Public Sale.

On Thursday, the 5th December next, at 11 *o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at the late dwelling of John Day, opposite Joppa,*

Several very valuable young Horses; besides a variety of useful Household Furniture, belonging to the deceased, on a credit that will be then made known, by

AGNES DAY, executrix.

November 25. d4D

RICE.

153 tierces } PRIME RICE,
21 half do. }

just received per the schooner Sally, captain Coffin, from Charleston, for sale by

BIGELOW & PROUD.

November 27. d4t

Liverpool Coal,

A Few thousand bushels of the very first quality, just received and for sale on reasonable terms, by

THOMAS BARKLIE,
Lovely-lane.

November 23. d6t

John Walraven,

No. 137, MARKET-STREET,

Has imported per the late arrivals from England, an extensive and general assortment of coarse and fine

Hardware.

September 23. d

To be Leased,

For 99 years, renewable forever,

A few LOTS, on the York Turnpike Road, within less than a quarter of a mile of Baltimore. The situation is high and remarkably healthy, with most excellent water. Enquire of

Dr. HENRY STEVENSON.

September 9 d

To Let,

And possession given immediately.

THE two-story Brick HOUSE at the corner of north Howard and Fayette-streets, well calculated for the dry good business. For terms apply to

ANTHONY KIMMEL & SON.

August 14. d

Just Landing

From on board the brig Sylvan, from New-Castle-upon-Tyne, & for sale by the subscribers,

20 sheets Milled Lead
20 casks Ingot Lead
32 casks Red Lead
20 casks Patent Shot, B. and BB

HAZLEHURST, BROTHERS & CO

Nov. 15. d12t

Cope and Brothers

Have just Received

An additional Supply of the following Articles:

Cassarillos	Bretagnes
Listados	Creas a la Morlaix, &
Checks No. 2	Flemish Sheetings.

Also,

15 bales assorted India Goods, well calculated for the West-India market, and entitled to drawback; 2 cases fine Cambrick Shirting; India Satins, &c.

They will purchase BEES-WAX.

Nov. 22. d7t

John and James Thompson

HAVE FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the ship Hannah, just arrived from St Jago de Cuba, consisting of

300 boxes white and brown Sugar
38 barrels do. do.
87 seroons } 10,000 wt of fine Red and
7 cases } Yellow Peruvian Bark

A quantity of Hides, Logwood and Fustic

And 25,500 Segars in barrels.

Also,

The Cargo of the schooner Martha and Mary, from St. Jago,

339 boxes of Segars
36 boxes of Sugar
300 Hides
6 1-2 tons of Fustic.

Nov. 18. d15t

By Virtue of a Decree

OF the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, at 11 o'clock, on Saturday the 14th of December next, at the burnt house Tavern, on the Reister's Town Turnpike, That TRACT OF LAND directed to be sold by the will of William Wright, deceased, lying in Baltimore county, containing 114 acres, being 11 miles from the city of Baltimore, and two miles from said Turnpike, and adjoining the farms of Messrs. Cornelius Howard, Robert Lyon, and Thomas Worthington. It has a small dwelling House, and a good Orchard of Apple trees, with 30 or 40 acres of wood, 8 acres in meadow, and 15 or 20 acres more, suitable for that purpose. The terms of sale are, pursuant to said decree; bond bearing interest, with approved security, payable within twelve months.

W. J. GOVANE, Trustee.

Nov. 21. dtds

B. H. Mullikin,

Sign of the Sheaff of Wheat and two Pigeons,
101, Baltimore-street,
Has imported by the ships Ceres, Diana & Fame, from Liverpool,
HIS SUPPLY OF

Fall and Winter Goods;

Amongst which are,

Rose Blankets, striped Duffil ditto; blue, green, brown, grey and white Kerseys; blue, green and white Halfthicks; grey, green, red, blue, brown and drab Coatings; Flannels assorted; cotton & worsted Hosiery do. &c. &c.

