FEDERAL GAZETTE, AND BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY J. HEWES,
Opposite the Post Office, St Paul's lane, Baltimore

Daily paper $7, *Country paper* $5 *a year.*
All advertisements appear in both papers.

The Judges of the Election

of the several wards in this city think it necessary to inform the citizens, that the law requires that all votes offered at the election, to be held on Monday next, must designate the intention for which they are given; & that said election will commence at 9 o'clock in the morning and close at 6 in the evening.

January 29. d2t

First Ward Election.

Notice is hereby given, that an election for sixteen delegates to the convention of the city of Baltimore, to adopt or reject the proposed alterations of the city charter will be held on Monday next, the first of February, at Nathan Hussey's Tavern, Howard street.

THOMAS MUMMEY, SAMUEL FREY, FRED'K GRAPEWINE, } Judges of the First Ward.

January 26. d5t

Second Ward

Notice is hereby given, that an election for the ward will be held on Monday next at Fulton's Inn, for 16 delegates to the convention to adopt or reject the proposed amendments to the charter of the city of Baltimore

GEO. H. FFMAN, ROBERT CARY LONG, LUKE THOMAS, } Judges of the 2d Ward.

January 26 d5t

The Voters of the 3d Ward,

Will take notice, that an election will be held at James Bryden's the first Monday in next Month in order to elect sixteen delegates to the convention of the city of Baltimore, to adopt or reject the proposed alterations of the city charter.

WM. BAKER, PHILIP LITTIG, MICHAEL CONRAD, } Judges of the Third Ward.

January 26 d5t

Fourth Ward Election.

Notice is hereby given, that an election for sixteen delegates to the convention of the city of Baltimore, to adopt or reject the proposed alterations of the city charter, will be held on Monday next, the first day of February, at the Maryland Insurance Office, South street.

JAMES CLARK, A. FONERDEN, JOHN HILLEN, } Judges of the fourth ward.

January 26. d5t

Sixth Ward Election.

Notice is hereby given, that an election for sixteen delegates to the convention of the city of Baltimore, to adopt or reject the proposed alteration of the city charter, will be held on Monday next, the first day of February, at John Coxe's tavern, in High street.

WILLIAM CARMAN, M'L. DIFFENDERFFER, JAMES WILSON. } Judges of the Sixth Ward.

January 26. d5t

Seventh Ward Election.

Notice is hereby given, that an election for sixteen delegates to the convention of the city of Baltimore, to adopt or reject the proposed alteration of the city charter, will be held on Monday next, the first day of February, at the Apollo Hotel

GEORGE HUSSEY, PATRICK BENNET, JOHN DALRYMPLE, } Judges of the 7th Ward.

January 26. d5t

City Election

The friends to the Charter, under which the city has prospered beyond the most sanguine expectation, propose the following gentlemen as suitable persons to represent them in the convention, to be elected on Monday next.

First Ward.
Conrad Reinicker,
William Winchester.

Second Ward.
Richardson Stewart,
Erasmus Uhler.

Third Ward.
Peter Hoffman,
Levi Hollingsworth.

Fourth Ward.
Christopher Raborg,
David Armour.

Fifth Ward.
Daniel Howland,
Samuel M'Kim.

Sixth Ward.
George Ackerman,
John Diffenderffer.

Seventh Ward.
Ludwick Herring,
Patrick Bennett.

Eighth Ward.
Job Smith,
Thomas Cole

January 26. d5t

Republican Ticket.

The subjoined Ticket is recommended to every democrat in this city; because it is composed of gentlemen who are friendly to a reform of existing abuses. Republians should now be *unanimous*.

First Ward.	*Second Ward.*
Henry Stouffer,	Peter Levering,
Wm. Jones, brick-lay.	Lemuel Taylor.
Third Ward.	*Fourth Ward.*
Wm Wilson,	Robert M'Kim,
John Hollins,	James Martin.
Fifth Ward.	*Sixth Ward.*
Peter Diffenderffer,	Peter Bond,
David Shields	Walter Crook.
Seventh Ward.	*Eighth Ward.*
Wm. M'Donald,	Timothy Gardner,
Wm. Steuart.	Thorndick Chase.

