be few troops left to cover the Upper Rhine. The enemy might avail himself of that local weakness; might direct his attack there, while we should be occupied in the siege of Landau or Mentz; and might thus advance in a line of operation shorter than ours; might possess himself of our communications; and might get between us and all our supplies. To avoid being cut off from these, we should, in that case, be obliged to abandon every thing without striking a blow.

An attempt through Switzerland, against Franche Compte, would be indisputably the most formidable to the enemy. His frontiers are there open. But as such a plan of operation could not be carried into effect but thro' Suabia, by the Voralberg, or below the Lake of Constance, on account of the impossibility of having supplies conveyed through the Tyrol; it would be necessary before attempting it, to have made considerable progress in Swabia, and to have an army of observation opposite Strasburg, to watch the enemy. It would even be necessary to have obtained some advantages in Italy, before hazarding an attack in Switzerland. A retreat of the army in Italy towards Klagenfurt, would prevent the army in the Tyrol from joining in the operations in Switzerland. The enemy would possess themselves of the Puster-Thal, (the Puster Thal is in Tyrol, between Brixen and Lientz, and communicates with the vale of the Adige) on the great roads for our communications and conveyances to and from Tyrol. We should be compelled to detach troops from the army in Germany, for the interior defence of Austria, and not only to relinquish all offensive operations, but even to confine ourselves within the Line of the Lech, or, possibly, the Inn, in Germany, and there to take a defensive position, in order not to be at too great a distance from Austria, and to be ready to supply with due promptitude the assistance which might there be wanted. It follows from all these considerations, that the war should begin with vigorous offensive operations in Italy. It is there we should act with the superior force of our army. A victory gained there would afford us the same advantages for the prosecution of offensive operations against France, which France would acquire from our loss of a battle, in order to penetrate into the Austrian hereditary dominions. If the difficulties of our situation render it even impossible for us to arm, and advance to act upon the frontier as soon as the enemy, how much less is it to be expected, that the troops of the emperor of Russia could arrive in time to act at the very commencement of the war.

It would be the interest of France to use every means to anticipate their arrival, by an early and decisive superiority. Any concentration of our troops, or the march of the Russians, would not fail to afford Bonaparte a specious pretext to declare war. The force of this observation is to prove, that in the case of war with France, the plan of operations, the first distribution and disposal of the troops, the commencement and the first progress of the military movements, must be arranged, on the supposition that war will be begun by the Austrians alone.

It would be requisite that the army in Italy, should begin its movements with forcing the passage of the Adige, dislodging the enemy from the Mincio, investing Mantua and Peschiera, detaching a body of troops to the Po, to observe the south of Italy, and open its way to the Adda, in order to cover the blockade or siege of these places. Only the reduction of these two fortresses, or some such great and fortunate events, as are not to be reckoned upon, could induce the commandant of this army to push his operations farther

The army in Germany would commence its operations by passing the Inn, would enter Bavaria, and would there await on the Lech the movements of the other armies, and in particular the arrival of the troops from Russia. The army in the Tyrol would be determined in its movements, by those of the armies in Italy and Germany.

In the case of the operations against Switzerland, a part of the troops in the Tyrol would be employed in an attack on the Grisons and the other small cantons; and the rest would, in the case of the success of the army of Italy, advance from its defensive positions, and join that army. This is all that, with our greatest efforts, and upon the supposition of decided success, we can expect to accomplish, till the whole of the plans and powers of the Coalition shall be in full activity. If Italy be the grand point of operation at the commencement of hostilities, Switzerland must become such as soon as we shall have obtained successes in that quarter, and shall have advanced through Swabia. Switzerland offers to a conqueror the advantage of the shortest communication between Italy and Germany; it gives the facility of sending supplies and reinforcements with promptitude to the one or the other of these countries; and it is only through Switzerland that an entrance can be effected into France on the side of Franche Compte. It would then be necessary to cover ourselves on the side of Alsace, by taking Befort and Hunningen, and leaving, at the same time, a considerable body of troops in Swabia, to cover the right wing of the army in Switzerland from any attempts by the French from Strasburg; and to protect our communications, and ensure the conveyance of supplies.