ALSO,

(Selected from the different arrivals)

A handsome assortment of FANCY and SEASONABLE GOODS, amongst which are, Shamberry Muslins; Furniture Chintzes and Trimmings; Bennett's Patent Cord, for pantaloons; Fancy do. for vests; Irish Linens; India Muslins; German Goods, &c &c. which he will sell wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. October 1. d10t-tu&f5w

Hat Manufactory.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and will be constantly supplied with a quantity of the most fashionable Men, Women & Children's HATS, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or approved paper, at a liberal credit. Shippers and country merchants may be supplied with any quantity, put up in the best manner and on the shortest notice.—Orders will be accepted and duly attended to.

Also on Hand,

(JUST FINISHED & FOR SALE)

Two hundred and fifty WHITE HATS, very light and large-brimmed, for the East and West-India markets.

RUNYON HARRIS,

No. 66, Cumberland Row, Baltimore.

November 6. 2aw4t||

George Hoffman

Has received by the Newton, & via Philadelphia,

Blankets, rose and duffel; Flannels and Baizes, stout Blue Plains, Coatings & Frises

Worsted and Cotton Hosiery

A handsome assortment of figured and plain Sarsenet Ribbons, &c.

Also, by the General Mercer,

100 pieces prime Creas Dowlas, subject to drawback.

Also on hand,

A few bales fine Cloths on consignment, which will be sold at a low advance and long time. Nov. 26. d3t-eo3t

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately,

A four-story HOUSE on New-Jersey avenue, City of Washington, contiguous to the Capitol. It is in complete repair, and will be let on moderote terms to a good tenant. Apply to Mr. HENRY INGLE, opposite the premises, or to MATTHEW BROWN, in Baltimore. Nov. 16 d

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

A Mill

READY FOR GRINDING WHEAT.

UNION MILL,

Situated within two miles of the city of Baltimore,

THE Owner of which wishes to engage with some person to grind by the hundred, at the customary price. She is capable of manufacturing from twenty-five to thirty barrels per day A good Miller is ready to attend her. If she is not occupied in this way in a few days, she will be rented for one year. Apply to Jas. Byrnes, at the Mill; to

THOMAS S. SHEPPARD, or
S. SPALDING, Baltimore.

N. B. The above mill is for sale at a very low price—property either in town or country, will be taken for pay.

November 23. d6t

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the morning of the 25th inst a Negro Man named PETER JOHNSTON, an apprentice to the ship carpenter's business; speaks French and English; about 19 years of age, and about 5 feet high; very black. Has lost all his toes off his right foot, and the first joints off the left. Had on a short round new blue jacket and trousers, blue check handkerchief round his neck, and new shoes and stockings. Whoever takes up said Runaway and delivers him to Mr. JOSEPH DESPAUX, 56, Queen-street, Fell's-Foint, shall receive the above reward.

Nov 26. 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

William Young Lewis,

20, CALVERT-STREET,

Has imported in the ship Carlisle, capt. Gibson, from Bremen,

14 packages well assorted German LINENS, which he offers for sale, entitled to drawback.

November 28. eo6t

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the pasture of Mr. Crown, seven miles from the city of Baltimore, on the Frederick-town road, on Sunday night, the 3d instant, a Bay HORSE, with black mane and tail; a scar or roughness on his cheek, on the off side, which appears to have been a brand; his back hurt by the saddle, and is about 11 years old. A reward of Fifteen Dollars will be paid for bringing him to the stables of Mr. Hussey. Nov. 19. d10t

To Let,

THAT extensive ROPE-WALK at Cedar Point, some time since occupied by captain Dillon, and lately carried on under the direction of captain Mitchell, with such quantity of Land adjoining as may be agreed upon.

On the premises intended to be leased, are a comfortable Dwelling, Houses for workmen or quarters, and a large Warehouse on the river shore. Apply to

JOHN CALDWELL,
Agent for the guardians of the children of John O'Donnell, deceased.