January 29 2t

For Sale by *A. R. Levering*,

No. 79, BOWLY'S WHARF,
20 pipes Bordeaux Brandy,
30 hhds. Copperas,
10 hhds. Madder,
AND
200 pieces Holland Duck.
January 29. d5t

Guest, Atterbury & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,
163 Packages of Goods
Consisting of,
Callicoes & Chintzes,
Fancy worked Muslins,
Laced & Lappet do.
Coloured & Embossed do,
Laced Cambric Shawls,
Dimities, Ginghams,
White & Printed Quiltings,
Men's and Women's Cotton & Silk Hose,
Madras and Pullicat Handk'fs.
Cotton Laces, &c

A considerable part of the above, have just been received by arrivals at New-York and Philadelphia, and the whole are entitled to drawback

December 21. eo

Baltimore Cotton Manufactory.

This Manufactory will go into operation, in all this month, where a number of boys and girls from 8 to 12 years of age are wanted, to whom constant employment and encouraging wages will be given: also, work will be given out to women at their homes, and WIDOWS, will have the preference in all cases, where work is given out, and satisfactory recommendations will be expected.

This being the first essay of the kind, in this city, it is hoped that those citizens having a knowledge of families who have CHILDREN destitute of employ, will do an act of Public benefit, by directing them to this institution.

Applications will be received by Thomas White, at the Manufactory near the Friend's Meeting-house, Old Town, or by the subscriber.

ISAAC BURNESTON,
No. 196, Market-street

January 4. d1m

To Let.

A convenient two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, in a central part of the city Possession can be had immediately. Inquire of C. CLIME,
No. 12, South Charles-street

January 29. d

Shakspeare's Seven Ages.

A PARAPHRASE.

——All the world's a Lottery—
And men and women mere *Adventurers*:
As planets rule, do mortals play their parts
Throughout life's seven ages. First, the *Infant*—
For him, his mother, anxious to obtain
An Independence buys a *Lottery Chance*,
And marks the Ticket with her darling's name
The *School Boy* next—with Christmas box well stored,
And face all shining with the rays of hope,
Creeps, in his way to school, to a lott'ry fame,
Empties his hoard and buys a QUARTER SHARE,
Then sums his FORTUNE by the GOLDEN RULE.
The sighing lover, fond but poor in purse,
A woeful ballad sings to Beauty's Goddess,
To crown his purchased CHANCE with plentous wealth:
That he may speedy gain in wedded bands
The greatest PRIZE—the maiden he adores.
The daring SOLDIER next—full of ambition
T' acquire honor, fame and high command,
Woos the blind Goddess—fav'rer of the bold,
And swears he'd brave the loaded cannon's mouth,
To obtain a PRIZE of Thirty Thousand Dollars
A JUSTICE now—full anxious to support.
With capons fat, and turtle season'd high
His big round belly, a TICKET buys, in hopes,
To gain promotion, and a Prize.
The sixth advent'rer is the PANTALOON;
He eager views, by aid of Spectacles,
The luring TICKET—buys and hopes to pouch
A CAPITAL—it rises to his wish—
His shrunk shank lengthens, and his aul't'ring voice,
With shrilly pipe proclaims the joyful news.
But last of all—to crown advent'rous life,
Would be no second childishness to gain
A PRIZE, that comfort yields—when age becomes,
Sans teeth—sans eyes—sans taste—sans every thing:
Would every AGE know WHERE with prospect bright,
Of great success, in fortune's fav'rite fane,
FAME tells, 'tis kept at WAITES'—who never fail,
In each new SCHEME to sell—PRIZES IMMENSE.

January 29. d

St. Mary's College Lottery.

