FEDERAL GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *FEBRUARY* 28.

School of Industry.

THE committee charged with taking the necessary steps to have application made to the citizens of Baltimore, and its precincts, for subscriptions to the projected School of Industry, inform those residing in the eastern precincts, and in those districts comprising the 3d, 4th, 6th and 7th wards, as originally laid off, that Messrs. James Sloan, David Armour, Philip E. Thomas, Matthew Brown, John Steel and Wm. Gwynn, have promised to apply, for the above purpose, to their fellow-citizens in the 3d and 4th district; that Messrs. Samuel Sterett, Samuel M'Kim, Baltzer Schaeffer, Henry Dukehart, John Diffenderffer, Arnold Richardson, John Shrim, and Andrew Hanna, have promised to apply to those in the 6th; that Messrs. Thomas M'Elderry, Henry Craig, John M'Fadon, Aquila Miles, Wm. Steuart, Isaiah Balderston, Jehu Bouldin, captain Thomas Boyle, Wm. Vance, George Kelso, & John Kelso, have promised to apply to those in the 7th and the eastern precincts; and that the committee have full confidence, as they have never been otherwise informed, that Messrs. Thos Cole, John Lee, Hezekiah Waters, David Burke, Patrick Bennett, Jas. Hammond, and Dr. Jos. Allender, will make application to the inhabitants of the eighth district.

The committee being fully impressed with the opinion, that the contemplated institution will, if carried fairly into effect, be productive of the most beneficial consequences, earnestly entreat their fellow-citizens to give it their support. In the western precincts, and the first, second & fifth districts, the subscriptions have been such, that no doubt can be reasonably entertained, that proportionate subscriptions in the remaining districts will enable the contributors to put the plan into operation; it therefore clearly depends upon the inhabitants of these districts, whether a measure promising so much benefit, shall be carried into effect, or whether it shall prove only an abortive wish in a part of the citizens to do good. But the committee have seen so many proofs of the liberality and charity of their fellow-citizens, that they confidently hope for a favorable issue to their labors.

They respectfully suggest to the several solicitors above named, the propriety of notifying to their respective districts, the days on which they will make their several applications; and they request the solicitors, in the first, second and fifth districts, and the western precincts, to bring to a close, as early as possible, the work which they have so successfully begun.

28th February, 1806.

COMMUNICATION.

To arms, to arms, ye brave!

In case of a rupture with either Britain or Spain, at present the subject of so much conversation, I would beg leave, Messrs. Editors to enquire, who are to fight our battles? That a rumpus will be kicked up, we not only admit as possible, but highly probable; for however peaceably disposed our government may be, yet there are insults and aggressions which even the most peaceably disposed cannot brook. Let us rally round our national standard, and swear to support the dignity of our country, or die.

Our standing army, if we have any, is weak—Our militia, with the exception of the eastern states, are unorganised--What then have we to depend upon? I reply, nothing, but the interest which every man must necessarily feel for the welfare of his country, which holds out such advantages for posterity as does ours.

Let us then, my fellow-citizens, support the honor, not only of our city, but of our country; let us rally round our *constellations*—let us prepare new *stripes* for any enemy who shall have the effrontery to compel us to relinquish our peaceable disposition; let us shew the world, that although we can nurture peace, we cannot brook insult.

These remarks have been drawn out, perhaps, with too much warmth, by taking into consideration the present situation of the affairs of our country, and the appearance of several pieces in some of the papers of this city, to which too little attention has been paid.

There are some with whom the writer has conversed—several, who inherit some of the blood of '76, who are ready and willing.

Let then a meeting be called—let those who wish to distinguish themselves, come forward and enroll themselves, and offer their services to government.

I am convinced, if this measure was adopted, Baltimore would once more rank high, as she has always done, as a defender of her country's rights.

One that has been and is again ready.

☞ The editors of the different papers are earnestly requested to insert the above, as it is a common cause.

