The following vessels took pilots yesterday.

Ship William, Cromwell, Barcelona 69 days; ship Cleopatra, —, Philadelphia, 18; brig Freelove, Garman, do. 29; brig Washington, Patterson, Havana 20; brig Industry, M'Carty, Newport; schooner Rising Sun, Wallace, Montego-Bay; schooner Joseph, Brinkley, City of St. Domingo; *English schooner Æriel*, ——, *Congo*, 65, *Boyd—Slaves.*

Between twenty and thirty sail of coasters, principally from Georgetown, were coming up last evening.

The ship Massachusetts, 20 days from Newburyport for Savannah, was spoken 4 days since, by captain Cromwell, of the ship William.

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) January 7.

Captain Ryan who left Trinidad, December 14th, informs, that a few days before he sailed seven thousand negroes had revolted and embodied at Port of Spain with an intention of destroying the place and committing a general massacre of the whites; and that martial law was immediately proclaimed: the troops and inhabitants turned out, and the king of the insurgents with seventeen of their ringleaders were taken, examined and committed to prison: but on the 14th, at 4 o'clock when captain Ryan was underway, there was a general alarm fired, and the bloody flag hoisted.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, *JANUARY* 22.

A very numerous and general meeting of the merchants and traders convened at Mr. Bryden's long room last evening, R. GILMOR, Esq. in the chair, to hear the memorial read which had been prepared in pursuance of their resolve at a previous meeting. From its having been read by W. PINCKNEY, Esq. we presume it to be principally, if not entirely, the production of this able civilian. In point of argument and eloquence, it will yield the palm to no remonstrance which on this, or perhaps any other occasion, has been laid before the government. At the conclusion of the reading of the memorial, it met with an universal testimony of approbation from the meeting.

On the suggestion of the committee, that it would be both evincing more respect to the government and giving more weight to their representations, if the signatures of other merchants were added to those of the committee, the names of 21 gentlemen were agreed upon—Whereupon the president informed the meeting, that the memorial would be immedtately dispatched to government, and afterwards published in a pamphlet.

As soon as a copy can be procured, we shall lay this able production before our readers, in one paper, if one will contain it—if not, as our limits will best embrace it.

We are informed that on Monday last the bill containing the amendments to the city charter, prayed for by the city corporation, had a second reading. This bill contained *exactly* what the city council prayed for and no more; but in the house, it has been wholly changed, except the provision respecting weights and measures and voting by ballot. A provision is introduced to elect the mayor by the people, who shall be eligible for five years in succession, and after that, to be ineligible for three years: A principle is also introduced that any person holding any other office under the United States, the state of Maryland or the corporation of Baltimore shall be ineligible to any office under the corporation—And then the whole or such part of the alterations as may be deemed proper, are left to be adopted or rejected by the city council after the next election.

It would appear that this business has been made a party-question against the city of Baltimore; but it is a question so seriously important to our fellow-citizens, and which has been already, at the election of 1804, decided by them by an unanimous vote of representatives elected for the purpose, it cannot be reasonably supposed that the legislature will be able to force upon us a charter which all good men must oppose, and all men of property must reprobate.

His majesty's consul-general for the eastern states of America informs the merchants trading to the Bay of Honduras, that the port of Belize is open to the intercourse with the United States of America, on the same terms as with the Island of Jamaica, and that permission has been granted for the exportation in return of Mahogany, not exceeding twenty inches in diameter.

Falmouth, January 11. Arrived at the Vineyard, brig Betsy, Shillaber, of Salem, from Baltimore.

Extract of a letter from London, dated 21st November, 1805, received at N. York.

"This government has granted licences to neutral vessels who take in a proportion of their cargoes in Great-Britain, to proceed to the Spanish colonies to the south of the line, provided the return cargoes are engaged to be brought to this country; and I have now several expeditions of this nature under my direction for the account of houses on the Continent, who prefer subjecting themsleves to the conditions ministers have imposed for the toleration of that trade to the risk of detention and its consequences, even in the event of restitution.

