ance in the enjoyment of their property will be dissipated by the proclamations of Austria; and we should not, therefore, be surprised to see his proud spirit stoop to negociation, as the means of indemnity for the past, and security for the future.

It is a remarkable coincidence of circumstances, that the Royal George, Duke of York, and Prince of Wales packets, should be captured by the enemy, without the intervention of one of any other name; and that the prince of Wales should have been captured on the birth-day of his royal highness, the 12th of August.

In the hope that the emperor of Russia may be able to find in the Baltic a sufficient number of transports, of one kind or another, to send a body of troops to England before the frost sets in, orders have been given at our ports to prepare for their reception. They would be instantly joined by such troops as we can spare, and forwarded on an important expedition.

DOVER, Sept. 27.

The American schooner Eliza and Katy, detained by the boats of the Ariadne frigate, as mentioned in a former letter, has come into the inner harbor. It is expected that not only the cargo, which is sugar and coffee, but the vessel will be condemned as enemy's property.

Sir Sidney Smith, in the Antelope of 50 guns, arrived at Dover on the 26th of September, and was received with great attention, on his new appointment to the Boulogne station.

November 27.

Arrived, the ship, Bath, Sanborn, of Portland, in 52 days from Liverpool. Sailed in company. October 3, the ships Venus, Andrews; George, Williams; and Argo, Philips, all for New-York; Eliza, Salter, for Portland; brig Catharine. Babson, do. and Brutus, Bunce, for New Orleans. The ships George Barclay, Paulding; and Hope were in the river ready for sea, and would sail the next day for New-York. The ship Almira Stover, of Portland, to sail in 6 days for Boston; ship Charles, Lewis, for Portland, in 4 days; and others not recollected. November 2, in lat. 38, 37, long. 52, spoke ship Brutus, 24 days from Londonderry, for Philadelphia. November 14, in lat. 37, long. 67, spoke the brig Patty, Egery, 5 days from New-York, for Guadaloupe.

The ship Magnet. Bowles, of Portsmouth. in 82 days from Amsterdam. Sailed in co. the ship Eliza Ann, for New-York. Spoke, November 13, in lat. 37, long. 71, brig Nonpareil, Fleming, from New-York, for Jamaica.

Arrived last night,

The ship Live Oak, Thomas, in 51 days from Bordeaux. Passengers, Messrs, H. T. and C. F. Febre, Louis, Desauge, A. Jaquert, F. Imbert, E. Lablan, E. Burges, and John Buffington. Sailed in co. brig Tuley for New-York; and brig George, Paul, of Kennebeck, for St. Bartholomews. Spoke, Nov. 11, in lat. 42, long. 54, a yellow sided ship, from Norfolk for Liverpool. Nov. 24, in lat. 39, 50, long. 72, the *schooner Phœnix, Maxwell, 8 days from Baltimore for Portland,* On the 20th, Nov. capt. T. experienced a severe gale, which carried away the fore-yard, and split several sails.

The ship Eliza-Ann, Thompson, in 83 days from Amsterdam. Spoke, Oct. 15, in lat. 45, 12, long. 36, 39, ship Hetty, Russel, 29 days from Liverpool for Alexandria.

Cleared, ships Manchester, Bunker, Savana; Jane Maria, Lawrance, coast of Africa; Young Eagle, Boor, Barcelona; Amiable Matilda, Thompson, Amsterdam; Osiris, Morris, St. Barts. and a market; brig Achilles, Howell, St. Thomas; Lion, Lockwood, Marseilles; Lucy, Anderson, St. Bartholomews; Betsy, Sprowl, Bay of Honduras; Romulus, M'Donald, Havana; sch'r; Sally, Hughes, City of St. Domingo; sloop Atlantic, Selleck, Nevis.

—

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Liverpool, under date of September 14.

"We expect a quarantine will be laid on all vessels, as usual, coming from a port where any epidemical fever rages, and perhaps it may be laid on some vessels without a just cause; when therefore you ship any goods in any vessel, it will be adviseable to send a clean bill of health with her, and likewise the British consul's certificate that the city is in a perfectly healthy state, and that no fever rages."

—

From a London paper of September 29, received by the ship Bath.

It was reported this morning, that another power has declared against France—the elector of Hesse Cassel, whose troops are to be taken into English pay. If that be the fact, it is decisive of the sentiments of Prussia, without whose concurrence, a power situated so near her territories would not have taken so decisive a step. But we do not guarantee the truth of the rumor.