November 15. d

Henry Gassaway & Co.

39, *Market-street,*
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A fresh assortment of CARPETINGS.

Also on hand,

Millinets for musqueto curtains, Lace Cambrick and Jaconet Muslins, Cambrick Dimities, Plain and Laced-Clock Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Irish Linens, Linen Cambrick, Thread Laces, Calicoes, Clothes and Cassimeres, Cords, Checks, &c. &c.—all of which will be sold low, by wholesale or retail, for cash.

August 23 eo

For Sale,

A FARM on Elk-Ridge, containing between five and six hundred acres of well watered level land, divided into five fields, a timothy meadow of about fifty acres, & two apple orchards, with a sufficient quantity of wood, oak, hickory and chesnut; on it is a frame dwelling house, barn, stable, &c. &c.

Any person inclined to purchase will have an opportunity of viewing the premises and being informed of the terms, which will be moderate, by application to

EDWARD HILL DORSEY,
Elk-Ridge.

P. S. If not sold previous to the 21st day of November next, it will be offered at public sale on that day, by the subscriber, at Thos. Elms's tavern, near Ellicott's mill.

E. H. DORSEY.

October 19. 2aw8t

The Vestry

Of St. Paul's Parish, Baltimore county, being desirous to fill a vacancy which has occurred in the associated rectorship of said parish, are ready to receive applications on the subject. By order of the vestry,

SAM. COLE, Register.

October 23. 2aw4t-1aw3t

FROM THE BALANCE.

AMERICAN CAPTIVES IN TRIPOLI.

Extracts from the Journal of Dr. Cowdery, kept during his captivity in Tripoli.

[CONTINUED.]

March 1.—We were conducted to the castle.

March 2.—Found our habitation very dark and smoky, having no light but what came through a grated sky-light.

March 3.—Not allowed to visit the sick, and our droger-man was forbid carrying letters for us.

March 4.—Captain Bainbridge received a letter from the ministers, reprimanding him on account of three men who floated ashore a few days after the burning of the frigate. The Turks pretended that they were murdered after they were made prisoners by the Americans.

March 6.—In close confinement. Hamet, our droger-man, was taken from us. The bashaw suspected him of being too friendly to us.

March 7.—The Tripolitans got the guns from the remains of our frigate, & mounted them on their batteries. In trying them, several of the gun-carriages broke down, and one of the guns bursted and killed one Turk and wounded four.

March 14.—The Turks seemed much alarmed, and placed a strong guard at our door, for what reason we knew not.

March 16.—The bashaw sent word that I should have any thing I wanted, free of expence.

March 17.—Ordered not to send our clothes out to wash.

March 24.—I was taken out of prison to visit a mameluke's wife and child. The minister of foreign affairs paid us a visit, and said many clever things.

March 26.—A truce was held between commodore Preble and the bashaw.

From the 28th *March* to the 13th *April*, I was violently afflicted with the dysentery, during which time the bashaw expressed much anxiety, and offered me every assistance.

April 15.—We felt the Siroc wind, which was very oppressive.

April 24.—John Morrison died, in consequence of a hurt he received a few days before, while at work under the directions of his new masters. The bashaw permitted me, with two of my fellow officers, to go to his garden, conducted by a guard of two Turks, armed with pistols and sabres. This precaution, they pretended, was taken to prevent the wandering Arabs and Moors from robbing us; but it was probably done to prevent our escaping to the squadron, then cruizing off the harbor, in sight.

May 7.—Our boys caught a large scorpion in the small yard of our prison.

May 11.—Our squadron appeared off the town. The Turks were at their quarters. They had twelve gun-boats armed, manned and moored out in the harbor.

May 16.—Ten of our officers took a walk to the gardens under escort of a guard. They returned with a variety of flowers and ripe apricots.