"The titles of the late lord Nelson, says a London paper, were Viscount Nelson, and Duke of Bronti. The united parliament voted him a pension of 3000*l* per annum, for his own life, and that of his two next heirs. The East-India company presented him with 10 000*l*. The Grand Signior gave him, as a mark of obligation and esteem, a diomond aigette and a pelice, value 4000*l*. From the emperor of Russia he received a diamond box worth 2.500*l*. From the king of Naples he received presents to the value of 5000*l*. with the dukedom of Bronti, and an estate of the value of 3000*l*. per annum. In a word, every sovereign of Europe, every city of note, or commercial company of credit, requested him to accept something as a mark of their esteem. The victories which lord Nelson atchieved were considered as not being conferred upon his own country solely, but upon the whole society of Europe. They were all indeed indebted to him, and it is but justice to add that they acknowledged it."

From the following paragraphs in a Kingston paper of the 29th November, it seems that the Dutch have retaken from the English, the island *Aruba*, which was taken from them early in the present war. Aruba is one of the Little Antille Islands; it lies near Terra Firma, 14 leagues west of Curracoa, and produces little else besides corn and wood.

"The Island of Aruba, the capture of which we mentioned in our paper of Tuesday last, is from its situation, of much more value, than what is generally attached to it. The exorbitant price of mules is a very serious grievance to this island, and should Aruba not be retaken by us, it is uncertain what may be demanded for them. It is well known that altho' none are bred there, our supply of that useful animal is chiefly, if not entirely procured by the means of its inhabitants, who will now from being harrassed, by changing masters so often, alarm the opposite coast and prevent vessels from obtaining a single mule. The vigilance with which the Spanish coast is now guarded, renders it necessary, that we should occupy some station in its vicinity, and Aruba, from the small number of men required to keep possession of it, and being so near the Peurto Caballo, Rio-de-la-Hache, Coro, &c. is the most eligible situation. We have it from authority which we cannot doubt, that 50 or 60 men, would be fully sufficient to guard it, and that the revenues of the place would be adequate to defray the expence without any burthen to this, or the mother country.

"Our merchants are not less interested than the planters, in having an establishment at that island, which in fact may be looked upon as the key to that part of the Spanish coast near which it is situated, and therefore would be a convenient station to some of the smaller cruizers. The harbor, which is about 17 feet deep, is safe and convenient for smaller vessels; and as the inhabitants of the opposite shore cannot long endure their present oppressed situation, it should, in our opinion, be an object of national importance to have possession of it. We therefore are inclined to think, that if a representation was made to admiral Dacres, he would send a sufficient force to retake and retain it."

Scraps from London papers.

LORD NELSON'S COFFIN.—The coffin in which lord viscount Nelson's body is to be deposited, now lies at Mr. Peddisons, in Brewer-street. It is made entirely of planks of fir, not more than half an inch thick, which were cut out of the mast of the French admiral's ship l'Orient, that blew up in the glorious battle of Aboukir. The lid is the only part at present uncovered, and the workmen were obliged to piece it at the sides and end. The outside is covered with fine black cloth, and the inside lined with white silk, stuffed with cotton, and trimmed round the top with a quilting of mitered silk. The coffin is six feet long but narrow. When the body is deposited in this, it is to be placed in a leaden coffin, lined with thick planks of oak, which also lies ready at the same house. The outside coffin is not yet finished, it is to be covered with black velvet, and richly mounted.

We regret our inability to insert the many communications from poetical correspondents, on the subject of lord Nelson—they are so numerous, that to insert one half of them would totally exclude prose from the paper.

There is a droll story told, in a recent publications, of an Englishman travelling thro' Germany, who, having presented himself at the gate of a German city, was desired in the usual manner, to describe himself, "I am," said he, "an *Elector of Middlesex.*" The Germans, who hold the dignity of *elector* as next in rank to that of *king*, and knew little or nothing of English titles and ranks, immediately opened their gates and the *guard* turned out, and did him *military honors!*

A law, or rather an imperial ordinance, has been passed, by which all Irishmen, now in the service, civil or military, of the French government, are naturalized, and to be considered in every respect as French citizens. Something more is said to be intended by this than is at present understood.

On the edge of a small river, in the county of Cavan, there is a stone with the following strange inscription, no doubt intended for the information of strangers travelling that way:—"N. B. When this stone is *out of sight*, it is not safe to ford the river!" This is something like the famous post erected by the directions of the surveyors of the road of Kent some years ago:—"This is a bridle-path to Faversham; *if you can't read this*, you had better keep the main road."

