opposite tacks, but from the circumstances of the weather, and the signals not being noticed, the British fleets were never able to form a new line to leeward, or, in returning on the contrary tack, to rake the enemy as each ship passed. Every advantage therefore of cutting the line, in a leeward attack was lost to sir Robert Calder, because his ships could not act under his superintendance, or, with that unanimity of attack which alone can lead to decisive victory, and which must ever depend on a quick perception, and obedience of signals in each ship.

In respect to the admiral's terminating the engagement, in order to cover the two prizes, lieut. Nicholson's account is more satisfactory—He says, "the two ships which had struck were dropping fast to leeward, and the enemy by a successful manœuver, might easily have recovered possession of them, if our squadron had not brought to in order to cover them."

From the New-England Palladium.

INSURRECTION AT ALGIERS.

We have accounts by the way of Salem, of an important insurrection in Algiers, and that it continued to rage on the 3d of July. A Bordeaux paper of the 1st of August, received by captain Bradford, contains the following article:

Translated for the Palladium.

ALGIERS, JULY 4.

No favorite, not even a Turk, ever enjoyed an influence over any Dey equal to that which the Jew Naftali Busnah had acquired over the present. He treated directly with the agents of the different powers, and suffered them not to approach the prince, whom he deceived, day and night, by means of his creatures, and whom he governed entirely, by means of satisfying all his whims. Busnah distributed places; he created and deposed the beys or governors of provinces, with whom he always kept up a private correspondence; he fixed the sums they were to send to the Dey; he held the keys of the Khazna; he had monopolized all commerce, and suffered no competition; he governed the marine of Algiers, and that of all other ports of the kingdom; the corsairs sailed only when he judged it expedient, and directed their courses according to advices received by him from Europe, where he had numerous correspondents; he took possession of all prizes, without allowing them to be sold at auction; he, in short, violated all the ancient customs which are here sacred laws. This system was supported by tyranny, mixed with the most notorious meanness, but joined with much courage. A conspiracy was formed against the government four years ago. A price was set upon Busnah's head and the pillage of his stores proclaimed. The prime minister had received, fifteen months ago, several strokes of the *yataghan*, even at his post; the Dey was attacked and dangerously wounded by four Turks; and Busnah was the object of these various outrages. Busnah himself, a year ago, had miraculously escaped two stabs of a poignard, aimed at him by a Turk. He had not been terrified by any of these terrible warnings; he had paid no attention to the advice which had been given him; his insolence, on the contrary, had augmented and become, particularly for the last seven or eight months, insupportable.

The indignation of the militia was extreme; the unprecedented scarcity that we suffered by reason of Busnah's sending all the grain of the kingdom to the enemies of government; the revolts of the province of Constantine and that above all the most serious of Mascara, originating from his exactions on the beys, could not fail of encreasing it. The 29th of last month, at 7 o'clock in the morning he was shot near the dey's house, with a pistol, which a Turk, named Yahia, fired at him, saying, "*health to the governor of Algiers.*" Some noubadjies of the prince's guard ran, and would have arrested the assassin, who preserved a firm countenance, and taking in one hand the pistol which remained charged, and in the other his yataghan, said, "*I have killed the miserable Jew who has so long tyrannised over you? you are Jews like him, if you attempt to injure my person.*" The noubadjies retired, and the Turk went peaceably to his lodgings. Busnah was carried to his house where he died three hours after.

Yahia confessed to his comrades the action he had committed, and asked them if they were determined to defend him; he said, that if they would not, he would fly to the mountains. They all swore to die rather than deliver him up. Deputations from the other bodies of militia came to him, and made the same oath. A great number of inhabitants imitated this example, and wished to kiss the hand chosen, as they said by, Providence, to deliver their country from the monster who had oppressed it. In the evening the Dey pardoned the assassin by sending him his chaplet, according to custom. It was necessary to accompany the body of Busnah with a numerous guard. The people were for burning it, and stoning those who carried it.—The 30th very early the militia issued from the barracks; they massacred all the Jews they could find in the streets; they then went to the houses and stores of Busnah, which were broke open and pillaged. The Moors and barbarous populace of the *Piskris* and *Kbails*, joined with the militia; they broke open the doors of all the Jews, and the plunder became general; they were encouraged by the cries of joy of the women in the streets and on the terraces.—After some hours of this dreadful havoc, the Dey, whose guard had remained immoveable in the palace, dispatched some members of the Divan to the barracks, who were ordered to say to the militia, that the prince loved the Jews as little as they, and that if they desired it he would only suffer to remain in *Algiers* those who professed the mechanical arts, the number of which was fixed by the convention anciently made by Barbarossa with the Hebrew nation.

