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 serroons } 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

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

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

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 check, 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 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

For Sale,

A Pair of well-matched and broken *Horses*, that will be warranted. Enquire of the printers hereof.

Nov. 30. d

Joseph P. Smith,

Frederick-street dock,

HAS FOR SALE,

8 *sets best Cut Glass*

Nov. 30. eo

Thomas Marean

Has for Sale, at No. 15, Bowly's wharf,

10 hhds. Molasses, suitable for retailers
100 boxes Codfish
120 do. mould and dipped Candles
30 do. Spermaceti do

Nov. 30. d7t‡

Lost Yesterday Afternoon.

TWO Ten Dollar notes of the Bank of Maryland, whoever finds the same, and leaves them at the office of the Federal Gazette, shall receive five dollars reward.

November 30. d3t

Counting House Business.

A gentleman from the country, about 35 years of age, will accept of a situation in a counting house, or office. He is known to several gentlemen of this place, to whom reference may be had. A line addressed to A. B. and left at this office will be attended to.

November 30 3t

Wessels & Primavesi,

127, Market-street,

Have imported per the ships Henrietta and General Mercer, from Varel,

Estopillas Unies }
White Osnaburgs } *Entitled to drawback.*
Brown Rolls, and }
Hessians }

On hand,

White Rolls, Diaper and Table Linen, White and Brown Hempen Linen, Dowlas and Creas a la Morlaix, White and Brown Platillas, House Linen, *and a fine assortment of real Brussels & French Lace, &c. &c.* which they offer for sale on the usual credit, for approved paper.

November 30. d6t

Notice to Farmers.

THE EXECUTORS of the last Will and Testament, of *JOHN O'DONNELL*, esq. of Baltimore county, in the state of Maryland, will offer at PUBLIC SALE, to the best bidders at *Never-Die*, in the barrens and county of Baltimore, the usual residence of the deceased in his life time, on MONDAY, the 9th day of December next—a large & valuable stock of Horned Cattle,

Horses, Sheep and Swine.

Among the Cattle are several imported from Europe, some crossed with the imported breed, and excellent Milch Cows, and Heifers.

The Horses are valuable for the Plough and gears.

The Hogs are in number about 30, Pigs 35 and

Sheep 44, all of improved breeds.

Also,

From 6 to 10 NEGROES---men, women, boys and girls.

And,

A great variety of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE—with Waggons, Carts, Ploughs, and Farming Utensils of every description, too tedious to mention in detail. Sour Cider in hhds. and barrels, set for Vinegar—Wheat in the Straw, computed at 60 bushels—Rye in do at 400 bushels—Oats in do at 150 bushels—Indian Corn, computed at 90 barrels—Fodder and Husks—A crop of Wheat in the ground 28 bushels sowed—About 52 tons of Hay, in several stacks and mows—Wool, 190 pounds—Turkeys, Geese, barn door and Guinea fowls,—1 ton Plaster of Paris in the rough, and 26 bushels ground, &c. &c.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue day after day, if necessary, until the whole is disposed of

The terms, by order of the orphan's court are
Not exceeding $100, cash.
$100, and not exceeding
$200. 60 days
$200 or more, 6 months

Should the 9th Dec. not prove fair, the sale commence the first fair day thereafter.

November 30. d7t

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 asserted German LINENS, which he offers for sale, entitled to drawback.

November 28. eo6t

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

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-Point, shall receive the above reward.

Nov. 26. d3t‖

FROM THE BALANCE.

AMERICAN CAPTIVES IN TRIPOLI.

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

[CONTINUED.]

August 10.

Lewis Hexiner, who lately turned Turk, went by order of the bashaw, and told captain Bainbridge, the particulars of the two late actions. The bashaw informed me that the late commander of the schooner Vixen, lieut. Smith, was commodore of the gun-boats in the action, and was killed by a musket-shot through his head. Our men complained of being driven and beaten about at an unmerciful rate, in consequence of which they petitioned the bashaw, in the following terms:

To his excellency the grand bashaw of Tripoli. The petition of the whole of the American prisoners most humbly sheweth,

That your humble petitioners, when doing, with all their power, as they are commanded, are most cruelly beaten by our wardens, stoned, insulted and spit upon by the soldiers and others; required to carry burthens impossible for us to sustain, and chafed and bruised until we are or soon shall be, unable to labor at all.

