Fred. Lindenberger & Co.

Have Received by the Ceres, from Liverpool,
A part of their Fall Importation of
Hardware, Cutlery & Saddlery.

Which makes their assortment very general and extensive, among which are the following articles, viz.

Anvils and Vises
Spades and Shovels
Sad-Irons
Tailor's and Hatter's Irons
Iron and Brass Wire
Card Wire
Guns assorted in cases
Mill, Cross-Cut and Pit Saws
Shot and Bar Lead
Tin in boxes
Wrought Nails, from 3d. to 20d.
Frying Pans
Crowley and Blistered Steel
Sheet Iron
Girth, Surcingle and Straining Web, &c. &c.
White Lead in oil, in kegs of 14 & 24 lbs.
Red Lead
Men's and Women's Saddle-Trees
Saddler's Tacks
Sprigs, &c. &c.
Powder Proofs and Shot Moulds,

Which, with almost every other article in the Hardware line, they offer for sale on the usual terms.

September 2. d

Dugas and Mitchell

57, Market-street,
Have just received a large assortment of
Fall and Fancy Goods, viz.

500 pieces plain and checked Chamberry Muslin
50 pieces vellum striped do. do.
4-4 & 6-4 lace Cambrics
Plain, striped and spotted Leno Muslins
Diagonal mull do.
Colonade mull do.
Diagonal mull Long Sleeves
Leno do. do.
Crape do do.
Elegant worked Leno Caps
Elegant worked Leno and mull Cloaks
Leno and Crape Veils
4-4 & 6-4 colored checked Cambrics
4-4 & 6-4 Leno Pequet Muslins
2 trunks Madras Handkerchiefs
1 do. farren worked mull Shawls
50 doz. 6-4 7-8 & 8-4 Damask Silk Shawls
1 trunk women's and men's embroidered clock Silk Hose
2 do. plain and open clock Cotton do.
Pink, blue, yellow, orange, coquelico, fawn and black Crapes
White and colored Sarsenets
3-4 & 4-4 double white do.
Sattins, Modes and Persians
Dimities
4-4 & 6-4 Cambric Muslins
Shirting do.
Cambric Handkerchiefs
100 doz. extra long assorted Silk Gloves
60 do. colored white Kid do
Several bales low priced Plains and Cloths
Kerseys and Kendal Cottons
Bennet's Patent Cords
Windsor Velveteens
Swansdowns, Duffils, Rose and Striped Blankets
Flannels assorted in small bales
Scarlet Serges
Irish and German Linens
Ticklenburgs and Burlaps
10 bales India Muslins.

Also for sale or barter,
100 hhds. TOBACCO.
October 17 d

James Biscoe,

21, Calvert-street,
Has Received by the Fame, from Liverpool,
His Fall Supply of
Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

Which renders his assortment very complete,
Among which are,
Spades and Shovels
Frying Pans and Sad Irons
Anvils, Vices and Pick Irons
Hand and Sledge Hammers
Brass and Iron Wire, No. 1 to 25
Mill, cross-cut, pit and hand Saws
London and Bristol Pewter
Fine and coarse Seine and Sewing Twine,

All of which will be sold low for cash, or on the usual credit to punctual customers.
Sept. 30. d

Removal.

HACKEMAN and HOPPE,
HAVE removed to South Gay-street, three doors below the Custom-House, where they offer for sale on very moderate terms, an extensive assortment of
German Linens.

LIKEWISE,
1 box Slates
1 do. Snuff Boxes
1 do. Wooden Pencils
2 do. Cutting Knives
27 do. Medecine Glasses, assorted
14 do. Decanters and Wine Glasses
Cut Glass Bowls, Pitchers, &c.

ALSO,
Just received per ships Henrietta and Hamilton, from Bremen,
13 bales brown Burlaps
12 do. Hessians
8 boxes Britannias
4 do. Glass Beads.
October 31 d15t

Notice.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,
October 28, 1805.

THE Stockholders of the Farmers Bank of Maryland are requested to take notice, that the fifth instalment of five dollars, on each share, will become due and payable at said bank, on Wednesday, the 13th day of November next.