The report of an immediate dissolution of parliament was again revived yesterday; and it was even stated, that a proclamation to that effect had either received, or was about to receive the royal signature. We deem it necessary to notice this rumor, from the general circulation which it obtained last night, without presuming to vouch for the accuracy of the statement.

Admiral Villeneuve has been recalled to Paris, to have his conduct on the 22d July investigated by a court martial.

The following are said to be the state and destination of the armies which Bonaparte was to set immediately in motion against the combined powers:—The grand army is to consist of 150,000 men; Bonaparte is to be the commander in chief, and under him Berthier; the centre is to be given to Louis Bonaparte; right wing to Oudinot; and the left to Marmont. This army is to act in Germany and Switzerland. The army of Italy is to consist of 120,000 men; Jourdan is to command the centre, St. Cyr the right, and Massena the left wing. An army of 50,000 men, under Angereau, is stated to be on its march as auxilliaries to Spain, and to keep Portugal in subjection. The army of reserve is to consist of 80,000 men, under the command of Soult and D'Avoust. The army of England and Holland is to consist of 50,000 men, under the command of Ney and Bonhomme.

Several thousand tons, certainly not less than 12,000 tons of transports, have been held at the disposal of Russia in the Mediterranean, for a length of time past.

We understand that a Russian squadron of six or seven sail of the line, is expected to join our fleet in the North Seas.

—

PHILADELPHIA, November 28.

Extract of a letter dated the last of August, 1805, from a respectable mercantile house in Amsterdam, to their friend in Philadelphia.

"We have to communicate the further occurrences here—they are extremely disagreeable, as we cannot say any thing with any certainty. The British stop and detain all vessels sailing under American colors, under various pretences, and some have since been cleared, but their cargoes further remain detained. This unaccountable conduct on the part of the British, is not yet explained, of course we are quite in the dark concerning the result of this business. Trade is almost entirely in suspence—both sellers and buyers wish to wait for further information. We cannot therefore quote prices with accuracy, &c.

Arrived, ship Dispatch, Griffing, Honduras, 35 days; brig Sally and Jenny, Hunt, Antigua, 20; schooner Chance, Oliver, Havana 21.

Cleared brig Susanna, Reilly, Havana; schooner Ann Pennock, Maddox, St. Jago de Cuba.

Schooner Two Friends, Gardiner, from New-Providence, is below.

Yesterday arrived, the brig Sally and Jenny, capt. Hunt, 22 days from Antigua, and informs, that the cargo of the ship Clyde Nichols, of New-York, from Guadaloupe was condemned; and that the schr. Nancy of New-Orleans from Bordeaux, was brought in for adjudication, as were the sloop ——, capt. Reed, from Norfolk, and a schooner belonging to the continent, but to what part not recollected.

Last evening arrived, schr. Sally, Bunce, 12 days from Charleston; he came into the capes on Monday and saw coming after him two ships, two brigs and six or seven schrs.

The Eliza, captain Hunt, from this port, for the West-Indies, on the 3d of October, in the Gulph Stream, at 4 o'clock, A. M. met with a violent gale of wind, in which she sprung her mainmast, and carried away her boom, & obliged them for the preservation of the crew to throw overbord her deck load, consisting of staves and heading—after which, the weather moderating she stood for and arrived at Antigua, on the 18th of October, where she was obliged to sell and repair.

—

NORFOLK Nov. 22.

FIRE!

Yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock, a Fire broke out in a frame house at the intersection of Commerce and Wide-Water-sts. which in a short time communicated to the adjacent buildings, and in a little time ten or twelve houses were consumed. The loss, except the value of the buildings, we are well informed, is small. While we feel for the misfortunes of the sufferers upon this occasion, we cannot avoid deploring the fatal policy of erecting wooden buildings in town. Never was the error more fully demonstrated than upon this occasion: while the fire swept every wooden building in the vicinity, the brick houses remained undisturbed. It is to be hoped that this additional calamity will be a warning to our citizens, and that they will cease to erect buildings which expose their own and their neighbors' property to almost certain destruction.

The United States' brig Hornet, captain Chauncy, arrived in Hampton-Roads from New-York, on Wednesday last.

More Confusion!

A letter by the last mail from Richmond, says, "The court of appeals have decided that the lottery for the benefit of William and Mary college, should be redrawn."

Polemic Society.

THE Society having adjourned for two weeks, will meet on Saturday evening next, at their Hall in Harrison street, and continue their meetings every Saturday, during the winter.—The following questions will be offered for discussion.

1st. Is it good policy in government to permit lotteries?

2d. Should persons in the constant practice of drunkenness, have the disposal of their property?