May 20.—A party of us under escort of four Turks, walked to the desart, about four miles from our prison. We ascended a large bank of sand, where we had an extensive view of the country. The desarts have a singular and grand appearance.—They extend to Mount Atlas, which we could see, at a distance of two day's journey. The sand is in heaps, like snow-drifts in our country. There was not a house nor any other object to be seen—not a thing growing to interrupt the sight; but it appeared like an ocean of sand. On our return we visited several gardens, where we got oranges, lemons, apricots and a variety of flowers. We were treated with the sap of the date tree, which tasted much like mead.

May 29.—A party of us, under escort, as before, took a walk into the desart. On our return we dined in the bashaw's garden, under the shade of orange trees. The dinner was prepared in the Turkish style, and we ate with wooden spoons—it was simple and good. We visited several gardens and were treated with as much respect as could be expected or desired, from a foe, who held us as prisoners of war. On returning to town, we saw two of our brigs at anchor off the harbor, seeming to defy all the force of Tripoli.

June 4.—We are plentifully supplied with squashes and cucumbers.

The bashaw's eldest wife, called the queen, was delivered of her ninth child on the 18th of June. She was twenty-three years of age. Her first child was born when she was in her eleventh year. It was said to be common to marry at ten.

June 27.—Mr. Hodge, our boatswain, Mr. Douglass, the sail-maker, and Mr. Fontaine, the first master's mate, were taken from the prison, and set to work by order of the bashaw.

July 15.—The bashaw, his wives and guard, removed to their country seat, at his garden. The season very warm and our close confinement continued. We purchased figs, watermelons, muskmelons and cucumbers.

July 18.—I was called to visit the bashaw's eldest son, the bey of Tripoli, (termed the *Prince of Wales of Tripoli*, by the the English consul) at his palace, about three miles from town. I found him in a lofty and airy apartment, lying on a matrass, and surrounded by his attendants. I prescribed for him and was highly entertained in the Turkish style. Saw two old women, said to have been a former bashaw's wives.

July 19.—The bey was well enough to return to Tripoli. He called at the door of our prison, which was unlocked and the bolts and bars unloosed. I was conducted to him when he expressed great satisfaction at having recovered his health, thanked me for my attendance, and promised to alleviate our misfortunes, at far as was in his power. I was then sent back to prison.—The bashaw and bey spent a day alternately in town, on account of the expected attack by the Americans.

July 31.—I was carried with my trunk and bed, to the castle, where a room was provided for me, and the bashaw informed me, I must attend the Americans and his family as a physician.

August 3.—The American squadron, under commodore Preble, consisting of one frigate, the Constitution, two brigs, three schooners, and seven gun-boats, at about 2 o'clock, P. M. commenced an attack on the batteries and gun-boats of Tripoli. I stood on the top of the castle, where I had a fair view of the engagement. Three of the enemy's gun boats were captured by the Americans. Two Turks swam on shore, and were carried before the bashaw, who gave them each a suit of clothes and a few dollars. They said that many were killed on both sides.

August 5.—The American squadron anchared off Tripoli. I was ordered to dress the wound of a mameluke, who had his hand shattered by the bursting of a blunderbuss. I amputated all his fingers but one, with a dull knife, and dressed them in a bungling manner, in hopes of losing my credit as a surgeon in this part of the country, for I expected to have my hands full of wounded Turks, in consequence of the exploits of my brave countrymen.