Any stockholder neglecting this notice, will observe, that it is provided by the sixth section of the charter—"That if any stockholder shall fail to make regular payment of any instalment after ten dollars shall have been paid, such stockholder's money in bank, shall remain free from interest, & not entitled to dividend, until such instalment or call shall be made good, and the dividend thereafter to be paid to such stockholder, (as well upon the money by him regularly paid, as upon the money after default) shall be calculated only from the time, when said last instalment was made good. By order,

JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.
(O. 30.) dt12N

Ben. & Geo. Williams,

Have received per ship Sally, from Newburyport, and for sale at No. 3, Bowly's wharf,
11 bales INDIA COTTONS, consising of Mamoodies, Cossas, Gurrahs, Baftas and Sannas
20 barrels Liver Oil.
Novemeber 4. d3t||

To Rent,

And immediate possession given,
The STORE at present occupied by the Subscriber, one of the best stands in the city, for either the wholesale or retail dry-goods business. For terms enquire of
October 18 d H. PEIRCE.

BARCLAY & M'KEAN

HAVE IMPORTED
FALL GOODS.
Sept. 19. d40t||

Robert and John Oliver

HAVE FOR SALE,
90 puncheons of excellent St. Croix RUM.
October 23. d10t

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

A MAN SERVANT who is capable, and can be well recommended. Apply to the printers. Oct. 23. d10t||

John & James Roberts,

230, *Market-street,*
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
14 boxes 4-4 and 7-8 white, and 2 ditto 3-4 brown IRISH LINENS.

ALSO,
2 cases Constitution and Hunting Cords
1 ditto Velveteens
2 ditto Dimities
2 bales Drab, mixed and blue plains
1 ditto Cotton Counterpanes
1 box 9-8 Sheeting
6 ditto American Prints and Shawls
1 case brown Holland
1 ditto white Platillas
1 ditto 11-8 Linen Check
2 bales Flannels.

ON HAND,
1 case Seamoises
5 bales India Muslins
1 trunk book-muslin Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

All of which will be disposed of on reasonable terms for cash, or on their usual credit.
October 21 d20t

Joseph Marzorati,

(Late JOHN GRIGO & CO.)
26, *South-street,*
Is now selling off
An elegant assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, PRINTS, PICTURES, and every article in his line of business, at *reduced prices* for cash or notes at short dates.

Great Bargains may be expected, as he is determined to close his business in this place.

He requests all those indebted to him to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against him will send them in for settlement. Oct. 24. d12t

Bargains!

130, *Market-street,*
THE Subscriber wishing to decline the Hardware Business, offers for Sale, his entire STOCK, at *first cost,* for *cash or acceptances in town.*

WM. CLEMM, Jun.
November 2. d6t

Last Week but two.

THE GRAND PANORAMA OF THE
BATTLE OF LODI,

Containing 3120 square feet of canvas, in Still House-street, Baltimore, near Christ church.

☞ The place of exhibition is rendered agreeably warm with stoves, in which fires are constantly kept.
November 2. d

Charles & Francis Young

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

The whole, entitled to drawback, will be sold on moderate terms for approved paper.
November 1. d10t

City Commissioners' Office,

Baltimore, 4th November 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the city commissioners will meet on Friday next, the 8th instant, at ten o'clock, A. M to establish the lines of part of lot No 593, situate on the west side of Liberty-street, formerly leased by George Reinecker to Ann Ragan Lapold; also, the division lines between that part of said lot conveyed by said Ann Ragan Lapold to John Russell, and the parts conveyed to Philip Horn.

Those who are interested are requested to attend, with the surveyor, land marks and papers necessary for establishing the said lines

By order of the board,
SAM. VINCENT, Clerk.
Nov. 4. d3t||

Castile Soap.

AN excellent parcel of CASTILE MARBLED SOAP, just received from Treiste, which will be sold low.

On hand,
London particular Madeira Wine in pipes hhds. and qr. casks
Do. do. Teneriffe do. do.
Lisbon Wine in do. do.
Richmond manufactured Tobacco in kegs, & Patent Sheaves and Pins.

WILLIAM COLE,
4, South-street.
October 12. d

To be Rented

And possession given immediately,
TWO commodious dwelling HOUSES.
Apply to
CHRISTOPHER HUGHES.

Who would treat for the disposal of 440 acres of LAND, half of which is heavily timbered It is within twelve miles of the city, and convenient to good navigation—100 acres of meadow may be made upon this land. Apply as above.
November 4. d6t-eo2t

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

A Negro WOMAN, that has been accustomed to house-work and the management of a cow. For terms apply to the printers
Nov. 4. d3t

Washington Tontine.

SUBSCRIBERS to this institution, who have not fixed the lives on which they choose their stock to depend, will please to take notice, that it cannnot be done after the 31st day of December ensuing—the constitution providing that after that day there can be no change of lives. Written directions on this subject, sent to the subscriber in season, will be duly attended to.