Sixteenth Day's Drawing.

Prizes of $200 No. 5254, 13032,
100 6898, 14100, 19604.
50 3225, 11932, and
170 of 12 dollars.

The 17th day of drawing will be on Tuesday, instead of Monday, on account of the election, when the first drawn blank will be entitled to

1,500 DOLLARS.

Gain of the wheel this day 2060 dollars.

There are very few more Tickets yet unsold & may be had at G. & R. WAITE'S *Truly Fortunate* Lottery Office, corner of Charles and Market streets, for 12 Dollars, each, until Wednesday next, after that time they will be advanced to 13 dollars, and if there should remain any unsold on Friday the 5th instant they will advance to 14 dollars.

January 29. d

United Columbian Volunteers, you are requested to attend a stated monthly meeting of the company, to be held at Fitches Mechanical hall, Light-street, on Mondayevening next, the 1st of February, at 6 o'clock precisely, the members are requested to be punctual in their attendance, as business of importance will be laid before them.

By order of the captain,
JOHN HUGHS, first Sergt.

N. B. Gentlemen desirous to join this company will please to attend or send their names by some member of the company.

Jan. 28. d4t

MR. PRINTER,

Will you please insert the following apendix to may address to the industrious poor of Baltimore.

They say that the amendment to the Charter is intended to give proportionate weight to the large wards at each end of the city. If this was fair as plausible, why not petition for a division of the wards, and not the destruction of the Charter altogether; but will not the large wards by general ticket, which they will always have the most influence in making, obtain a council who would as leave as not fill up the Basin to serve the Point, or dig a channel to Grays gardens to injure Old-town. I am for protecting the weak, the strong can always take care of themselves.

They say too, that it is to serve the poor they want an alteration—now I never heard that the offices under the corporation were given to the rich, but on the contrary I know they are all given to the poor, for the Charter as it now is does not require any property to to recommend a man to offices under it, but only sober, industrious, honest men.—But by their new law, it seems the Mayor must be a man of some fortune, he must be assessed to the amount of 500 dollars at least, and we all know that to be assessed to 500 dollars a man must have houses and lots and other things to the value of 2 or 3000 dollars. It is much as a bargain if our worthy mayor would be qualified in this respect, and I leave you to judge fellow-citizens, whether a poor mans chance for an office will not be worse, much worst than it is now when our Mayor who appoints them all, and is still to appoint them all, shall be a rich man, instead of a poor man.

An Old baltimorean.

For the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Audi alteram partem—Hear both sides.

MR. HEWES,

The proposed amendment to the charter being a matter on which honest men may honestly differ, I beg leave to offer a few observations to the public, thro' the medium of your paper.

The amendments go to these points—to render the mayor and second branch of the city council more immediately responsible to the people, and to lower the property qualifications of the members of both branches of the councils.

As the warmest friends of the present charter *must* admit that the property qualifications now required are, from the nature of their operation, highly injurious to the well being of the city, inasmuch as in some of the wards the people can have *no choice*, directly or indirectly, of those who are to make laws for them, but are compelled to select from two or three individuals, or be deprived of the *semblance* of representation; it will be needless to say any thing on the subject: the great ground of controversy appears to be in respect to the manner in which the mayor shall be chosen.

If, sir, it is right to suffer the "populace" to vote in *wards* for electors of the mayor what injury can arise from permitting them to vote by a *general ticket* for electors also? The friends of reformation want no greater privileges than they *now enjoy*—but they wish to exercise that privilege in an equitable manner. They believe the wards are unequally divided, and are unwilling that the *minority* of the "populace" should rule the *majority* of the *same body* of citizens. The present charter gives them the *appearance* of the right of suffrage; they wish to enjoy it in *reality*. Can this be objectionable? The people will meet in their wards as *heretofore*; they will vote with the *same* object they have hitherto had in view (for electors) and all the difference will be, that a MAJORITY OF FREEMEN will govern instead of a MAJORITY OF THE WARDS.