Married on Tuesday evening last, by the Revd. Mr. Kurtz, *capt. Joseph Clackner*, to *Mrs. Rebecca Travers*, daughter of Mr. Matthew Travers, all of Fells Point.

Departed this transitory life yesterday morning at his late dwelling on Fell's Point, universally esteemed and regretted, Capt. WILLIAM BRENAN, a member of the Washington Lodge.

APPEAL.

The following interesting article has lately been printed in the German language, and circulated on the continent.

"England has not provoked the bloody contest which now extends over the whole continent of Europe; and if she has patiently and silently endured so long the virulent and unjust accusations heaped upon her by France, it is because she conceived it unbecoming her dignity to notice assertions destitute of proof, and conveyed in terms of insulting, self-arrogating superiority.—At a moment, however, when her troops are about to join those of other nations, equally as herself outraged by the unjust menaces and aggressions of France, she conceives it was no longer prudent in her to delay exposing to all Europe, but chiefly to France itself, the undisguised causes which have induced her to call forth the loyalty of her inhabitants, and the valor of her troops. These causes originate not in ambitious views on her part, or, as France would have it, in perfidious violation of treaties, because those treaties were found to militate against her interests; but in the deep, designing, restless ambition of a man, whose sole occupation seems to be conquest, and whose every action testifies disregard to the common observances among men.

"When England, penetrated with a proper sense of the miseries a long and doubtful war had entailed upon her inhabitants, consented to accept even of a disadvantageous peace, she prepared with fidelity to execute every article of the treaty, and the most undeniable proof of her sincerity was given by a complete dismantling of her ships, and a general disbanding of her troops; all the warlike stores were sold without reserve, and even the barracks were unfurnished of every article of use or comfort. Such was the actual state of Great-Britain a very few months after the definitive treaty of Amiens had been ratified by the several parties—nay, so unsuspicious was England of any impediments taking place to the hoped for blessing, that even pending the negociation, she consented to France sending over to St. Domingo an immense force, both in troops and in shipping, and which any crooked policy on her own part would undoubtedly have thrown on her defenceless West-India possessions.

One point alone remained to be settled; the evacuation of Malta, a place of no importance to England, unless at war with France, but of incalculable magnitude, once occupied by that restless power. To guard against the possibility of such an event, England required its neutrality to be guaranteed by both Russia and Austria; and until this arrangement could take place, she prudently refused to evacuate the fortress. France, on her part, pressed with a suspicious impatience the fulfilment of this part of the treaty of Amiens; and while she arrogantly and loudly exacted what she termed her right, she did not even attempt to disguise her own views on the independence of this impregnable island. All Europe has witnessed the successive encroachments of France on the rights of independent nations—Every month annexed to her dominions some fresh accessions of dignity and power, not only thereby merely aggrandizing herself, but weakening, to an alarming degree, those states from which alone a just and due balance of power could be expected. At no period of the history of France were her resources so immense as at the termination of the last war. All Brabant, Savoy, a considerable part of Germany, were annexed for ever to her crown. He who wore it, a mighty conqueror, at the head of an obedient and numerous army, seemed to be left without a hope or a wish unformed or ungratified. Peace was in his grasp the arts courted his smiles, and offered full fruition to his mandates.

"Such was the proud state of France, at the conclusion of the war. Let us now turn a hasty view on the situation of other powers.—Austria, humbled, and almost ruined, entertained not a wish to renew the war—Russia was in amity with France—Prussia almost her ally—the weak powers feared and courted her—England, as has been seen, seriously prepared to enjoy the blessings of peace.