From the many acts of justice, kindness and generosity we have experienced from your excellency, we cannot suppose that such conduct is authorized by your commands; or that we should be punished for what is out of our power to perform; or for the actions of others, which we have no agency in, and which we cannot prevent.

Returning your excellency our sincere and humble thanks for your bounty and privileges heretofore shewn, and relying on your goodness for protection we therefore, most humbly pray, that your excellency would interpose your royal authority, and grant us a speedy relief. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will remain your excellency's most humble, faithful and obedient servants.

On the petition being explained to the bashaw by Hexiner, (or *Hamet American*, his new name) the bashaw forbid the Turks striking the prisoners.

August 11.

The bashaw sent for me, and, agreeably to his orders, I took a seat by his side. He began conversation about my country, and our squadron, which was then in sight, and consisted of eighteen sail. He said that for two dollars he would repair all the damages that the bombardment did to his town—that but one man was hurt by the shells—that what he had been offered for the American prisoners was about fifty dolls. per man—that he would make them earn that sum in two months. He asked me what I thought my country would give for me. I told him I did not know. He said he would not take twenty thousand dollars for me; to which I replied, that I might then expect to remain in slavery for life. He patted me on the sloulder, and said, I must then content myself to stay with him. I asked to go and see our men, but he refused, saying the Moors and Arabs would kill me if they could catch me.

August 12.

Our squadron hoisted a flag of truce, sent in a brig and schooner, and fired a gun. The bashaw did not, and swore he would not answer it; and said he would not treat with commodore Preble. A truce, however was afterwards held. Consul O'Brien wished to come on shore, but was refused.

August 13.

Another truce was held, when the bashaw demanded one million of dollars for our ransom. One hundred and twenty thousand dollars were offered and refused.

August 17.

The bashaw informed me that fifteen Americans were found drifted ashore to the westward of the town, and that one of them was an officer, with an epaulet on the right shoulder. We supposed they were men who were destroyed by the explosion of the gun-boat, in the late engagement. I asked permission to go with two or three of our men and bury them; and the bashaw told me I might go the next day. Our squadron lay at anchor off the harbor. The inhabitants had chiefly moved out of the town, through fear of another bombardment; and the bashaw ate, drank and slept in his bomb-proof room. Several tribes of the back-country inhabitants had lately come in and offered their services to the bashaw—in all, not more than one thousand men. Many of them had muskets without locks, but had a sort of match to put fire to them. They were almost naked, half starved, and without discipline. When they are going to battle, or appear before the bashaw, they run to and fro, shaking their rusty muskets over their heads, all crying *Holeout Bucy?* (I am my father's son.) Every tribe has a priest, or what they call *Marabewt*, whose badge is a small green flag, which is carried in his hand or stuck up at his tent. They pretend great skill in prophecy, in which the people put the utmost faith. They prophecy success in battle; and for a small sum of money, ensure any one against wounds or death in fighting a Christian. They often get on eminences, and beckon and sing to the American vessels to run on shore. They prophesied that another American vessel was to get on the rocks, and the bashaw fully believed it.

August 18.

Was not permitted to bury our dead.—Our squadron stood out to sea. At evening the bashaw went to his country seat, and the bey came in to keep the throne till his father's return. They never both leave the castle at once. When the bashaw leaves it, the gates are shut until his return, for fear of incursions upon the throne. In the evening, the moon shining very bright, the prince or bey ordered out the band of music, which was very ordinary, and made Christians, Turks, Arabs and Guinea Negroes, dance before him, according to the mode in their respective countries, at which, he seemed highly diverted.

August 19.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening, Mr. Church, a respectable English gentleman, was shot through the head in the street, on his return from visiting his neighbors.

August 24.—In the morning, between 2 o'clock and day-light, two of our small vessels hove about thirty shells, as was supposed, for the round fort, but they all fell short of the mark. Such attempts served rather to encourags than intimidate the Tripolitans; and the bashaw was in high spirits on the occasion.