The reasons have been explained, on account of which, in the general plan of operation, it is not indicated in what manner the troops of the two imperial courts might co-operate, either in union under the same standards, or by a concert in their movements. We must look forward to the case of Austria being attacked by France before the arrival of the Russians in Germany. The combination of the operations of the two courts would then depend upon the resolution of Prussia. And, thanks to the wise measures of the emperor Alexander, we are soon to learn decisively how far we may, or may not, reckon upon Prussian co-operation, upon the neutrality of that power, or its rejection of our propositions We shall, then, be enabled to present to the imperial court of Russia, upon the request which it has communicated, proposals for its co-operation towards the common and general object.

We may here previously submit the consideration, that the line of operation in Italy is the most remote and that it is there the campaign must be opened with the greatest vigor; that the court of Vienna will therefore send a great army into Italy, in order to act with rapidity upon that line; and that therefore the march of the Russian troops, and their substitution for those of Austria, amidst the movements of war in Italy, would be impossible.

As soon as we shall certainly know the result of the great and important step which his majesty the emperor of all the Russias has taken at the court of Berlin, we shall add, without delay, whatever remains to be communicated farther upon the subject of the friendly propositions here explained, and upon the plan of operation for the two courts in Germany, and shall forthwith submit it to the court of Russia.

[*To be continued.*]

AMERICAN STOCKS, LONDON.

8 per cent. 102 a 102 1-2; old six per cents 95; new six per cents 95; three per cents, 58 1-2.

The ship Hambleton, Thompson, from Baltimore, for Amsterdam, was spoken on the 26th February, in lat. 45, 7, long. 30, out 18 days, all well.

FROM LLOYD's LISTS.

December 17.—At Bremen, Weltburger, Koster, and Joseph & Phoebe, both from Baltimore.

January 3.—At Falmouth, Nancy, Jennings, from Baltimore, for Nantz, detained.

January 10.—At Dartmouth, the Weser, Tietjen, Baltimore.

January 21.—At Londonderry, the Eliza, Parry, Baltimore.

The following vessels carrying sealed letter bags, are advertised in the London "General shipping and Commercial List" of Feb. 15.

For Charleston—George Washington, Porter, 15th February; Two Friends, M'Neal, 20th.

For New-York---Enterprize, Packwood, Feb 15; Alexander Vose, 18th.

For Baltimore—William Murdock, Jerauld, Feb 17; United States, Bounds, 17th.

For Boston—New Galen, Hinckley, Feb. 25; Star, Robes, Feb. 17.

For Virginia---Protectress, Everett, Feb. 17, Dumfries, Beard, 20th.

For Philadelphia—Anthony Mangin, Thomas, Feb. 17.

From Grenock, for New-York; Ship Frances, Braine, for New-York, Feb 25.

From the London Star of the 14th Feb.

The Roebuck, Parry, from Virginia, is lost near the Vlie. The Ticonic from Virginia, is on shore in the Helder.

The French papers bring a proclamation, in which the emperor Bonaparte says, that *England may have peace, provided she will reduce her maritime establishment.*

[*Salem paper.*]

Appointment by the president.

Hugh Lennox, esquire, of Philadelphia, agent for the United States to the island of Jamaica.

The king of Sweden has withdrawn his minister from the German Diet, after giving in a note which concludes, "that His Majesty considers it beneath his dignity to take any part in the deliberations of the Diet, so long as its decisions shall be under the influence of usurpation and selfishness."

[*Ibid.*]

The lords of the council have come to a determination, that ships being American property, but not American built, sailing under sea letters, cannot be considered as American vessel; and consequently are not entitled to import into this kingdom, under the act of 27th of his majesty, cap. 97. [*London pap.*]

Captain Franklin, arrived at Savannah from Jamaica, states that provisions had risen very high, and were scarce—that petitions had been presented to the governor to open the ports for American produce, but to no effect; and that they had dispatched a remonstrance to Great-Britain.