This step of the Dey had the effect to calm the militia, who retired quietly to their barracks. The Echouch's and the Noubadjies stopped the carnage and pillage by degrees, and acted as a police guard the remainder of the day. Government caused the dead bodies that was found in the streets to be drawn by slaves to the place of *Babel Oude*, amidst the acclamations of an immense croud. Nothing occurred on the 1st inst. except that the assassin of Busnah presented himself in arms before the palace of the Dey, saying, he had been informed he was to be punished, and was ready to submit to the sentence.—The prince sent him for answer that his word was sacred and that he had nothing to fear. The Jews carried the dead bodies from their houses to the burying places, escorted by Cassabadjies. It appeared, however, certain that there were in the barracks many conspiracies forming, to attack the palace and massacre the nobles. The difference of parties and of opinions, upon the person who should be chosen to govern, but above all, the gold which was lavished without measure, caused these projects to miscarry. On the 2d. instant, all the Jews were embarked which could be contained in an Imperial ship then in the port. The days of the 2d. and 3d. instant, have been tranquil.—The militia had it in their power to have stolen, and have been much offended that the excesses were attributed to a desire of pillage. They have returned freely every thing that had been carried to the barracks. It is in the houses of Moors, and in the hands of the Piskris and Kbails, who have carried them to the mountains, that all the riches of the Jews are secreted. Various accounts are given of the number of deaths, but it is not so considerable as was first imagined, that of the wounded is considerable. There were fourteen or fifteen thousand Jews at Algiers, who were rich in diamonds, pearls and jewels of all kinds. The most miserable Jewess carried on her head a sarsna of gold which cannot be worth less than 300 dollars, these have all been taken from them. The losses of the Hebrew nation in this article are incalculable. The aga has been beat a few days journey from Algiers. The new bey has not been able to get into, and the old is still shut up in Oran. Ammunition is sent by water and by land. More than 1200 individuals, men, women and children, have taken refuge, for the most part naked, in the house of the French commissary-general, where his majesty's flag has protected them. The government has caused it to be announced in the barracks last night, that the Moors have intentions hostile to the Turks, and has engaged the militia not to lay down their arms. Is this a finesse in the government, who wish to to turn the attention of the militia from themselves? Or is it the result of the bad news from Porent? Be it as it may, the government has this morning caused to be hung at the gate of Bab-Azoun, three Moors, in whose houses it is pretended arms and powder have been discovered. The massacre and pillage of the Jews at Belide did not take place as has been reported.

LEXINGTON, (K.) Sept. 3.

Appointments by the President.

John Breckenridge, esq. attorney general for the United States.

John Coburn, esq. judge of the territory of Orleans.

From Vincennes we learn that Benjamin Parke, esq. is elected member of congress for the Indiana Territory.

We also learn, that the Canal company have been incorporated, and it is said they will go into immediate operation as a banking company.

TRIFLING WORLD.

FROM trifle to trifle this volatile age
Still varies, and nothing but trifles engage;
The triflingest fellow is highest preferr'd;
The triflingest madam is still more admir'd.

And still as if trifling of trifling fell short,
Things solemn & serious to trifling convert;
Their time and their health and money too, they,
And e'en reputation, oft trifle away.

Honesty and honor are trifles become,
And conscience too often is trifled quite dumb;
The system of morals a trifle they call,
And religion is made a grand trifle to all.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Ship Fame, Hart, New-Orleans
Brig Three Brothers, M'Neal, Martinique.
Brig Menerva, Mathews, Boston
William, Glazier, Havana, via Norfolk

CLEARED,

Schr. Medusa, Gold, Maracaibo
Brig Cincinnatus, Babson, Guadaloupe
Schr. Enterprize, Crowell, New-York

TURTLE SOUP

Will be served up in the Coffee-Room, and on the public table of the Fountain-Inn, every Monday and Friday, during the season.

August 8. 1awth

☞ *A quarterly meeting of the Marine Society of Baltimore will be held at Peck's Hotel, on Thursday, 26th Semtember, at 7 o'clock in the evening.*

By order of the President.

JOHN HAMILTON, Sec'y.

September 23. *d3t*

A CAMP-MEETING

Will commence on Thursday, the 10th of October, in the forks of Gunpowder, Baltimore county, near the Long Calm, on the new road leading from Baltimore to Belle-Air, on the land of H. D. Gough, esq. adjoining Mr. John Paul's farm, and three miles from the Fork Chapel.

September 16, 1805.

Spanish Hides.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, 1200 Buenos Ayres HIDES, in fine shipping order, & equal in quality to any ever brought to this market.

LORMAN & FULFORD.

On hand,

Hyson Skin Tea, of superior quality
30 boxes Havana White Sugar
15 hhds. and two tierces White and Brown clayed do.
5 do. Loaf do.
6 do. Sugar-House Molasses
Cogniac and Bordeaux Brandy
West-India Rum, and
170 barrels New-York Beef, which will be sold low.

Sept. 26. d6t

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Subscriber hath taken from the orphan's court of Baltimore county, letters testamentary upon the personal estate of *Abraham Van Bibber*, late of Baltimore county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber, at present at the counting-room of Wm. & Hu Nielson, by the 26th day of April next ensuing—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate—And all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, or suits will be commenced without respect to persons.