August 26.—At about 4 o'clock, P. M. the fellow who murdered Mr. Church, was executed near the spot where the crime was committed. It had heretofore been a custom in this country, when a person had committed murder, to fly to the tomb of a Marabewt (or priest) where they were protected from justice, and a fee to a Marabewt would procure them absolution. This fellow fled to a place of this kind immediately after killing Mr. Church. The English consul, Mr. Langford, on being informed of the murder, addressed the bashaw, and demanded justice. The bashaw then found out by a boy, who accompanied the murderer when he committed the crime, the particulars of the affair; and immediately sent a file of men, and ordered them to prevent any person from carrying food or drink to the murderer. They watched him until night, when the bashaw sent his Marabewt, who coaxed him away, brought him to the castle, and confined him in irons. The next day the bashaw called his divan, when it was decided that the prisoner was guilty of wilful murder, and ought to suffer death. It appeared by the evidence and the confession of the prisoner, that Mr. Church had lent a sum of money to a Spanish carpenter in this place; that Mr. Church had pressed him for payment; and that the carpenter's wife hired the Turk to kill Mr. Church for 40 dollars. The villain took his watch from his pocket after he had shot him. The boy who accompanied him, and carried a lantern, was bastinadoed with 500 blows. The carpenter's wife was ordered to leave Tripoli.

August 27.—Our squadron stood towards the harbor.

August 28.

About 4 o'clock in the morning, I was awoke by a heavy and incessant firing of cannon, and the whistling and rattling of shot all around me. On getting up, I found that our gun-boats were close in, and were firing upon the town and batteries. Every gun in Tripoli, that could be brought to bear, was returning the fire. The Tripolitan gun-boats were close under the castle for protection. The firing continued until a few minutes after sun-rise, when one of the largest gun-boats ventured out, with an intention of boarding the nearest American boat. As soon as she got within postol shot, the Americans discharged their piece, loaded with grape, and killed four and wounded two of the enemy. They then put about and retreated. At the same time, commander Preble bore down and gave the batteries at the westward of the town two broadsides. The squardron then stood out and anchored off the harbor. The damage done to the town was considerable. A large vessel was sunk in the harbor and others damaged. Many men were killed, and wounded.

August 29.

The bashaw sent me to his palace in the country, to see his eldest son, the bey, whom I bled in the foot. He requested me to spend the day and dine with him, which I did. He endeavored to have the dinner in the Christian stile. It was set on a table; consisted of a large dish of boiled rice and stewed fowls, out of which we both eat, he with a wooden spoon, and I with a silver one, without knife or fork. The prince's servant stood by him and pulled the fowl in small peices with his fingers, for the prince to eat. I made use of my fingers and teeth to get mine in pieces. Our dessert was dates and watermelons. Our drink was *ligby*, (or the juice of the date tree) which we drank out of a large gold cup. He shewed me the garden, and took great pains to entertain me.

August 30.

A truce was held. I took a ride upon a mule, about eight miles to the westward of the town, in company with my guide Hamet, a Turkish officer, and several footmen. I there saw a boat, which had drifted on shore, with a dead man, and several muskets and swords in it. The man appeared to have been shot through the body with a cannon ball, which had also pierced the bottom of the boat. The Turkish officer collected about 20 Arabs, who hauled the boat upon the beach, dragged the dead man out of it, stripped him entirely naked, and left him on the beach. I tried in vain to hire the Arabs to bury the body; they said it was contrary to their religion to bury a Christian. I asked permission to get him buried by our countrymen, some of my fellow prisoners, but was refused. I found that our men, who were destroyed by the explosion of the gun-boat on the 9th inst. lay in a state of putrefaction on the beach. They were scattered on the shore for miles, and were torn in pieces by dogs. The bashaw had frequently promised me that these men should be buried; but refused to let me take some of our men to go and bury them.

[*To be continued.*]

BOSTON, November 23.

Latest from Europe.