We are indebted to a correspondent at Washington for a copy of a very interesting report of the committee of the senate, to whom was referred the message of the president of the United States on the application of Hamet Caramalli.—The committee consisted of Messrs. Bradley, Wright, Baldwin, Smith of Maryland, and Tracy. We understand that the report was adopted unanimously by the committee. The report is very severe, and as would seem very justly so, upon the conduct of Mr. Lear. It is said, "the committee are free to say, that, in their opinion, it was in the power of the United States, with the force, then employed, and a small portion of the sixty thousand dollars, *thus improperly expended*, to have placed Hamet Caramalli, the rightful sovereign of Tripoli, on his throne; to have obtained their prisoners in perfect safety, without the payment of a cent, with assurance, and probable certainty, *of eventual remuneration for all expence*;" &c. &c.

The whole of this interesting document shall be laid before our readers to-morrow."

[*U. S. Gazette.*]

Extracts from the log-book of the schooner General Eaton---Robinson, commander---arrived here on Sunday.

January 20. While lying at Gonaives, the schooners Amphion, Topaz and Spy got under way without clearances and were fired upon by the fort, which they returned, and got off, it was believed without much damage. The negroes vented their rage for this conduct on the Americans on shore, whom they arrested and abused, but finally released them at 6 P. M.

For several days after this affair, all the armed vessels in the harbor lay with springs to their cables, in readiness to fire upon the town in case any other outrage was committed.

February 27. Got under way in company with the armed brig Numa, Wilson; ship John & James Langford; brig Hero, Thompson; and sch's Financier and Exchange.

28. Saw three schooners, which we were informed the following day by a British 20 gun ship, were French privateers—same day parted company with the ship John and James and brig Hero—they being bound to Port de Paix.

March 3. The Caicos in sight, saw two French privateers at anchor, who got under way and gave us chase.

4. At half past meridian the two privateers came up, fired a gun to windward and hoisted French colors. The Numa and General Eaton formed a line, hoisted the American colors and returned the fire. A brisk action now took place with heavy guns & small arms. At 4 o'clock the two privateers bore down on the General Eaton with an intention of boarding, one on the larboard and the other on the starboard quarter. The Numa by a lucky shot carried away the main-boom of one, and the other coming under our stern and firing a shower of musket balls, received a shot from one of our stern chases, containing 5 12lb cannisters, which caused him to haul off, and endeavor to seize upon some of the unarmed vessels. This we prevented by giving him chase until 5 P. M. when believing the convoy out of danger, we returned and joined the Numa before night. The largest of the privateers mounted 6 carriage guns, and a 24 pounder a-mid-ship—the other, 4 guns and one 18 pounder. They were manned by about 100 men each—and from their crowded appearance must have lost many people.

The Numa had one man killed and two wounded, and the General Eaton one (Albert Myers) killed in this action. We received about one hundred grape-shot in our sails, masts and hull.

8. Parted company with the sch'r John, Dickenson.

18. Lost sight of the brig Numa.

19. Cape Hatteras distant 8 or 10 miles, spoke sch'r Adventure, M'Knight, of Alexandria, out 21 days from St. Martins.

From the Merchant's Coffee-House Books.

March 25.

Arrived, schr. Agenoria, Bennett, 14 days from Savannah---rice and tobacco---Falls and Brown. Saw nothing bound up.

The ship Iris, Gross, has arrived at Amsterdam, via England.

The ship Mercury, Brown, from Hamburg for Baltimore, has put into the Texel with the loss of mizenmast.

The ship ——, Stevens, from Hamburg for Baltimore, has put into Deal in distress.

The ship Venus, Watts, of Baltimore, from Amsterdam for Isle of May, was totally lost 15th January, on the Goodwin Sands----one man drowned.

Capt. Bennett, of the Agenoria, spoke, March 15, in lat. 34, 18, long. 75, 13, brig Aerial, Hathaway, of New-Bedford, 22 days from Trinidad (Cuba) bound to New-York.

The ship Adimant, Beatty, of this port, has arrived at Amsterdam, from New-York.

The Virgin, Howland, sailed from Amsterdam for Baltimore about 13th January.