3d. Which is the most prolific source of the progress of deism; rational enquiry, or the abuse of christianity?

Debate to commence at half past 6 o'clock—Price of admittance 12 1-2 cents.

Nov. 28.

A New China Store

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

Where a large and very general assortment of

China, Glass & Queen's-ware

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

INGLIS & DE MUN.

October 31 dotc-o6t-2aw4t law

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *NOVEMBER* 29.

Our citizens certainly stand committed to perform some acts of useful charity, equal, at least, in a small degree, to the bounty which has this fall, in a peculiar manner showered down upon them the means. Exempted from the autumnal scorge—blessed with a most flourishing and lucrative trade—poor will be the excuse arising from the want of ability among the middling and higher classes of society, for not testifying *in deed*, their gratitude to their great Benefactor. The wealthy landlord—the rich banker—the fortunate merchant—the rising trader—and the thrifty mechanic, have each a peculiar obligation to discharge; and with the object to requiteit on before them, & the means in their hands, judgement without mercy will on some early & fit occasion, most assuredly be passed upon any delinquency.

But if gratitude and a benevolent spirit, cannot excite any of our citizens to deeds of charity, (which we believe not) a clear preception of their own interest ought certainly to have some weight on the present occasion. The plan of a SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY, which has on several occasions been presented to the consideration of our citizens, without meeting in general or detail, with one objection, holds out a rich reward for liberality. It cleanses the body corparate from those *fungi* and the streets from those nuisances, which so often arrest the eye in the shape of idle, vagrant beggars. It sets them at work, and by a judicious *schooling* to industry, clothes them warmly, feeds them plentifully by their own labor, and gives them a just idea of the value of their own physical powers when well employed, and a competent notion of their own importance as rational beings, when raised out of the slough of pollution and sloth. To those who are really industrious, but from whom the stagnation of business, consequent upon the rigors of the season, snatches their support, it gives an opportunity for employment and a reward for their industry. In fine it presents an enlivening field to cheer the indigent during a dreary season, when all else around is gloomy and desolate, not only preserving their bodies from the effects of cold and hunger, but expanding their minds for more useful exertions, when the season of business shall return.

To advance liberally to found so beneficial an establishment, hardly deserves the name of *charity*, since it restores to society what it takes from it, and gives the soul and body of its *pupils* into the bargain—but for any individual above the gripe of poverty to withhold what he can afford to give, must be a mark of the most sordid avarice, and the most confirmed misanthrophy. We hope the delegation of solicitors, who are to meet this evening, will take early and energetic steps to test the spirit of our citizens on this important occasion.

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The schooner Lavater, from Alexandria, bound to Barbados, was spoken in lat. 22 out 15 days.

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We observe an article in the Charleston papers which more than any thing which we have seen, shews the deplorable condition of our commerce. A meeting of the stockholders of the insurance company of that city is called, to consider the expediency of discontinuing insurances at present. We are not much surprised at such a notice, because, at present, it seems almost impossible to calculate the risk. The belligerent powers appear to persecute us without proceeding upon any regular principles, but that of rapacity. [*Norfolk Ledger.*]

—

Married last evening by the Rev. Mr. Dashiell, Mr. *Loyd Durham*, merchant, to Miss *Susanna, Kipp*, both of this city.

—

From the Merchants Coffee-House Books.

November 29.

Arrived, schooner Dove, from Portland; and two schooners from Boston.

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STATE OF EUROPE.

A German writer has just published an interesting article on the state of the powers of Europe; and the following is the substance of it, as given in the Courant of Mentz:

At the commencement of the war of the French revolution, which must be considered as the cause of those changes which have produced the present situation of Europe, Russia possessed a territory of three hundred thousand square miles, a population of twenty-six millions, and a revenue of seven millions of louis d'or.

The territory of Austria was 11,149 square miles, her population 25 millions, and her revenue four millions of louis d'or.

Prussia had a territory of 3,600 square miles, a population of six millions, and a revenue of four millions of louis d'or.

The remaining territories of the German empire comprized an extent of 12,000 square milet, containing 26 millions of inhabitants, and produced a revenue of nine millions of louis d'or.

The territory of Great-Britain was then estimated at 6,036 square miles, the population at nine millions and the revenue at 17 millions of louis d'or.

Russia has gained a territory of 7,035 square miles, a population of 5 millions, and an increase of revenue equal to three millions of rix dollars, by her last acquisitions in Poland only. This is entirely independent of her late acquisitions in Asia, America and the Adriatic, of her conquest of the Crimea, and of what she obtained by the former partition of Poland in 1772.