WASHINGTON VAN BIBBER,
Executor.

Sept. 26. w&s6w

To be Rented,

A neat, two-story HOUSE, suitable for a small family, situated near Peters's brewery. For particulars apply to

ROBERT GILMOR & SONS.

Sept. 26. eo3t||

COUNTRY-MADE

Cotton Bed-Tick,

At the manufacturer's prices, by the piece or on retail, by

JOHN STEELL,
111, Market-street.

September 26. eo8t

London Millinery.

Mrs. NEALE

Has received per the Perseverance, from London,

Part of her Fall Fashions,

Among which are, the Eastern Cloak, Egyptian & Installation Drapery, Buffaun Caps; also, a handsome assortment of white Ostrich and Fancy Plumes, with a variety of other articles in her line, which will be opened to-morrow, at No 8, South-street.

Sept. 26. d4t

Charles Wirgman

Has REMOVED to the Counting-Room (No. 53, South Gay-street) lately occupied by Messrs. Smith and Buchanan, and offers for Sale,

20 casks of Hollow Glass Ware, assorted
10 half-barrels Gunpowder } excellent
20 quarter-casks do. }
6 rolls of Sheet Lead
1 case Furniture Calicoes
1 hhd. of Saddles and Bridles, complete
30 hhds. of excellent draught Porter
6 casks of bottled do.
10 casks of Yellow Ochre
14 casks of Sad Irons
100 boxes Negro Pipes
A quantity of Iron Bolts, assorted, and
An assortment of London Watches and Jewelry.

Sept. 26. eo

For the River Jade, or Bremen

If the Weser is not blockaded,



The Bremen Ship
MARTHA MARGRETHA;
About two-thirds of her cargo being already engaged, the remainder will be taken on moderate freight. Apply to

VON KAPFF & BRUNE, or
JOHN BOLTE, Ship Broker.

September 26. d

For Sale,



The Schooner SALLY,
About six hundred and fifty barrels burthen, is in complete order and readiness to receive a cargo.

ALSO,



The Schooner ELIZA,
About four hundred and fifty barrels burthen, and is in complete order and readiness to receive a cargo. Apply to

BIGELOW & PROUD,
83, Bowly's wharf.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,

18 pipes Cogniac Brandy
100 barrels Pork
50 do. Beef
40 do. Mackerel
180 boxes } Codfish, in prime order
20 hhds. }
100 bags very good St. Domingo Coffee
50 boxes white and brown Soap
4 boxes Glass Ware
4 casks Currants
4 bales India Muslins
6 Anchors
1 Russia Cable

September 26. d6t

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of DECKER & ADAMS, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent; all persons who have any demands against the said firm, are requested to exhibit their accounts for settlement—and those indebted, to make immediate payment to George Decker, who is duly authorized to settle the same.

GEORGE DECKER,
JOHN ADAMS.

N. B. The Grocery Business heretofore carried on by Decker and Adams, will be continued by the subscriber, who has now and will continue to keep, a general assortment of *Groceries* and *Liquors*, suitable for private families and tavern-keepers—All of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. GEORGE DECKER.

September 26. 2aw6t||

To Rent,

TWO HOUSES, one a Brick, the other a Frame, situated about half way between the town and fort. The houses are convenient, and with one or both may be had about 5 acres of ground. The situation is pleasant, and would suit for a snug retreat from the bustle of the city; or it is calculated for a public house, and would do well for a garden, or as an enclosure for live-stock for the convenience of shipping.

Also,

A large quantity of PITTSBUGG CORDAGE for Sale by the Subsribers; who are, as usual, constantly supplied with an extensive assortment of GROCERIES, which they will sell on pleasing terms.

JOHN & JAMES HUGHES.

Sept. 26. d

For Sale,

THREE Hundred and thirteen acres of very valuable LAND, situated in Kent county, within about twenty-seven miles of the city of Baltimore, of which about seventy acres are wood land. This Farm is elegantly situated on Chesapeake Bay, convenient to fish, oysters and wild fowl. The Dwelling-House has three large rooms and a passage below, and six lodging-rooms on the second floor. The Garden is a very good one, and the place abounds in good fruit. The quantity of bank shells on it, is immense. This property will be sold in one lot, or divided, as may best suit purchasers.

Any person inclined to purchase, may view the place, and know the terms, by applying to the Subscriber, on the premises; or, in his absence, to Mr. Philip Taylor.

JAMES LLOYD.

Sept. 26. eo6tlaw

London particular Madeira Wine

In pipes and hogsheads, of superior quality, old and fit for immediate use.

London particular Teneriffe Wine, in pipes, hhds and quarter casks.

Lisbon Wine, in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks, of very superior quality

Richmond manufactured Tobacco in kegs, and Patent Sheaves and Pins, for sale by

WILLIAM COLE, 4, South-Street.

may 15, 1aw