August 9.—At about 12 o'clock, the alarm-gun of Tripoli was fired. The Tripolitans all took their stations, and went through the Mahometan prayer, by kneeling and kissing the ground several times, with their faces towards the east, all with as much regularity as the exercise in a well-disciplined army. Their military manœuvring was a scene of the utmost confusion. I got permission to go on the top of the castle, where I had a most extensive view of the sea and land, and saw the American squadron approaching the town. At about 1 o'clock the attack commenced, and the battle soon became vigorous, with a tremendous cannonading on both sides. I now beheld the melancholy catastrophe of the explosion of one of our gun-boats. I saw the mangled bodies of my countrymen precipitated into the air. For a few moments a general silence took place, when the firing recommenced with unabated vigor. I saw shells explode, and set fire to the town in many places; but the houses being principally built of stone, mud and mortar, the fire did but little damage: The shells and shot however, battered the town very much, and almost destroyed some of the houses. The firing ceased at about 4, P. M. when the ship John Adams joined the squadron. The bashaw has a bomb-proof room in his castle, where he staid during the action. On hearing of the explosion of our gun-boat, he ventured out to take a peep, with the precaution of having a Marabewt, or priest, seal a small piece of paper on the top of his head, with a Turkish or Mahometan scrawl, with assurances that it would entirely secure him from all danger; but he soon returned to his cell. The Turks all wear a paper of this kind, sewed up in little velvet bag, with assurances from the Marabewt that it will protect them in the greatest danger. The Marabewt gets a sum of money for these blessings. If a Turk gets wounded or killed, it is supposed the bless'd paper was too old, or not placed in a proper manner. In the time of action, the Marabewts get upon some secure place, and cry to Mahomet in the most dismal yells to let them conquer their enemies, and beckon to the vessels to run on shore or be destroyed. Such of our crew, as were able, were put to work, and driven about like horses or mules.

[*To be continued.*]

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28.

On Tuesday night last, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, as a gentleman, (who it appears is a stranger) was going from the Bowery to the lower part of the city, and having occasion to stop near the head of James'-street, a man came up and pressed against him—at that moment he felt him rip off the skirt of his coat, with the pocket; and before he could recover or recollect himself the man disappeared. In the pocket was a pocket book containing 130 dollars in bank notes. The coat appeared to have been cut with a knife or pair of scissors, and was effected with great dexterity.

On the same night, a person was attacked with clubs, with intent to rob, by two men, in or near the Park.

The number of robberies lately ought to excite the vigilance of our city police.—We know that our watchmen are exceedingly remiss in their duty.

ARRIVED,

The ship Atlas, Spence, in 72 days from Bristol. September 28, in lat. 49, 50, was boarded by a Spanish privateer, which took out of the Atlas 4 seamen, and put on board 4 others, 2 of them disabled, one of which died 3 days after. Spoke, Oct. 10, in lat. 42, 54, the brig Sally & Betsy, of Salem, 23 days from New-York, for Corunna. 14th, in lat. 44, 4, a brig 30 days from Amsterdam, for Newburyport. Nov. 2, in lat. 39, 33, the ship Orion, Johnson, 5 days from New-York, for Amsterdam. 7th, in lat. 39, 19, a brig, 4 days from Boston, for Barbados. 14th, in lat. 38, 26, fell in with the English sch'r Roebuck, Westcott, 4 days from N. York, for Newfoundland, dismasted, took her in tow, supplied her with spars, &c. & parted from her the 19th, when she bore away for Boston. The ship Bristol Trader, Phelps, for New-York, dropped down the river in company with the Atlas.

The brig Minerva, Richards, in 38 days from Cape de Verds; was obliged to leave that place with the loss of one anchor, without salt. Left, the large armed ship Maryland, which had been in 5 days from New-York, on her way to the Pacific Ocean; and the brig Mary, of Philadelphia, to sail in a few days. The brig Paulina, of Portsmouth, sailed in co. with the Minerva.

The brig two Brothers, Clow, in 30 days St. Pierres, Martinique; left, sloop Maria, of New-York, to sail in 3 or 4 days; *schr. Good Intent, of Baltimore, do.* The schr. Fanny Sewell, of New-York, sailed the 28th ult. for Guadaloupe. Ten days since, spoke the ship Yorkshire, of George Town, 40 days from Liverpool for Charleston.