The Ritson, Spiers, hence, at Amsterdam.

Previous to the conclusion of the treaty between Austria and France, the archduke Charles was at the head of 90,000 men at Eidemberg, four posts from Vienna; and his presence evidently produced a favorable effect upon the negociations which were pending between the emperors Frances and Napoleon. Massena's army was very weak, general St. Cyr having been detached with a considerable division against Naples.

Married on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Davis, Mr. *William Gnat*, to Miss *Nancy Flin*, both of Baltimore county.

Married last evening, at the seat of Mr. John Worthington, near Randall's-Town, by the Rev. Mr. Hargrove, Mr. *Alexander Walters*, to Miss *Elizabeth Worthington*.

Extract from a London paper of the 21st November.

"Died yesterday morning, ROBERT ALEXANDER, Esq. a native of Baltimore, in North-America, aged 64 years."

"*An honest Man's the noblest work of God.*"

Port of Baltimore.

CLEARED,

Ship Hanseatische Bund, Otte, Bremen
Schr. Topaz, Nicoll, North-West Coast
Dorothy, Rollee, New-York
Sloop Martha, Driggs, St. Thomas

A Quarterly Meeting

Of the Marine Society *will be held at Peck's Hotel on Wednesday, the 26th March, at 6 o'clock in the evening.*

By order of the President,

JOHN HAMILTON, Secretary.

March 21. d4t

Sale by Auction.

TO-MORROW,

The 27th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the Vendue Warehouse, corner of second & Frederick-streets, will begin the sale of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

2 cases of Velvets and Velveteens
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres
Yard wide Irish Linens
Fine Cotton Shirting
Calicoes and Furniture Cottons, &c.

ALSO,

The four tracts of LAND in the state of Pennsylvania.

AND

25,000 acres of COTTON LANDS, in the state of Georgia, as advertised.

And at 12 o'clock,

38 hhds. Muscovado Sugar
41 boxes } White Havana do.
17 bbls. }
90 bags good Green Coffee
12 pipes excellent Lisbon Wine
15 casks Catalonia and Claret do.
18 hhds. Molasses
33 casks Gunpowder
30 boxes brown Soap
40 kegs Manufactured Tobacco
500 Grind Stones, in lots of 50 each.

THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.

March 26.

Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

The 29th instant, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, will be sold on the premises,

TWO handsomely situated LOTS, on Fell's-Point, 30 feet front, and 80 feet deep, fronting on Fleet-street, between Ann-street & Argyle-alley, near the new meeting house Terms will be made known at the time of sale.

LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auct's

March 26.

By virtue of an Order

From the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed at Public Sale *for cash, on the 18th of April next, on the premises, where the late Henry Nelson, deceased, formerly resided, in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county,*

The following Property,

NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children, one a good coarse Blacksmith, a fine house servant, with five children, two of whom are fine boys; and the STOCK, with many other articles

RACHEL NELSON, *Adm'x.*

March 26. 1a4t§

W. L. & J. Barney

HAVE FOR SALE,

2000 boxes marbled Castile Soap
65 ditto white ditto
125 cases Lucca Oil, in bottles
75 ditto ditto, in flasks
35 boxes white Havana Sugar
20 bags Caraccas Cocoa, and
2 cases Leghorn Hats.

March 26. eo

For Sale,

Afloat in the Basin,

THREE THOUSAND bushels Turk's-Island SALT. Apply to

BRISCOE & PARTRIGE.

March 26. d3t

To Let,

A neat two story BRICK HOUSE, with convenient back buildings, in Hanover-street, opposite Mr. Kent's. Possession may be had the first of April next. Enquire of the printers.

March 26. eo3t§

Green Coffee.

THE subscriber has received a parcel of choice GREEN COFFEE, fit for the scale, which will be sold on liberal terms, if speedily applied for.

JOHN M'FADON,
Commerce-street wharf.

March 26. eo6t

For Sale,

A LOT of GROUND, fronting on Wilk's-street eighty feet, extending southerly into the basin, bounded on the east side by Eden-street. If said lot is not sold at private sale, before the 23d of next month, I intend on that day to expose it at public sale. Any person inclining to purchase the same, will be shewn the property, and the terms of sale made known, on application to

DAVID BROWN,
3, Granby-street.