BEN. STODDERT.
Ocober 17. dt1oN

To be Rented,

A convenient two-story Brick HOUSE, at the corner of Eutaw and Fayette-streets, opposite Mr. Christopher Johnson's. It has a large yard, and a pump of good water near at hand; and it is also convenient to the new market. For particulars enquire of Messrs. HENRY STOUFFER & SON, on the premises.
October 10. d

From the PHILADELPHIA REGISTER.

Mr. Editor,

I send you for publication, an authentic, important paper—The *Report* of a *National Board* of *Health*, upon contagious pestilence, as the subject is at present understood in England.

This document is greatly interesting to America, as well as to England, as it identifies the pestilence so lately desolating the garrison of Gibraltar, with the yellow fever of the United States, which has so frequently visited them of late years:

As it contains the reflected opinion of men eminently qualified to judge, that this disease is of a highly contagious nature; and which, if once introduced into their own country, might produce the most fatal consequences:

As these respectable persons make a clear distinction between this dreadful malady, and the worst indigenous distempers of their own climate:

As we find in it the fullest acquiescence in the intelligible doctrine, that the yellow fever as well as the plague, may be carried from country to country, which might a little shake our faith in the *Websterian* revelation, of a recent change in the constitution of the atmosphere, to which this calamity has been strangely attributed. And as an imported disorder, that its visitations and ravages might be within human means to prevent:

It is highly important in the article which treats of insulating the sick, so strongly enjoined. Not conceiving that the feelings of individuals should stand in the way of measures necessary to guarantee the general safety:

But principally, as indicating the means to be employed, it is, in effect, an advice to us, with regard to the precautions against a scourge, the greatest evil of which is not even the number of its victims.

A CITIZEN.

FIRST REPORT,

OF THE
BRITISH BOARD OF HEALTH.

An outline of a plan to prevent the spreading of the Plague, or other Contagious Diseases, presented by the Board of Health, agreeable to the instructions of his majesty's most honorable privy council.—*(Published in London, August 27th.)*

IN obedience to the commands of his majesty's most honorable privy council, we proceed to the consideration of the third head of their lordships' instructions, and to the detail of the measures which it would be proper to adopt, in case of the plague, or other infectious disease, attended with great mortality, should pass the barrier of the quarantine, and actually appear amongst us.

It is so long since the plague has visited this country, that it is in some degree necessary to recall the mind to the miseries inflicted upon a nation by that greatest of all calamities to which the human race ts subject; in order that we may hold ourselves the more ready to comply with the regulations and orders which the exigencies of such a time would call for. Unquestionably the misery produced by a wide-spreading pestilence far exceeds all others, and considering the size of our towns and the population of them, particularly of the metropolis, there is hardly any nation would have so much to dread from the calamity as this kingdom. The destruction of thousands of individuals, the interruption of trade, the check to manufactures & commerce, and the consequent diminution of the public revenue, are some of the certain evils attendant upon pestilence; the regulations, therefore and orders, necessary to check the progress, or to extinguish it at its first appearance, however strict they may be, cannot be deemed harsh or severe, when the magnitude of the object for which they are framed is considered. Nor indeed is there any reason to fear that the good sense of the nation would not readily acquiesce in measures, the utility and advantages, as well as the necessity of which would be obvious.

It should be observed, that the following regulations are founded chiefly on experience in what has been called the plague, by way of pre-eminence, or the plague of the Levant. But as no disease can be said to equal, still less to exceed this, in its infectious and fatal nature, it is not unreasonable to presume, that the precautions which have been found sufficient to guard against that, would likewise be effectual against the sickness which lately prevailed at Gibraltar, or any other contagious and moral distemper.

The experience of many centuries has shewn that the plague has spread by near approach to, or actual contact with, the person of the sick, and by cloaths and apparel, which having imbibed the poison, are capable of retaining it. Hence it is only necessary to keep at a certain distance from those ill of the disease, and from such things as have been exposed to it, in order to avoid the contagion. This is the great principle we are all along to keep in view. All the regulations of quarantine rest upon this foundation. The seperation of the sick from those that are well furnishes the only means which promise any reasonable security against the spreading of such calamities.