From the Merchant's Coffee-House Books.

February 27.

Arrived, schr. Three-Sisters, Rich, 47 days from Madeira, and 22 days from Cape-de-Verds—ballast—the Master. Left at Madeira, January 10, ship Brutus, Toby, Rhode-Island; brig Diana, Woofendale, of New-York both to sail in 2 days. At Cape-de-Verds, February 1st, brig Blackmore of Boston; schr. Mary Browning, Jenkins, of New-York; Franklin, Jenkins, ditto.

On board the Three-Sisters came passenger a gentleman that was mate of the British ship Floro, of London, who gives the following information: that on the 7th of December, in lat. 30, 27, long. 26, 30, they were fallen in with by a squadron of French ships from Brest, consisting of the Regulus, 34 guns; Cybelle, 44; President, 44, and a brig of 18; that they had captured out of the fleet, the ship Flora Johns, of London; Hero, Currey, of Port-Glasgow; Robert, Derbyshire, of Liverpool; Betize, Simons, of do.; all of which, except the Hero, had arrived at Cape-de-Verds. The officers and passengers of the different ships were all released, but the crews detained on board; they had sailed, it was supposed, for Cayenne.

Also, brig Eliza Ann, Thompson, 19 days from Point-Petre, (Guad.)—sugars, &c.—Lemuel Taylor. Left schr. Edward, Parrott, for Baltimore, in 9 days; Polly, Perkins, Castine, just arrived.

Also, schr. John, Davis, 11 days from Newburyport.

Curious article.—The following is taken from the last *Richmond Enquirer*, the leading Virginia Jeffersonian paper, and supposed to speak the language of the president:

New-York is now divided into four distinct parties; the Federalists, the Burrites, the Clintonians and the Livingstonians. The three last are composed of men who formerly thought alike on political subjects and may still agree in their opinion about the present administration; but whose particular principles or subordinate interests have shaken to pieces. Their names sufficiently point out their leaders. Aaron Burr is head of the first; the Clinton family, among whom De Witt Clinton seems the most active, is the head of the second; and the Livingston family supporting & supported by their relation Morgan Lewis, the present governor of New-York, is the animating soul of the last. What are the particular views of these parties, or what the merit of their respective file-leaders, we neither mean to explain, or pretend to understand. A single fact about each may be sufficient to shew that they are none of them altogether free from objection:

The character of the federalists is written at full length in the principles of the Adams administration.

The character of Aaron Burr is to be found in the history of the congressional session of 1800–1; *at that time* though he *may* not, as has been generally supposed, have either offered propositions to the federalists, or received propositions from them to elevate him to the presidency, it is certain that he possessed not sufficient magnanimity to assure them, after he had been pushed forward into a competition with Mr. Jefferson, as he had assured the republicans before the election, that he could not accept the office of president, though it were offered to him by congress, and that he would connive at no project which was intended to defeat the acknowledged wishes of the people.

Morgan Lewis has received the suspicious support of the federalists at his last election, while as governor of New-York, he has ratified the charter for establishing the merchants' bank, though it had appeared upon satisfactory evidence that this charter had been carried through the legislature by intrigue and corruption.

De Witt Clinton is at this time, not only the mayor of the city of New-York with an exorbitant salary of not less than 12,000 dollars per annum; but he is one of the members of the state senate, and has been lately elected by the legislature into the council of appointment, a body which consists of not more than *four* members, and is entrusted with the power of appointing the principal officers in the state. What opinion must a republican of Virginia entertain of such a formidable accumulation of influence and wealth in the hand of a single individual?