March 26. eo

To be sold or Rented,

A new commodious 2-story BRICK HOUSE, with large and convenient back buildings, situated in Lexington-street, two doors from Howard-street. There is a good dry cellar underneath the front house, and a pump of excellent water within a few paces of the door It would be superfluous to enlarge on the eligibility or healthines of the situation, as it is not surpassed in either of these respects, by any house in the city. To a person disposed to rent or purchase, the terms shall be liberal & accommodating. Application to be made to

EBENEZER & THOS FINLEY,
Who have for sale,

Six pair of BURR MILL STONES, warranted to be of the first quality. Apply as above, or to

DENNIS M'HENRY,
Conewago-street.

March 26. eo

Sale by Auction.

By order of the orphan's court of Baltimore county, will be sold on Tuesday morning, the first of April, at 10 o'clock on the premises,

A valuable LOT of GROUND, on Frederick-street, 25 feet, 9 inches, and running east on an alley 90 feet, adjoining the warehouse occupied by Messrs. Falls and Brown. On the said lot is erected a good three-story BRICK HOUSE, in front, and on the back part, a neat two-story BRICK DWELLING, being late the property of James Irwin, deceased The premises are subject to an annual rent, to the estate of John O'Donnel. The particulars thereof, will be made known at the time of sale.

THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.

March 24. m-w & s

Lost,

A small POCKET-BOOK, containing two Ten-Dollar Notes, and one Five-Dollar ditto, with sundry other papers of no value to any person but the owner. The Twenty-Five Dollars will be given to the finder, on leaving it at this office, with the papers, and no questions asked.

March 25. d3t

The Lady,

WHO took from Mr. Bryden's dressing-room, on the night of St Patrick's Ball, a large silk purple SHAWL, will oblige the owner by leaving it at the bar of the Fountain Inn. As the person who took it is known, it is hoped that this Hint will save any further communication.

March 25. d3t

City of Baltimore.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

[No. V.]

AN ORDINANCE

Making appropriation for filling up and wharfing Conway-street.

WHEREAS, by an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at November session, 1796, the owners of lots binding and running with Camden, Conway, Barre and Lee-streets, were permitted to fill up and extend said lots to the line of the east side of Light-street and Forest-street, and were thereby directed to give notice to the special commissioners of Baltimore town, to make their choice and election to fill up and wharf said streets, otherwise the party binding thereon should be at liberty to fill up and wharf the same, and forever thereafter to enjoy all the rights and benefits of wharfage at the end of said streets:

Sect. 2. *BE it therefore enacted and ordained by the mayor and city council of Baltimore*, That the city commissioners be, and they are hereby directed to fill up Conway-street to the line of the east side of Light-street and Forest-street, and wharf the same in such manner as with the approbation of the mayor they may judge best, and that they draw on the register of the city for any sum not exceeding eight hundred dollars for the purpose aforesaid.

(L. S. C.) BALTZER SCHÆFFER,
President of the first branch of the city council.

ROBERT GILMOR,
President, pro tem. of the second branch of the city council.

Approved, Feb. 27, 1806.

THOROWGOOD SMITH,
Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

[No. XIV.]

A further Supplement to the Ordinance entitled an Ordinance regulating the sinking of wells and erecting and repairing pumps within the city of Baltimore.

BE it enacted and ordained by the mayor and city council of Baltimore, That each of the superintendants of pumps within the city of Baltimore, shall hereafter receive as a compensation for their services, the sum of three hundred dollars per annum; and that it shall be their duty to examine the pumps within their several districts once in each week, any thing in the original ordinance, or the several supplements thereto, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sect. 2. *Be it enacted & ordained*, That if any person shall clean, scale or wash any fish, cloaths or any other article or thing which may be liable to create a nuisance, or render the street, lane or alley, near any of the public pumps in the city of Baltimore, foul and unclean, every person so offending, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five dollars for every such offence, the one half to the informer.