"Switzerland, Holland, and Piedmont, all Italy indeed, demanded only to be left to their internal regulations; their independence could not injure France; their enmity could but lead to their own distruction. Such was the state of Europe, when, with a wanton tyranny, unparalleled in the history of Europe, Bonaparte seized on all these nations, and imposed upon them his own iron yoke. He did more; under the pretence of sending commercial agents to the powers with which he had just signed a peace, he introduced engineers to take soundings of her ports, and plans of her coasts; then, and not till then, England took alarm; and when the well known mission of Sebastiani to Egypt was made public, what before had only been a strong suspicion, became at once induputable proof to the nations of Europe. To the inhabitants of France we submit it, could England do less than arm; her commerce restricted and refused, her interior tampered with, and terms of the treaty virtually infringed, our very existence threatened, she had no alternative but abject submission, or unequal war. She chose the latter, and God has crowned her efforts to preserve her liberty and her honor. Let then the world at large judge, on what motives France is at present at war with the whole, of the continental powers; while, at the same time, Frenchmen will do well to reflect, whether it is for their honor or their happiness, to support the continuance of a war, merely to gratify the inordinate ambition of one man, who sets at nought the lives & liberties of the great nation over whose destinies he rules, provided their sacrifice is the consummation of his unjust and frantic desires. England, so constantly accused of being the sole promoter of the war, so unworthily and unjustly charged with the preperation of crimes foreign to the character stamped upon her great renown, scruples not to declare, that her sword will be sheathed the very first moment that France disavows the right of meddling with the political relations of neutral independent states, and confines herself to such limits as are compatible with the freedom of other nations; but while she continues to manifest her exorbitant pretensions, unfounded as unacknowledged, England will employ with a lavish hand all that gold (so much the envy of France) the fair produce of her labor and her skill, to support the tottering and assailed liberties of mankind. Without a wish for aggrandizement, she fights only for independence and security; and if France is animated as she says she is, with similar views, peace is in her hands."

Extracts from the Proceedings of the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland.

Monday, January 13.

The bill to establish a chancery tribunal on the Eastern Shore of this state, &c. was sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following message:

Impressed with the opinion that all the business essential for the present session can be finally acted on by the 18th instant, we propose with the concurrence of your house, to close the session on that day.

The following order being read, viz.

Ordered, that the committee of claims deduct from the allowance of each member of the house of delegates the sum of —— cents per diem who does not answer to his name the remainder part of the session at the hour of calling the house, without a sufficient excuse, and that the clerk take an account of such absent members, and furnish the said committee with a list thereof at the close of the journal of accounts.

On motion, the question was put, that the further consideration of the same be referred to the next general assembly? Resolved in the affirmative—Yeas 31—Nays 14.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the bill compelling the proprietors of lots binding on the water at the west end of the basin in the city of Baltimore to extend and improve the same, and after making amendments thereto, the question was put, shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Montgomery delivers a bill, entitled, An act to provide for rendering passable through Baltimore county the public road leading from the city of Baltimore, by Belle-Air, in Harford county, to Peach Bottom ferry, on the Susquehanna; which was read.

Mr. Ellicott delivers a bill, entitled, An act appropriating a sum of money for the erection of a penitentiary; which was read.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the bill to provide for the erection of a new court-house for Baltimore county, and after making sundry alterations therein, the further consideration thereof was postponed till to-morrow.

Tuesday, January 14.

The bill compelling the proprietors of lots binding on the water at the west end of the bason in the city of Baltimore, to extend and improve the same, was sent to the senate.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the erection of a new court-house for Baltimore county, and after making sundry amendments thereto, the question was put, shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Stephen delivers a bill, entitled, an act authorising an extension of the Fall's turnpike road to the Pennsylvania line; which was read.

Ordered, that the said bill have a second reading on Friday next.

The house proceeded to the reconsideration of the bill to establish permanent salaries for the judges of the six judicial districts in this state, and on progression in reading thereof, the question was put, that the first blank in the first enacting clause be filled up with the words two thousand two hundred? Resolved in the affirmative—Yeas 33—Nays 26.

The question was then put, That the second blank in said clause be filled up with the words fifteen hundred? Determined in the negative—Yeas 20—Nays 36.

The question was then put, that the blank be filled up with fourteen hundred? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 32, nays 27.

The following message to the senate was agreed to:

Upon reconsidering the bill, entitled, an act to establish permanent salaries for the judges of the six judicial districts in this state, we have agreed to raise the salary of the chief judges of the six judicial districts to two thousand two hundred dollars, and that of the associate judges to fourteen hundred, and send back the bill for your reconsideration, and hope that the bill will pass your house with the salaries fixed therein.

Saint George's Society.

THE Members of the Society of the Sons of St. George in Baltimore, are requested to attend their quarterly meeting, at Mr. Bryden's Inn, on Thursday evening, the 23d instant, at 7 o'clock precisely. As the annual election of officers is on that evening, it is expected the members will attend punctually.

WM. HARRISON, Treasurer.

January 21. d3t

Sale by Auction.