I beg the opponents of the amendment to look at this coolly and dispassionately, and then determine whether they are willing to cheat the people with the *shadow* of liberty, while the substance is placed beyond their reach.

A FREEMAN.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BALTIMORE—

Fellow-Citizens,

When we compare the charter of the city of Baltimore with those of other cities in the United States, it must be admitted, that ours is more upon republican principles than any other, and that the rights of the poor are better secured in Baltimore than in any other city in the union; yet we do not find the inhabitants of those cities repeatedly directing their attention to change upon the suggestions of a few individuals, whose object must be to possess *themselves* with power

The original charter of NEW YORK was granted in 1680; upon the petition of the corporation it was revised in 730, and a new charter granting all their franchises was granted, and has not since been altered, except to increase the number of wards, and grant additional powers to the corporation courts. Notwithstanding *New-York* is a democratic republican city, its inhabitants never have a voice in the election of mayor; the mayor is elected by the state council of appointment, composed of four persons and the governor of the state. They meet at Albany. Dewit Clinton, esq. a distinguished republican, was not long since mayor, and at the same time was a member of the council of appointment and a senator of the state. The recorder of the city is likewise appointed by the council of appointment. The *common council* consists of the *mayor, recorder*, and an *alderman* and an *assistant*, in and from each ward. These aldermen and assistants are not elected *by a general ticket, or by universal suffrage*, but by *freeholders*, or such as have *rented a tenement, and have actually paid taxes.*

Examine our charter, with that of New-York; have we not great cause to be satisfied with the comparison?—Who will say that ours is not founded upon more pure republican principles? Here every citizen has *directly* a voice in the election of the first branch and *indirectly* in the choice of the second branch of the city council, and the mayor. If our charter is thus superior to that of the populous city of New-York, who have not changed their charter for near a century, why should we render our city government so unsettled by unnecessary changes, unless we do it merely to excite evil passions, party spirit, disorder and violence, so to enable a few interested enterprizing individuals to turn out the present officers, and obtain for themselves the rule and government of the city.

IN PHILADELPHIA the mayor is elected by the city council: he has neither the appointment of all the officers of the corporation, nor a negative upon the acts of the council; the council are elected *by the taxable inhabitants*, who have resided two years within the state; there none but *taxables* are permitted to vote: here, less aristocratic, we permit all citizens to vote; there the taxes are assessed upon *persons* as well as *property*; & the individual who may not have a cent value of assessable property, is obliged to contribute to the paving of streets, &c.; here we have no taxes levied on persons, and the paving of our streets is done by the holders of property, where the pavement is made, no other citizen contributes to this expense. Part of the city funds are raised by indirect means; but these indirect taxes are little felt, and are borne by men of property, or those who indulge in pleasures and luxury. A large sum is raised from taverns, the theatre, public exhibitions for gain, billiard licences, &c. And can it be said that such taxes are paid by the poor? In fact upon a minute inquiry into the government of every other city in the United States, there is not one wherein the citizens are less oppressed with taxes.

To mislead the people of Baltimore, it has been repeatedly asserted, "that property pays not one sixth part of the expenses of the city." *The assertion is false.* By the register's annual account of the last year, it appears that, independent of the various indirect taxes upon PROPERTY, *the direct taxes alone* amounted to THIRTY SIX THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVEN DOLLARS AND THIRTY-ONE CENTS.

A confidence is reposed in the good sense of the people of Baltimore, that on Monday next, a successful effort will be made to blast the expectations of those who have thus vainly attempted to deceive them. If any have not attended to this interesting subject, let them, before it shall be too late to inquire what good can result from the change? If the design is to effect a revolution in our police regulations, then they surely will not vote in favour of such a revolution, not knowing what consequences may follow except that the same warmth and zeal exhibited on the present occasion, by contending parties, are to be excited every second year at the election of mayor; and the mayor, if desirous to retain his office, must be engaged in courting the favour of the populace, instead of attending to the faithful discharge of the duties of his station.