Of the success of these precautions we have many signal instances. Since the fatal year of 1720, at Marseilles, several persons, at different periods, have been afflicted with the plague in the lazaretto of that port; yet by a careful prevention of intercourse it has not spread. Also persons under the same roof, in different apartments, when all communication has been cut off, have not suffered. The practice in the factories at Aleppo, and elsewhere, of "shutting up," as it is termed, affords a well known example of the same kind where the merchant continues in perfect security in the midst of surrounding pestilence, whilst the inhabitants of contiguous houses, not cut off from intercourse with the common people, become victims of the disease. In the year 1771 the plague raged at Moscow, and in the month of September destroyed in that city 27,000 persons, while the nobility and opulent gentry, who confined themselves to the palaces or houses; suffered very little. And Mertens, who was a physician on the spot, informs us that it broke out seven different times in the orphan charity there, containing 1400 persons, and was as often suppressed by means of a careful seperation. Likewise of the pestilential disorder, lately so fatal at Malaga, we are informed, that the inhabitants of Medina Sidonia remained uninfected so long as the governor kept the gates shut; but upon intercourse being permitted the disease presently attacked them; yet then, by a vigilant and judicious police, it was confined to one quarter of the town, and did not extend its ravages further. The plague appeared in our army during the late glorious campaign in Egypt several times; but from the good care that was immediately taken to seperate the sick from the sound and to prevent such intercourse as is allowed by the Turks, the mischief it occasioned was comparatively small, and the disorder was soon suppressed.

These and other similar facts, point out, in a very convincing manner, the advantage to be derived from careful seperation, and the necessity of a strict observance of the regulations to be laid down for this purpose.

In consulting the experience of former times, we have found with pleasure, that the practice of our ancestors, as far back as the time of queen Elizabeth, furnishes many wholesome regulations, which might easily be adapted to the present times. These we have thought the more deserving of attention, not only because they bear the stamp and seal of experience, but because their execution does not appear to have any thing in it inconsistent with the laws and constitution of the kingdom, as the legal authority of the magistrate is the only power resorted to. But though we commend the spirit in which the regulations were executed, some of the regulations themselves seem highly injudicious, as particularly where they direct the sick and the well to be shut together in the infected houses. This proceeding was in its consequences no less injurious to the public than cruel to individuals; for the dread of being shut up made every one about the sick conceal the disease as long as possible; and when that could no longer be done, and the magistrate had set his mark upon the house, the horror of their situations drove them to despair, and made them clandestinly or even by force, break through their confinement and spread wide the infection.

In the following regulations we have had respect to the practice both of our own country and the foreign countries in times of sickness, and have endeavored, as far as the nature of the subject would admit, to consult the security of the public, and the comforts of individuals. But the principle of separation being acknowledged, the mode to be adopted may admit of considerable variation from many local circumstances.

Some variation of practice will likewise be necessary in different degrees of the calamity; for such measures as seem best calculated to extinguish it in its beginning would become impracticable, when the mischief had spread over a large district; let us therefore early exert ourselves with promptitude and vigor before it has acquired strength with its growth, and become too powerful to be resisted.

As soon as any one it reported to be infected, notice must immediately be given to the magistrate, who shall employ some physician to examine into the fact, and upon receiving the confirmation of his report, the magistrate shall, without delay, remove the rest of the inhabitants from the sick house to some place of observation. It may be left to the option of the parties either to provide for themselves, at their own expence, a house for this purpose, such as the magistrate shall approve of, or go to one procured by the magistrates at the public charge. They shall be considered as suspected, and shall be examined twice every day by some physician in order that any one of them who sickens may be immediately removed; the others shall be prohibited from all intercourse for the space of 20 days. A physician ought to be sent immediately by the lords of his majesty's most honorable privy council, or by the board of health under their direction, for the exclusive purpose of attending the sick, and also for examining the suspected.

The suspected being removed, the sick person shall continue to reside in the house where he was taken ill, and shall not be permitted to quit it till 20 days from the date of his perfect recovery, or longer in case any open sore, or other circumstance, render the security doutful. He must then be required to go two several times into a warm bath, or to have his body as often thoroughly washed all over with warm water; he must afterwards put on cloaths which are either new or have been effectually purified, according to such process as shall hereafter be directed.

The sick person shall be allowed to have any one of his friends or family he chuses, and who may be willing to attend him as his nurse. If there is no body he or his friends may appoint for this purpose, the magistrate shall provide one. In any case the attendant must upon no account leave the house till the sick be either recovered or dead; and shall then perform a quarantine of 20 days, and submit to the regulations prescribed for the purpose of purification.

Those who are removed from the sick house shall give to the magistrate a correct list of all the articles they take with them, which shall be subjected to the same process as is used at the lazarettos in regard to similar articles received from suspected ships. No articles should be removed without an express licence from the magistrates. It might be adviseable to provide cheap cloathing at the public expence, for the use of such poor persons as have not a sufficient change of the common articles of dress.