We believe that we do not go too far when we assert that new projects have been lately framed in New-York, for a new organization of parties. It was the wish of the Livingstons to form a coalition with the Burrites, "Assist us (said they) in re-electing Morgan Lewis, as our governor, & we will give you a *carte blanche*, to be filled up with whatever conditions you may choose." The Burrites however refused the proposition, but they formed a new coalition. Mr. Swartwout, the intimate friend of Mr. Burr, has struck up a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with De Witt Clinton, on what terms and for what purposes, yet remains to be told. At the next election of governor of New-York, it is probable that the parties therefore will be arrayed against each other in the following manner: the federalists and the Livingstonians will support Morgan Lewis; the Clintonians & the Burrites will look out for some *other candidate*.

Is it too ridiculous to suppose that Mr. Burr is to be the favored man? And that Mr. Burr is travelling on to the North to renonnoitre the prospect before him.

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

A CONJECTURAL VIEW.

Let us suppose, what the latest accounts do not render altogether improbable, that Bonaparte has been completely victorious in the action near Wischau, that the Russians have retired to their own country, that Austria is laid prostrate, and that Prussia is prevented by motives of internal policy or by the fear of seeing Poland revolutionised by Bonaparte from mixing with the allies; in other words, let us consider Bonaparte as the master of Austria, without a new enemy to arrest the progress of his plans; what may we conjecture would be the fate of the Austrian empire? Since the die would be in Bonaparte's hands, in what manner would he give the cast?

This problem is too important and complicated a one; too much depending upon the general relations of Europe and the gigantic designs of the French emperor, to be readily understood or dismissed in a paragraph. We may say, however, that one of four plans is ready for the adoption of Bonaparte. As to the idea of restoring every thing to the *status ante bellum*, it is entirely out of the question. Bonaparte may cause himself to be elected the emperor of Germany, and like Charlemagne, his great prototype, have France, Italy and Germany at the same time under his sceptre. This is *one* plan. Bonaparte may place the sceptre of Austria in the hands of his favorite and faithful ally, the elector of Bavaria, who has already, if we mistake not, some shadow of hereditary right to it. When Charles VI. died in 1740, Charles Albert, elector of Bavaria, claimed all the hereditary dominions of Austria, in right of a marriage contract made by Ferdinand I. brother of Charles V. with his son-in-law duke of Bavaria, Albert V. and his daughter Anne, by which it was stipulated that *their* heirs should succeed to all the dominions, in case Ferdinand's *male issue* should be extinct. Upon the death of Charles VI. however he left his only daughter, the beautiful and unfortunate Maria Theresa, heir to his dominions. The choice had been previously ratified by the *pragmatic sanction*; by virtue of which almost all the powers of Europe had guaranteed the possessions of the house of Austria to the same female. But this celebrated compact, like most others entered into by arbitrary monarchs, was made in vain; for the death of the emperor seemed as a signal to set the world in arms. Among the other competitors who stept forward for the throne, was the elector of Bavaria. France, supported his pretentions; the diet of the empire being convened at Frankfort on the Maine, unanimously elected him emperor of the Romans, February, 1743, by the name of Charles VII.; and many circumstances seemed to promise him success. The historical reader will recollect how these prospects were overcast; and how he himself was obliged at last to give his electoral vote in favor of the grand duke of Tuscany, the husband of Maria Theresa. Is it too wild, however, to suppose, that Bonaparte may once more set up this claim, in favor of his ally, and that he who has paid so little respect to the blood of the Capets, should advocate the hereditary right of the elector of Bavaria, and make him even the emperor of Germany? This is a *second* plan.

Bonaparte may restore the present emperor to the throne, after having stripped him of his dominions in Suabia and Bavaria. The first he may give to the electors of Wirtemberg or Baden; the last, with the electorate of Saltzburg, to the elector of Bavaria. According to this last arrangement, his faithful ally will possess not less than *three* out of the *nine* votes in the electoral diet: one as the elector Palatine, one as the elector of Bavaria, and one as the elector of Saltzburg. According to this arrangement too, Bonaparte will have established a kind of counterpoise in the south of Germany to the great power of the house of Austria on the east, and the growing power of the house of Brandenberg on the North.