Austria lost by the cession of the Netherlands only 474 square miles, one million five hundred thousand inhabitants, and a revenue of eight millions of guilders; and in all, by the cession of Lombardy, Frickthal, the Brisgau, and Artenau, without reckoning the county of Falkenstein, 673 square miles, 2,689 760 subjects, and 9,125 663 florins of revenue. She has gained by the acquisition of Venetian Istria and Dalmatia, independent of the Bishopric of Trent and Brixen, 500 square miles. Her population is therefore nearly the same as it was before the war.

Prussia lost about 42 square miles of territory, 172,137 inhabitants, and a revenue of 128,249 louis d'or. She acquired by the partition of Poland, 2,058 square miles, and 2,075,700 inhabitants; besides, by the addition of Hildesheim, Paterborn, Erfurt, Eichfeldt, Munster, &c. Some artificial accounts, make the present territory of the Prussian states amount to 6000 square miles, the population to 9,000,000, and the revenue to 6 millions of louis d'or; but this estimate is rather exaggerated.

The acquisitions of England cannot at present be easily estimated, as her possessions are daily increasing, and she may be said to keep an equal pace with Russia, as to acquisitions. Her Indian possessions are extensive, and of an incalculable value; but her principal power arises out of her commerce; and the industry of her population.

France possessed before the war 10,000 square miles, 26 millions of inhabitants, and 19 millions of louis d'or of revenue. She now possesses 12,160 square miles, 32 millions of population, and 24 millions of revenue. Her principal acquisitions are.

	Sq. miles	Inhabit.
Savoy	83	280,000
Nice	52	93,000
Piedmont	583	2,357,000
Belgium, and the depart. on the Rhine	1200	3,900,000
Genoa	90	350,000

There are, besides, immediately under the dominions of France, Parma, Placenza and Gustella, with a population of 250,000; and the kingdom of Italy, with a territory of 784 square miles, & 3 360,000 inhabitants, without taking Lucca and Piombino into the account. It must, however, still be considered that France can dispose of her allies, and also of other neighboring states, as she pleases; that Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, the greater part of Italy not included in Bonaparte's kingdom. Holland, and a considerable portion of Germany, are under her control, the power of that empire is therefore immense.

Spain has a territory of 9,277 square miles, and 10,000,000 of inhabitants—Holland possesses a territory of 625 square miles, with 2,500,000 of inhabitants; and both powers are directly dependent on France. If therefore, we include all the states, mediately or immediately, under the dominion of France, we shall find that she has at her disposal a population equal to 50,000,000.

—

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Brig Betsy and Peggy, Low, Trinidad
Schr. Raven, Sawyer, Antigua & St. Bartholomews

CLEARED,

Ship Abeona, Hobson, Liverpool
Monk, Allen, Lisbon
Schr. Chesapeak, Hadskiss, Trieste
Norfolk, D'Eagle, Norfolk

The Citizens of Baltimore

Are respectfully informed,

THAT THE GRAND PANORAMA

OF THE

BATTLE OF LODI

Will remain Open for a few days longer.

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

Nov. 26. d

Notice.

A meeting of the Maryland Society for promoting useful knowledge, will be held on Friday next, the 29th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M. at the usual place of meeting, at which time an election of officers for said society, for the ensuing year, will take place.

November 26.

Post-Office, Baltimore,

November 25, 1805.

Letters for the British packet Lady Arabella, for Falmouth direct, will be received a this office until a quarter past 7 o'clock, A. M on Monday, the 2d of December next.

CHARLES BURRALL.

P. S. The inland postage to N. York must be paid on all letters for the packet.

Post-Office, Baltimore,

November 25, 1805.

The public are hereby informed, that the Winter Establishment of the Mail upon the main line, will commence at this office on WEDNESDAY, *the 27th instant.*

EASTERN MAIL

Will close at a quarter past 7 o'clock, A. M.
Will arrive at half past 9 o'clock, A. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL

Will close at a quarter past 7 o'clock, A. M.
Will arrive at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Letters for the above mails must be deposited at this office by a quarter past 7 o'clock, A. M. otherwise they cannot be forwarded in the mails of the day; as both these great mails are to be closed previous to the arrival of the southern mail.

CHARLES BURRALL.

Fire Companies.

The Committees appointed from the several Fire Companies relative to the organization of companies generally, and to embrace the benefits contemplated by an ordinance of the corporation, are earnestly requested to attend an adjourned *meeting, on Monday evening next, at 6 o'clock, at James Bryden's. Punctual attendance and a representation from each company is expected.*

Notice.