It will be necessary that one or more watchmen or guards be placed constantly at the door of the infected house; and also at the house of observation, to prevent all ingress or egress, either casual or designed.

Messengers should also be provided whose business it should be to procure such things as are wanted in the sick house or house of observation. These things shall be conveyed through a window by a plank or a basket. In the case of poor people all necessaries must be furnished by the magistrates at the expence of the county, or neighbouring counties, which, from their proximity, become more immediately interested in checking and extinguishing the disease.

[*To be continued*].

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

NEW-YORK, November 4.

Captain Greene, of the brig Franklin, informs us, that the British frigate Cambrian captured off the Hook, on Friday afternoon, the ship James and William, of Portsmouth, N. H. from the Isle of France, for New-York.

Arrived, the ship Thomas, Davidson, from Norfolk, in distress, bound to Jamaica, having sprung a leak, and obliged to throw over part of the cargo. Captain Davidson picked up at sea, captain Hills and crew, of the Good Intent, of Philadelphia, out 42 days from Philadelphia. The Good Intent had been dismasted, lost her rudder, long-boat, and almost every thing off deck, one pump constantly going, and had been in that situation 35 days.

The brig Ann-Maria, Speck, in 26 days from Point Petre, Guad. Left, brigs Amazon, Orient, and ship Minerva all to sail in a few days for New-York. October 9, the sloop George, Read, of Norfolk, from Point-Petre, for New-York, was taken off the Harbor of Antigua, and sent in on suspicion. There were several American vessels then in company, but none sent in.—October 28, spoke a brig from Leghorn for Philadelphia. In lat. 34, saw a French schooner privateer, but did not board us.—From the 18th to the 28th of October experienced very heavy gales, from all points of the compass.

The brig Franklin, Green, in 9 days from Charleston. Left, brig Calliope, Van Kleeck, just arrived in 5 days from from New-York. The Franklin was from Jamaica, but put into Charleston in distress. Was boarded off Sandy Hook by the Brirish frigate Cambrian.

The brig Francis Nixon, Leary, in 7 days from Savannah; Left, ship Fair American, just arrived from New-York; schooner Miranda, Hoadley, and sloop George Fowler, both to sail for New-York in 4 or 5 days. The ships Brunswick, Callahan; Lucy and Elizabeth, Starks; Union, Gold, and the Rufus, Barlow, and the Eliza, Stokes, from Liverpool; and the Bermingham Packet, from Greenock, had all arrived at Savannah. Captain Calahan, Sept. 16, passed through the homeward fleet, of 50 sail, some of which were dismasted. *Oct. 1, lat. 48 long. 14, spoke ship General Mercer, 18 days from Bremen for Baltimore.*

The schr. Betsey Cox, Cox, in 21 days from Point-Petre, Guadaloupe. The ship Minerva, Tappin, sailed for New-York the day before. On Friday night, off the Hook, spoke a British ship from Halifax for Charleston.

The schooner Lucy, Tombs, in 26 days from Point-Petre, Guadaloupe. Oct. 13, in lat. 23, long. 64, 30, spoke the brig Hetty, Walker, 11 days from Martinique, for Portsmouth. Spoke a ship from St. Kitts, and was informed, that the British cruizers take all American vessels from French ports. Oct. 17, in lat. 29, long. 70, spoke the sloop Juliet, 7 days from Ocracock, for Jamaica. Left brig Harlequin, Dodge, to sail in 12 days; and brig Amazon, Christie, in 6 days both for N. York. The ship Penelope, Jappie, of N. York, had just arrived from Nantz, and Madeira. Also there, schr. Sally, Tyler, of Newburyport; brig Cleopatra, Deshon, of New-London; schooner Antelope, Church, of Hallowell, for Boston; brig Caroline, Hubbard, of Middletown; schr. Nabby, Russell, of Newburyport; brig Lion, Allen, of Portland; sloop Albert, Williams, of Boston, and several others before reported.

The schooner Richard & Martha, Taylor, in 19 days from St. Jago-de-Cuba. Lat 29, 49, was spoke by a British 64, and treated politely. Off Cape Maize, was brought to by a British frigate, and treated politely, who at the same time brought to the brig Ohio, Rust, of and from New-York, bound to Jamaica.

The schr. Enterprize, in 15 days from New-Providence.

The schr. Farmer's Adventure, Taylor, from Snow-Hill.

The schr. Two-Brothers, Brown, from North-Carolina.