To-Morrow Morning,

Thursday the 23d inst. at 10 o'clock, at the vendue warehouse, at the corner of Second and Frederick-streets, will begin the sale of

DRY GOODS;

Among which are,

Superfine Cloths, blue and mixed Coatings
Irish Linens, Ticklenburgs, Lawns, Hosiery,
Black Striped Satins, Muslins, &c.

And at 12 o'clock,

36 hhds. very good Muscovado Sugar
60 boxes Havana White Sugar
} Entitled to drawback
10 pipes excellent Hollan Gin
12 puncheons Antigua Rum
22 pipes Port and Catalnia Wine
7 pipes Particular Teneriffe do.
A few quarter chests of young Hyson Tea, of the Portsmouth's cargo
Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, &c.

ALSO,

130 boxes of the best Spanish Segars.

THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.

January 22.

JUST RECEIVED FROM WASHINGTON,
And for sale by M. & J. CONRAD, & Co.
No. 138, *Market-street,*

AN EXAMINATION OF THE
BRITISH DOCTRINE,
Which subjects to capture
A NEUTRAL TRADE,
Not open in time of Peace.

January 22 eo4t

For Sale.

Will be disposed of on reasonable term, the time of a German Servant Man (a gardener by profession) who has about eighteen months to serve.—Application to be made to

W. WINCHESTER.

January 22. d9t

To Let,

And immediate possession given,

A convenient ROOM, at the corner of East-street and St. Paul's-lane, No. 10. None need apply, but those who may wish a counting-room or an office.

January 22. eo6t

For Sale,

For a term of years,

AN active Negro GIRL, of good disposition, about 18 years of age. She has been accustomed chiefly to house work, and will be sold cheap. Enquire of the printers.

January 21. eo3t§

Salt Petred Hams.

ISAAC PHILLIPS & CO.

Have now on hand, for sale, and shall continue to keep throughout the season,

Salt Petred Hams, of their own curing, in nice order, for exportation or family use!

ALSO,

First quality Lard, in small kegs, rendered out of the pure Leaf Fat.

January 22. eo10t

A Wet Nurse

WITH good recommendations, will find immediate employment, by applying at this office.

January 21. d

Malaga Wine, &c.

NOW LANDING,

125 qr. casks Malaga Wine, of a superior quality, entitled to debenture
50 bbls. Boston No. 1. and 2. Beef
100 kegs first quality Lard
76 do. Philadelphia Butter
20 bbls. Fall Mackerel,

On hand,

30 bbls. New-York prime Pork
120 boxes Mould Candles, 4, 5, & 6 to the pound. For sale by

THOMAS MAREAN,
15, Bowly's wharf.

January 13. d7t§

EXHIBITION.

A Professor from the Dramatic School of Paris, will exhibit on MONDAY next, the 27th inst. at Mr. Bryden's Ball Room, a representation as follows:

PART 1st.

The Machinist is preparing the theatre, and the professor will by means of Ventriloquism, produce the different voices of workmen, supposed to be employed in different parts of the theatre.

PART 2d.

The dangers of Drunkenness.

This scene is imitated from the celebrated Garrick. A man during the absence of his wife, takes his infant to play with, at a window of an upper apartment, and drinks till he gets intoxicated—lets it slip out of his arms into the street.—Here the professor displays the degrees of pleasure and fury.

PART 3d.

THE DISCONSOLATE ACTOR; OR,
THE MANAGER IN DISTRESS,
A Proverb in 1 *act.*

In this the professor will represent eight different persons, and will change his dress instantaneously eight different times.

A band of music is engaged for the occasion.

The public are informed, that there shall be only one exhibition—*After which shall take place,*

A GRAND BALL.

The officers of the Turkish delegation have promised to be at the exhibition.

N. B. The director of this exhibition wishing to find a person to assist him, has applied to Mr. Lawrence, a competitor of his, who without any view of interest could not refuse.

*** Tickets at one dollar each, to be had at Mr. Bryden's bar room, and at Mr. Faget's, No 2, Gay-street.

A Card.

IT having been observed to the professor, that the imitation which he advertised in the second part of his exhibition, called Mass with Music, might be thought a burlesque on religion—he has withdrawn it, and begs leave to assure the public, that impressed with the greatest respect for all sacred ceremonies, he had no other intention but that of giving them the pleasure of hearing the performance of a a celebrated author.

January 22.