The brig Thetis, Dockendorff, in 65 days from Tonningen; passenger, Charles Thomas. Left, ship Oneida Chief, Farrell in the river, ready for sea; ship Sophronia, Brumley, in 3 or 4 days, both for New-York; ship Eliza, Hughes, for Philadelphia; Little James, Sweet; John Andreas, Harmsen; and *ship Bacchus, Groom, for Baltimore, sailed 3 days before*; Ruthy, Blackler, for Marblehead; Phœnix, for Salem; ship America, Faber, from New-York. The ships Belvidere, Michaels; and Lovely Matilda, O'Connor, both from Philadelphia. Spoke November 3, in lat. 38 long, 60, the ship Orlando, Patterson, 5 days from Philadelphia for Amsterdam.

The British sloop Paragon, Talbot, in 19 days from Turks-Island. Left ship Little-Ann, Annable, to sail next day for New-London; a New-London schooner condemned as unseaworthy; and another American brig and schooner. A brig sailed 4 days before the Paragon, for New-York, having capt. Wilson on board, whose sloop, the Alfred, was lost at Turks-Island after she was loaded. A brig sailed in co. for Philadelphia. The brig ——, Sango, for New-London, sailed 2 days before.

The sloop Governor Gore, Doe, in 17 days from Bermuda. Spoke, Nov. 25, off the Delaware capes, a brig from Savannah for New-York.

The sloop Resolution, Gray, in 10 days from Richmond.

ARRIVED LAST NIGHT,

The ship Frances-Henrietta, Skinner, 58 days from Rotterdam. Left ships Cordelia, Willison of Boston; Native, Wiscasset; William, Littlejohn, arrived from N. York 10 days before. The ship Huntress, Chace, of Boston, had sailed 12 days before, for London; ship Octavia, of Charleston, do. do. Nov. 8, lat. 40, long. 63, 44, spoke the ship William-Murdoch, 6 days from Georgetwn, for Cowes and a market. No actual hostilities had commenced.

The ship Fair American, Hazard, in 10 days from Savannah.

The ship James, Pinkham, in 39 days from the Isle of May. Left brig Paulina, Wadsworth, of Portsmouth, to sail next day; brig Rising States, Dickey, of Bristol, do. brig Mary, Philadelphia. Spoke, Nov. 3, schr. Eliza-Ann, from Providence, for Martinique. 16th, off Cape Hatteras, ship Edw'd Preble, of Freeport, for Charleston.

The brig Hope, Copp, in 11 days from Savannah.

The sloop Maria, Welden, 22 days from Martinique. The schooner Commerce was to sail in 4 days for N. York.

Below last night, the brig Little-William, from Havana, and several others.

Cleared, ships Thomas, Turner, Bordeaux; Maine, Rosseter, Bristol; schooners Ocean, Travis, Fredericksburg; Patriot, Hodson, ditto; Corotoman, Pollard, ditto; sloops Camperdown, Pickett St. Johns; Providence, Blyden, St. Bartholomews.

In a late paper we published an order of the court of Madrid (which we hope is correct) directing the observance of the 15th article of the treaty between the United States and Spain, and the liberation of vessels detained in violation thereof. The following is the article referred to:—

Article XV. It shall be lawful for all and singular the subjects of his Catholic majesty, and the citizens, people and inhabitants of the said United States, to sail with their ships with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandizes, laden thereon, from any port, to the places of those who now are, or hereafter shall be at enmity with his Catholic majesty or the United States. It shall be likewise lawful for the subjects and inhabitants aforesaid, to sail with the ships and merchandizes aforementioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports and havens of those who are enemies of both or either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy aforementioned, to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy, to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of the same prince or under several; and it is hereby stipulated, that free ships shall also give freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed free, and exempt which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the subjects of either of the contracting parties although the whole lading, or any part thereof, should appertain to the enemies of either; Contraband goods being always expected. It is also