AN CITIZEN.

For the Federal Gazette.

In two of the daily papers of this city, attempts have been made to arouse the poorer class of citizens against men of property; it has been said that the bank directors of Baltimore, like ancient lords of the mannor, hold hundreds as tributary vassals." A writer in the Evening Post observes, "that the proposed alterations [in the charter] are not exactly such as he could have wished—but in their adoption" a WEDGE is entered *that may rive in pieces the Aristocracy which has long enthralled us*" The aristocracy is represented to consist in "*many monied establishments*" within this city. The same writer boldly asserts that a considerable portion of the trading intersts in the city, who receive discounts are slaves, abject tonguetied slaves—dependent, fearful creatures—shaken by the breath of a Bank Director, and cast into jeopardy by the frowns of the unfeeling comptroller of a monied institution."—The writer proceeds "Here is *Aristocracy* enough—here is sufficiency for "the calmness of despotism"—will the people then suffer the city government als, *to remain in the hands of these men*" Thus it would seem that the first attack is directed against the charter; this is to be "*the entering wedge*," by which an effort is to be made to rive into pieces the aristocracy (that is "*The monied institutions*") which has long enthralled us. Before the poor permit themselves to be deceived by such arguments as these, they should enquire who it is that liberally affords relief when any of them are in want. Is it he who is so clamourous for the rights of the poor on the present occasion? or is it the man of wealth? If in a severe winter collections are made for the poor, in which wards are the largest sums collected? certainly not in those wards where the opponents to the charter are the most violent. In which wards are the poor relieved—certainly in those very wards where the noise is now loudest against the charter, against men of property, against the real friends of the poor The monied institutions of our city, are created by our republican legislature, not to advance the interest of *individuals*, but to promote the general good; the benefits of those institutions are felt by every class of citizens, the poor as well as the rich, because they tend to advance the general prosperity of the community. Why then should the poor in our republican country be jealous of the rich, or why should the present interesting question, relating to the city charter, be connected with the monied institutions? When the present charter falls THE WEDGE IS ENTERED; all ye citizens of Baltimore, interested in the security of property, as well as the stability of our government, regard the present moment as a most important crisis in your public affairs. BE WATCHFUL BE ON THE ALERT ON MONDAY NEXT; have the satisfaction to say, that if we must have NEW RULES AND A NEW ORDER OF THINGS, I have done my duty in behalf of our yet prosperous city in opposing most heartily the proposed innovation.

TRUTH.

PEOPLE OF BALTIMORE—

The question to be decided on Monday, is not merely, whether the city charter shall be sacrificed to the noisy Demagogues, and some good mistaken men amongst them. But it has come to this, shall *Baltimoreans* submit themselves to the domineering sway of factious foreigners* who have lately formed a restless *Hydra* amongst you?

If you are prepared for *this*, join the revilers of your institutions, and aid them to sound louder and anew the trump of *wilest* slander against *your* public men.

Friends of Reform! they call themselves. See the work of such reformers, in a sister state, *there* union, contentment and friendly intercourse, were seen, were felt, were common to all, untill *such* friends of reform came amongst *them*; then how soon these scenes were changed, discord, discontent and factions, convulsed the commonwealth, and were pushing on her citizens to anarchy and civil war until the good sense of her *natives'* checked the work of *reformation* and saved the state.

Bees from the same *hive* have settled amongst you; their labours will be *alike*. Have you not heard your late and present chief magistrates, your public officers and others all *basely* calumniated, and can you not trace to the hand of some ONE of these friends of reform, each of the thousand daggers that have been thurst at the characters of your worthy citizens,

Can you approve the "reform" urged upon you by such measures? Is there no public virtue left amongst you; or have you not understanding sufficient to know your own welfare? Such must be the opinion entertained of you by the *chosen few* who of late have formed a *club* to preserve you from your political prosperity!