In each of the last plans we have taken it for granted, that Bonaparte will have obtained as his portion of the spoil, the countries conceded to the emperor of Austria by the treaty of Campo Formio: viz: "Istria, Dalmatia, the ci-devant Venetian Islands in the Adriatic, the mouth of the Centaro, the city of Venice, &c."

A *fourth* plan of Bonaparte, however, may be to secure these acquisitions for himself, and preserve in every other respect, the *status ante bellum* with regard to the emperor of Austria and the elector of Bavaria.

COMMUNICATION.

There never was a time when public expectation and individual curiosity were more alive than at this moment.

The accounts which we have read from from all quarters assure us, that there have been very long and bloody battles between the French army commanded by Bonaparte, and the combined armies, where it is said, the emperors of Russia and Austria have also fought in person.

It seems to be generally admitted that in the action of the 2d of December, the French gained great advantages, but it also appears that they were worsted on the 5th, but nothing has yet transpired to prove to us that either party can claim a victory. In this state of uncertainty every one is at liberty to make out a story to suit his own views, hopes or fears; among others who exercise this privilege, the writer of this article suggests the following:

Bonaparte's army, including the troops which were left at Vienna, amounted to about one hundred thousand men. At Vienna he left about twenty-five thousand; the Russian army under Kutusow, amounted to about forty-five thousand men; the remains of the Austrian armies, are supposed to amount to about as many more; all these formed a junction near Olmutz. Bonaparte depending upon his late successes and his fortune, determined to force them to action. In the mean time, general Michelson, who commanded another Russian army of about forty thousand, has joined the confederates, so that the whole of the combined Russian and Austrian army has been about one hundred and twenty thousand strong.

If these things are so, the superiority of the confederates in numbers rendered it easy to repair the defeat of their centre on the 2d, and the same cause would save them from defeat on the 5th; the accounts which have appeared, authorise the opinion, that on the 5th nothing decisive was done; each perhaps was too much injured without further aid to force the other to further combat.

It is well known that the French had several other strong bodies of troops in Germany. The celebrated Angereau with 50 or 60,000 held a position which would enable him to act according to circumstances. Lefebre also commanded another army of equal strength; and there can be no doubt that one or both of these had pushed on to reinforce Bonaparte. The union of either of these armies with Bonaparte will give him the advantage in numbers, and unless the confederates receive further supplies, Bonaparte has had an opportunity to restore his fortune, and to complete the destruction of the united army.

This is to be opposed by the movements of Prussia; the report is that the king of Prussia has put his armies into motion, and that Bonaparte's retreat will be cut off, and this is also opposed by another report, that Poland is in a state of insurrection. If the latter be true, and there is much reason to expect that it is, the king of Prussia will be sufficient employed in preserving his share of the division of that dismembered kingdom, and Bonaparte will be left to carry on the war with the Aussians and Russians.

A great deal is expected from the archduke Charles, who has abandoned Italy to the victorious Massena; his army amounts to 80 or 90,000 men. The army of Massena will be able to retain its advantages, and to spare 50,000 men to proceed into Germany. The armies of marshal Ney, of Augereau and Lefebvre, will form a force fully equal to oppose the projects of the archduke, and to meet the designs of the Prussians.

As a very little time will afford full information upon these important subjects, it is not expected, even by the writer, that these remarks will be regarded otherwise than as a suggestion upon which every one may make his own calculations. S.

COMMUNICATION.

We are informed that Stephen Sayre, esq. is now in our city, and lodges at the Bell; he has been on a visit to his son, captain Sayre. We hope he may be induced to reside here, as his only son has now a considerable property in the state.

It is well known that Mr. Sayre was sheriff of London, at the commencement of our revolutionary war; that being too zealous in our cause, he was committed to the Tower, under pretence of treason against the government; that he quitted England, was employed by our commissioners in Paris in 1777, to go to Berlin; that he first prevailed on the king of Prussia to enter into the armed neutrality; he then proceeded to Denmark and Sweden, united those two powers in the object, which was finally carried into effect in 1780 by the empress of Russia, who fitted out 20 ships of the line to support it.