(L. S. C.) BALTZER SCHÆFFER,
President of the first branch of the city council.

ROBERT GILMOR,
President, pro tem. of the second branch of the city council.

Approved, March 5, 1806.

THOROWGOOD SMITH,
Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

[No. XVI.]

AN ORDINANCE

Giving further time for the city collector to complete his collections.

BE it enacted and ordained by the mayor and city council of Baltimore, That the further time of six months from the first day of January last, be given and allowed the present city collector for the purpose of completing the collections of all monies due this corporation which should have been collected previously to the first day of February, eighteen hundred and six.

(L. S. C.) BALTZER SCHÆFFER,
President of the first branch of the city council.

JAMES CALHOUN,
President of the second branch of the city council.

Approved, March 13, 1806.

THOROWGOOD SMITH,
Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

[No XVII]

AN ORDINANCE

To impose a tax on the real and personal property within the city of Baltimore and to provide for the collection of the same, for the year eighteen hundred and six.

BE it enacted and ordained by the mayor and city council of Baltimore, That a tax of fifteen shillings current money of Maryland, shall be and is hereby laid and imposed upon every hundred pounds worth of property within the city of Baltimore, and in proportion for every greater or less sum as the said property shall have been valued, in virtue of an act of assembly, passed at November session, in the year eighteen hundred and three, entitled, "An act for the valuation of real and personal property within this state," and specified in the returns of the assesment made by the assessors in virtue of said act: And the said tax shall be paid, collected and received, in manner herein after directed.

Sect 2. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That there be a collector appointed to collect the tax imposed as aforesaid; who before he enters upon the execution of his office, shall take and subscribe the oath or affirmation directed by the act of incorporation, and give bond to the mayor and city council of Baltimore, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, with security to be approved by the mayor, for the well and faithful execution of the trust reposed in him by this ordinance, and that he will pay monthly to the register of the city, such sums of money as he shall receive in the course of collection, and that he will complete the said collection on or before the first day of January next.

Sect. 3. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That the said collector shall make out and deliver to each taxable, or leave at their last place of abode, or if a non-resident at the property, an account in writing of his said assessment, containing the items in words at length and figures and the amount thereof; which said account shall be so left or delivered, on or before the first day of July next.

Sect. 4. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That if the said tax is not paid by the first day of August next, that then and in such case the said collector is hereby authorized and directed to prosecute to recover the same, agreeable to the mode prescribed by the act of incorporation; and he shall have and receive a compensation of 6 per centum for collecting the same, and a commission of 7 per centum for collecting all other taxes of the corporation imposed by ordinance.

Sect. 5. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That the mayor of the city be authorised to make transfers on the books of assessment of the said city, and to allow for insolvencies, as the commissioners of the tax are authorised to do by the said act of assembly.

(L. S. C.) BALTZER SCHÆFFER,
President of the first branch of the city council.

JAMES CALHOUN,
President of the second branch of the city council

Approved, 13th March, 1806

THOROWGOOD SMITH,
Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

For Sale,

By the Printers hereof,

Fount of BREVIER
1 do. LONG PRIMER
1 do. ENGLISH,

Being the type on which this Gazette was ately printed Terms will be accommodating

July 26 d

Garden Seeds,

WARANTED FRESH,

JUST received from London, via New-York, in packages, to suit private families, a few of which remain for sale, by

CHARLES WIRGMAN,
53, South Gay-street.

On Hand,

Crown Glass, excellent
New-Castle Coal
Patent Shot, a spring assortment
Venetian Red
Bottled Porter
Sheet Lead
Yellow Ochre
Bolt Iron.

A fashionable assortment of Jewelry, fit for the Spanish market; and a few casks of Decanters, Tumblers and Wines, assorted, to suit country stores.

February 21 2aw

This is to give Notice,

THAT the Subscriber, of South-Milford hath obtained from the orphan's court in Cæcil county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *John M'Creary*, late of South-Milford, in said county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber, on or before the 26th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate Given under my hand this twelfth day of February, 1806.

JAMES MACKY,
Administrator of John M'Creary.

February 17. 1aw4t§