☞ *With Divine permission, the annual sermon will be preached, and collection made on* SUNDAY *morning next, in St. Paul's and Christ Church, for the benefit of the Charity School, under the patronage of the congregations of these churches. The Rev. Mr.* ALLEN *of Harford county purposes to officiate in the morning at Christ Church.*

November 28.

BOOK-AUCTION,

TOMORROW EVENING,

To commence at 6 o'clock.

☞ CATALOGUES now ready for delivery.

SOWER & S. COLE,

No. 3, Light-street, next door to the Coffee-House.

Nov. 29. 2t

A Teacher Wanted.

Apply to the printers.

November 29. eo3t||

Bank of Baltimore,

November 29th, 1805.

The President and Directors have declared a dividend of thirteen dollars and fifty cents, on each share of stock for the last half year, and the same will be paid to the stockholders or their representatives on or after Monday next, the 2d of December.

JAMES COX, Cashier.

November 29. d6t

James Somervell & Co.

Have received by the ship Mars, Murphy, from London,

A quantity of best London Brown Stout PORTER, in casks of 6 ½ dozen each.

Also on hand,

Pullicat and Madras handkerchiefs, calculated for the West-India market, entitled to drawback, and a general assortment of Dry Goods.

To let, two three story brick ware-houses, on the lower end of Smith's wharf.

November 29. eo11t||

Wants Employment.

A young man, having a theoretical knowledge of Book-keeping, is anxious to obtain a situation in a respectable counting-house. He writes a tolerably good hand, is an accurate arithmetician, and is well acquainted with the city. For terms, which will be accommodating enquire of the printers.

November 28. eo3t§

Baltimore,

November 28th, 1805.

WE the undersigned Tanners and Curriers, having seen Messrs. John Boyle and Brothers, horizontal cast Iron Bark Mill in operation, constructed and manufactured by Messrs. Lyon and Morton, of Baltimore foundery, declare, that it performs better than the imported one, belonging to M. Eichelberger & Co.

JOS HUSBAND & Co.
M. EICHELBERGER, & Co.
WM. JENKINS & WEST.

November 29. eo7t||

For Freight or Charter,

The brig HANNAH,

Benedict Dayton, master;

A good staunch vessel, about 1000 barrels burthen. Apply to the master on board, at Bowly's wharf, or to

JOHN S. HORNE.

There is for Sale on board,

A quantity of Molasses, Codfish, Plaister of Paris, Onions, and Potatoes.

Nov. 29. d3t

Baltimore Dancing Assembly.

The Balls for the season will commence on THURSDAY EVENING, the 12th December.

JOHN E. HOWARD,
ROBERT G. HARPER,
CHARLES CARROLL, JUN.
ZEB'N HOLLINGSWORTH,
JOSEPH STERETT,
GEORGE GRUNDY,
} MANAGERS.

Married gentlemen (not proprietors) who are desirous to subscribe for the season, will please make application to any of the managers.

November 28, 1805.

Extract from a resolve of the proprietors at a public meeting, convened January 10, 1805:

1st. *Resolved,* That no transfer of any share in the buildings, shall be assented to, unless it shall appear that the person requiring the transfer, hath paid or agreed to pay, the full sum of 475 dollars, or the original sum which the shares cost the associators.

2d. That whereas a number of original shares have never yet been subscribed for, the treasurer of the association give notice in the public papers, that such shares will be disposed of to such applicants as may be approved of by the proprietors, subject to all the articles of the original association—And that as often as it shall happen that shares of individuals are necessarily to be disposed of, the treasurer shall give notice of such share being for sale, on application to him.

3d. That the Treasurer give notice that the shares are disposed of at the original cost.

Notice is therefore hereby given,

That twenty shares are for sale at 475 dolls. each, to such married gentlemen, as shall be approved of by the proprietors.

GEORGE GRUNDY, Treasurer.

November 29. 2aw3t

Stray Cow.

CAME to the Subscriber's place on the Hook's-town road, a dark brown COW, with crumpled horns; about seven or eight years old, and has no marks. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges and take her away. JOHN HOSSELBOCK.

November 29. 1aw3t

Baltimore county, to wit:

Personally appeared before me the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, *Amos Pierpoint,* who saith, that he hath taken up, as a stray, a dark bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, branded with the letter *M.* on his right shoulder; trots and gallops; seems to be much in years, and in tolerable order.—The owner is requested by the said Amos Pierpoint (who lives on the old Frederick road, about 7 miles from the city of Baltimore) to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN AISQUITH.

Nov. 29. eo3t‡