We have made the above remarks, because, since his arrival, Mr. Sayre has made some communications to a friend here, that must, when publicly known, not merely excite curiosity, but the wonder of every citizen of America.

We are informed of a project by the northern papers, to be conducted by gen. Miranda; but we had no idea before, that his plan was the most extensive, and above all things, most likely to change the face of affairs through the universe.

[The foregoing communication was not received till late in the day yesterday. Feeling, however, much interested in discovering the destination of gen. Miranda, we called at Mr. Sayre's lodgings; but we found he had taken a short ride into the country. We shall however see him before Friday morning, and shall then communicate the *result* of our enquiries.

Gen. Miranda (a native of Mexico) is said to have been in possession of *three millions* of dollars, and to have secretly fitted out the Leander and two other vessels at New-York, filled with arms, ammunition, and some troops. Two of these vessels, perhaps all three are said to have sailed from New-York. What is his destination has been the anxious enquiry for two or three weeks in some of the northern papers.

We shall lay *two* conjectures only before our readers:

1st. Some of the northern papers have stated, that the objection of gen. Miranda is to revolutionize Cuba. We do not believe it.

2d. Is not the English government privy to his plan? This conjecture is founded 1st. upon the report of his having received 60,000 pounds from a house in New-York in consequence of an English connection (for which, see the following paragraph from the Aurora) and 2dly, upon the unknown and mysterious destination of sir Home Popham's squadron? True, this squadron may not have arrived at Buenos Ayres, as has been reported; but there are *other* landing places in South America besides Buenos Ayres.

Another conjecture, infinitely more important than these, and more deeply connected with the affairs of our own country, rises upon us. We must have more time to consider it. It is much too important to be lightly trusted to a public paper.]

"By a letter from a friend at New-York, we learn an important fact, that general *Miranda* who is said lately to have sailed from New-York, brought with him from England a letter of credit on one house at New-York for *sixty thousand pounds sterling*. We shall bye and bye get to the marrow of this business" [*Aurora.*]

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Snow Paragon, Eveleth, Leghorn
Brig Eliza-Ann, Thompson, Guadaloupe
Sch'r Somerset, Nowall, Martinique
Fair Lady, Cruthers, Washington, N. C.
John, Davis, Newburyport
Fair American, Hanstrom, Philad'a

CLEARED,

Ship Traveller, Kiddall, Leghorn
Sch'r Eliza, Gardner, Antigua
Brutus, Travers, Barbados
Comfort, Drummond, Charleston
Montezuma, Gold, Norfolk
Fame, Wornom, Barbados

For Sale,

A Negro GIRL, about 15 years of age, accustomed to nurse children. Enquire of the printers.

February 19. eo6t

Sale by Auction.

On TUESDAY,

The 4th March, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold on terms that will then be made known,

A convenient two-story BRICK HOUSE and LOT, No. 122, Bond-street

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct's.

February 28.

PECK'S HOTEL.

Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

The 15th March, at half past 11 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold, on terms that will then be made known,

PECK'S HOTEL,

With the commodious wharf, warehouses, stables, and other improvements attached to the same. The beauty and advantages of this property is not exceeded (if equalled) by any in the city of Baltimore; being a corner lot, lying at the intersection of three of the most public streets on Fell's-Point, and on the high way from the town. The improvements consists of a large and commodious three-story BRICK HOUSE, now in the occupation of Mr. Heil Peck, as a Hotel and Coffee-House, a good kitchen, stables, billiard room, and other convenient houses, for an extensive tavern.---The wharf affords convenient births for three ships, and runs into as deep water as any in the harbor; on which is erected a large three-story brick warehouse, conveniently situated to the wharf---The lot fronts 69 feet on Fell's-street, and runs parallel with Bond street, upwards of 200 feet----The whole in fee-simple. A bond of conveyance will be given to the purchaser immediately after the sale, and an indisputable title, when the last payment is made.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct's.