By the ship Charles, captain Lewis, from Liverpool, arrived last evening, we received our London files to the 5th October, inclusive. War has been declared between France and Austria, and of course with Russia. We have collected with care a compendium of the war preparations made, and making at our latest dates, in Austria, Russia and France. Under the head of each, the reader will find the situation, force, &c. of the armies. We have only to add, that the Austrian advanced troops near the Rhine, were at Stochach. That the first division of the French army crossed the Rhine, on the 24th September, at Mentz, marched towards Weilbach and Stinglingen, and were to be at Offenbach on the 25th of that month. Eighty thousand conscripts were ordered to be raised in France. Sixty thousand of the Russians were expected to arrive on the Inn, the 4th of October. The files of this new war will be decorated with the following titled warriors—France has sent to the field, the emperor Napoleon, I. the favorite of victory; attended by prince Louis, his brother; and prince Murat, his brother-in-law. Austria sends her twice emperor Francis, II. accompanied by his brothers, the archdukes Charles and John, and by other branches of the Imperial family. Russia sends the emperor Alexander, I. attended by his brother Constantine. They are all young men, and several of them have been tried in action. Prussia was in motion. She had a large force ready for the fray: But was apparently

"*Waiting 'till conquest should decide,*
Which was the strongest, safest side."

Sweden had ordered fresh troops into Pomerania: and her monarch had fixed his residence at Christianstadt, to be near the scene of operations. No blood had been shed at the date of our accounts; but the next late arrivals will bring details of battles lost and won.

IMPORTANT.

Mr. Thomas Parry, master of the schr. Fanny, from St. John's, Newfoundland, which he left the 6th instant, informs, that on the 4th, two London ships arrived there, in 26 days, bringing London papers, which announced, that admiral Cornwallis had had an engagement with the Brest fleet, had captured eight sail of the line; which had arrived in England before the vessels sailed; and also, that war had commenced in Italy, and a victory been gained by the Austrians. If the above dates, &c. are correct, the London vessels must have sailed the 9th October. We have nothing so late. Our last London date is the 5th, and the Charles, from Liverpool, sailed the 9th.—Round-about news is always to be received with caution.

BRITISH CONVOY TAKEN.

Our last English papers report, that the French Rochefort squadron of five sail of the line, in lat. 49, long. 9 fell in with an English East India fleet, from St. Helena, of four extra ships, and three whalers, convoyed by the Calcutta of 50 guns; which, including the Calcutta, were all captured, excepting the African, a whaler. The Haddock sloop of war, fell in with the fleet during the action, and immediate proceeded off Ushant to inform lord Cornwallis of the news, that squadrons might be sent to intercept them. There were also fears, that a part of the English West India fleet of 300 sail from Tortola, had also been fallen in with by this squadron; but captain Lewis, from Liverpool, informs us, that Oct. 11, off cape Clear, he fell in with about 19 sail of English ships of war, and on the same evening with about three hundred sail of English merchantmen, supposed to be the homeward-bound West India fleet.

AUSTRIAN WAR PREPARATIONS.

The line of troops which Austria is said to have assembled, reaches from the borders of Hungary, on the S. E. to Switzerland on the W. with a front towards Italy extending nearly to the Adige; and towards the N. to the circle of Bavaria, with a covering army in Bohemia. This position covers Vienna, and the centre of the empire.

The troops composing this line are said to exceed 200,000 men—of which those in Stiria, Carinthia, Italy, Venice, Tyrol, near Wels, and Minterdorff, consist of 271 battalions of infantry, and 51 regiments and squadrons of cavalry, besides artillery, sharpshooters, &c. The French official account declares the Austrian force in Italy alone (including Tyrol) to be 72,000.

These forces will be divided into two grand armies—one to act on the Rhine and Danube—the other in the Italian states.

The army on the Rhine, &c. will be commanded by the emperor Francis II. in person, with the veteran general Mack for his second in command; and the duke Ferdinand, and prince Charles of Schwarzenberg, commanding wings. The emperor left Vienna the 10th September, to take the command of his army, which will consist of 130,000 men. The van of this army had advanced into Bavaria.

The army in Italy will by commanded by the celebrated arch-duke Charles; having his brother the arch-duke John for his second, and prince John of Lichtenstein for his third in command. The veteran general Bellegarde is with this army.

One of the armies of reserve is in Bohemia, and consists of 80,000 men.

Hungary was to furnish 50,000 men; and Hesse-Cassel had 36,000 on foot.

Two columns of the Austrian army, one commanded by arch-duke Ferdinand, the other by general Klenau, passed the river Inn, on the 7th and 8th of September, marching towards Donawert and Munich, to take post on the Lech. These are about 45,000 strong.