The friends of reform tell you, that your measures, not your men, nor their places, are the objects of *their anxiety*. Can you believe it? If so, why do they incessantly fulminate from their manufactory in north Gay street, political and personal anathemas against all who *dare* to differ from them.

Men of Baltimore! do you need such guardians? Can you see in this proposed "reform" greater benefits than you now enjoy? which of you, having good servants, would discharge them without being sure of getting better? Is there any certainty, or even probability, of bettering yourselves by the changes of *your measures* and *your men*, now urged upon you; or are you willing to enter upon *a new order of things* and wait till experience shall show the benefit? If so you act unwisely, and will repent it. Give up your city and yourselves to be dictated to and governed by *foreigners*; then get it back if you can.

A native Baltimore.

** The writer of this would be sorry indeed to wound the feelings of or in any way insult the great body of gentlemen from different and distant climes who reside amongst us: He respects and esteems them; but he can feel no affection for that particular club of anarchists, who are here associated for purposes of mischief.*

NEW-YORK, January 27

We learn that the President has come into the plan of sinking blocks and making immoveable obstructions in the channel of N. York harbor, for the purpose of defence.

Capt. Davis from Lisbon, informs, that nine Russian sail of the line, and two frigates, arrived there from the Straits. The object of their arrival there was not known Capt. D. left Madeira on the 25th of Nov. at which time their was not an English ship at or off Madeira; but a fleet was daily expected.

Captain D. further informs, that 40 000 French and Spanish troops had arrived at Sallamanca, within 250 miles of Lisbon where there was a talk of a war between Spain and Portugal.

Letters were yesterday received in town from Bordeaux of the 15th Nov. They came by a vessel arrived at Glaucester from Nantz—they state that an embargo was laid at Bordeaux, and it was not known how long it would continue. The brig Fair American, Chapman, of Norwich, from Green Island, had arrived at Bordeaux; & the ship Ceres, Greene, from New-York, and the Thalia, from Philadelphia.

Extract of a letter from Cork, dated Nov. 25.

"A severe frost set in a few days since, and to all appearance has destroyed more than half of the potatoes, in consequence the price has advanced from 30*s.* to 5*l.* per ton. Oatmeal is not to be had, and wheat advancing; a scarcity altogether is apprehended, and a bad prospect of a supply."

Arrived, brig Geo. Washington, of Vienna 30 days from Point Petre, Guad.

Brig Aurora, Lambert, Havanna, 30 days.

Brig Greyhound, of Boston, Lisbon, 68, 60 from Madeira Good market.

Sloop Farmer's Daughter, Edenton, 4

Sloop Maria, Barbatt, N. Carolina, 4

Ship Adonis, Moore, Savanna, 5

Ship Soline, Destouet, Havanna, 17. The Embargo was known there SIXTH Jan.

Ship Eagle, Duplex, Cork, 52. Left ship Active for Philadelphia, ready for sea.

Barque Mary, Obear, of Salem, 140 days from Sumatra. Left one American ship on the coast.

Brig Generous Friend, Clark, Martinique. Left brig Paule, Hamilton, from africa for Charleston.

Brig Ruthy, Hammond of Marblehead, 90 days from Leghorn, 60 from Gibraltar.

Brig Eliza Gray, Havanna, 25

Brig Little Frank, Avery, of Newbern, 22 days from Trinity, Martinique. Jan. 8, lat. 23 46. long. 60. spoke ship Fame, 11 days from Norfolk for Jamaica. an additional duty was to be laid on american produce for the support of the FRENCH TROOPS lately arrived at Martinique. Many vessels bound in.

Schr Azuba, Pond, Wilmington N. C.

Schr Mariner, Gale, Curracoa, 26. Left schr Norfolk, for Norfolk in 2.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival yesterday at this port by the ship Eagle, capt. Duplex from Belfast, the Editors of the N. York Gazette have received Cork papers to the 27th and Lon-