February 28

Philadelphia Strong Beer.

20 bbls. of Philadelphia STRONG BEER, just received and for sale by

JOHN TRIMBLE,
18, Cheapside.

2d. mo. 28th. d3t eo3t

To be Let,

A convenient two-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with suitable back buildings, in a lot of 56 feet front, and 170 feet deep, situated on Market-street extended, a short distance beyond Paca-street. Possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to

HENRY SCHRŒDER.

February 28. d10teo

For Sale,

A FOUR-WHEEL CHAIR, with fall-back, leather top and harness, together with a good family horse used to said chair. Enquire of the printers.

February 28. 2aw3w

John & James Roberts,

230, MARKET-STREET,

Offer for sale on reasonable terms,

8,500 lbs. 28 oz. Sheathing Copper
1,100 do. bright headed Nails
700 do. ditto.

February 28. d10t

CLOVER-SEED.

A fresh supply is just received, warranted the growth of 1805, of a superior quality, for sale by

BALDERSTON & CORNTHWAIT.
County wharf.

2d mo. 28th. d6t-eo6t

St. John's College.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT in pursuance of a resolution of the trustees of St. John's College, of the 13th inst. suits will be commenced against *all persons* in arrears for tuition money with said institution; and that similar measures will be pursued against those indebted to the subscriber for college books, &c unless their accounts are settled before the 1st of April next.

RICHARD OWEN, Collector.

February 28. eo

Lands for Sale.

Pursuant to the last will of Joshua Dorsey, sen. late of Elk Ridge, deceased; and agreeably to the decree of the honorable the chancellor of Maryland, of June 1804, will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, on the 11th day of April next,

THE TRACT OF LAND CALLED LOCUS THICKET,

Situated on Elk-Ridge, Ann Arundel county, Maryland; containing 411 acres, more or less. This Land is one and a half miles from Spurrier's tavern, on the post road from Baltimore to the city of Washington; about 13 miles from Baltimore, and about 25 from the city of Washington. There are several Merchant Mills within a few miles of this farm. This land is well adapted to Indian Corn, Wheat, Rye, and Tobacco; it is divided into six fields, under good fencing, and conveniently watered, with good springs and streams of water. There is a tolerable good Mill Seat on this land; a good proportion of meadow now in grass, and more can easily be made: There is a sufficiency of woodland to support this farm. The improvements are, a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, corn house, barn, stables, and other necessary buildings; an apple orchard of good fruit, and a variety of other fruit trees. The terms of sale are, twelve months credit, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with interest from the day of sale, with approved security for the purchase money to the subscriber. Any person calling on Mr John Shipley, near the premises, can be shewn the above-mentioned land. There will be an accurate plat exhibited at the day of sale. When the purchase money is paid, and not before, there will be a good and sufficient deed given by the subscriber. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, and immediate possession given.

GEORGE DORSEY, Trustee.

☞ *Mr. Green, of Annapolis, Mr Hamilton, of Lancaster, and Mr Edie, of York, are requested to publish the above advertisement six times, and send their accounts to Yunat & Brown.*

February 28. 1aw6t||

THE EXECUTORS OF

John J. Martin, deceased,

42, North Gay-street,

Offer for sale on liberal terms, to close invoices,

150 casks Bordeaux Claret
3 bales real French Britannias
1 do. Flanders Linen
1 box Perfumery
1 do. Artificial Flowers
1 bale Ventapollam Handk'fs
} *Entitled to Drawback.*
3 doz. Men's black Silk Stockings
1 piece blue
1 do. green
} Superfine French Broadcloth,
And,
24 bales Jallap.

February 25. eo3t