FEDERAL GAZETTE,
AND
BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

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Opposite the Post-office, St Paul's lane, Baltimore

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All advertisements appear in both papers.

Department of State,
23d Jan. 1808.

MERCHANTS and others wishing to forward letters to Europe are informed that a vessel under the orders of the government, will sail from New-York on the 10th day of February, or as soon thereafter as possible, which will deliver at L'Orient & Falmouth all such letters as may be respectively consigned to those ports, or to other places through the same.

The potage on the letters must be paid to New-York.

POST OFFICE, Baltimore,
January 27, 1808.

The public are hereby informed, that letters will be received at this office, to be conveyed by the vessel above mentioned, until 7 o'clock, A. M. on the 7th of February next. CHARLES BURRALL.

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

By Order of the Managers.

Mr. Duport's JUVENILE ASSEMBLILS,
WILL COMMENCE
On WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT,
The 3d of February.

TICKETS

For the season will be ready for delivery to subscribers at his room in the Assembly-house, in East street from 3 to 6 o'clock of Tuesday next. January 30. d3t

St. Mary's College Lottery.

Sixteenth Day's Drawing.

Prizes of $200 No. 5754, 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

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 plenteous 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 fault'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

ORDERS IN C[illegible]

Communicated for the [illegible] Gazette.

At the court at the queen's palace, the 25th of November, 1807, present, the King's most excellent majesty in council.

Whereas his majesty, by his order in council, dated the 11th of November inst. respecting the trade to be carried on with his majesty's enemies, was pleased to exempt from the restrictions of the said order, all vessels which shall have cleared out from any port or place in this kingdom, under such regulations as his majesty may think fit to prescribe, and shall be proceeding direct to the ports specified in the respective clearances; his majesty, taking into consideration the expediency of making such regulations, is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all vessels belonging to countries not at war with his majesty, shall be permitted to lade in any port of the United Kingdom, any goods being the produce or manufacture of his majesty's dominions, or East India goods, or prize goods, (all such goods having been lawfully imported) and to clear out with, and freely to convey the same to any port or place in any colony in the West-Indies or America, belonging to his majesty's enemies, such port or place not being in a state of actual blockade, subject to the payment of such duties as may at the time when any such vessels may be cleared out, be due by law on the exportation of any such goods, or in respect of the same being destined to the ports of the colonies belonging to his majesty's enemies; and likewise to lade, clear out with, and convey as aforesaid, any articles of foreign produce or manufacture which shall have been lawfully imported into this kingdom, provided his majesty's licence shall have been previously obtained for so conveying such foreign produce or manufacture.

And it is further ordered, that any vessel belonging as aforesaid, shall be permitted to lade in any port of the United Kingdom, any goods, not being naval or military stores, which shall be of the growth, produce or manufacture of this kingdom, or which shall have been lawfully imported, (save and except foreign sugar, coffee, wine, brandy, snuff and cotton) and to clear out with, and freely to convey the same to any port, to be specified in the clearance, not being in a state of actual blockade, although the same shall be under the restrictions of the said order; and likewise to lade, clear out, and convey foreign sugar, coffee, wine, brandy, snuff, and cotton, which shall have been lawfully imported; provided his majesty's licence shall have been previously obtained for the exportation and conveyance thereof: And it is hereby further ordered, that no vessel shall be permitted to clear out from any port or place of this kingdom to any port or place of any country subjected to the restrictions of the said order, with any goods which shall have been laden (after notice of the said order) on board the vessel which shall have imported the same into this kingdom, without having first duly entered and landed the same in some port or place in this kingdom; and that no vessel shall be permitted to clear out from any port or place in this kingdom to any port or place whatever, with any goods, the produce or manufacture of any country, subjected to the restrictions of the said order, which shall have been laden after notice as aforesaid, on board the vessel importing the same, without having so duly entered and landed the same; or any goods whatever which shall have been laden after such notice, in the vessel importing the same, in any port or place of any country subjected to the restrictions of the said order, without having so duly entered and landed the same in some port or place of this kingdom, except the cargo shall consist wholly of flour, meal, grain, or any article or articles the produce of the soil of some country which is not subjected to the restrictions of the said order, except cotton, and which shall have been imported in an unmanufactured state direct from such country into this kingdom, in a vessel belonging to the country from which such goods have been brought, and in which the same were grown and produced.

And it is further ordered, that any vessel belonging to any country not at war with his majesty, may clear out from Guernsey, Jersey, or Man, to any port or place, under the restrictions of the said order, which shall be specified in the clearance, not being in a state of actual blockade, with such articles only, not being naval or military stores, as shall have been legally imported into such islands respectively, from any port or place in this kingdom direct; and with respect to all such articles as may have been imported into the said islands respectively, from any port or place under the restrictions of the said order, it shall not be permitted to any vessel to clear out with the same from any of the said islands, except to some port or place in this kingdom.

W. FAWKENER.

At the court at the Queen's Palace, the 25th November, 1807, Present the king's most excellent majesty in council.

Whereas his majesty by his order in council, dated the 11th of November inst. respecting the trade to be carried on with his majesty's, enemies was pleased to exempt from the restrictions of the said order, all vessels belonging to any country not at war with his majesty, together with their cargo, which shall be coming from any port or place in Europe which is declared in the said order to be subject to the restrictions incident to a state of blockade, direct to some port or place in Europe belonging to his majesty, and also, all vessels which shall be cleared out from Gibraltar or Malta, under such regulations as his majesty may think fit to prescribe, and which shall be proceeding direct to the ports specified in their respective clearances.

And whereas it is expedient to encourage the trade from Gibraltar and Malta to countries under the restrictions of the said Order, subject to regulations to be made in respect thereto; his majesty is therefore pleased to prescribe the following regulations in regard to such trade, accordingly, and by and with the advice of his Privy council, to order, & it is hereby ordered, that all sorts of flour and meal, and all sorts of grain, tobacco, and any other article in an unmanufactured state, being the growth and produce of any country not being subjected by the said order to the restrictions incident to a state of blockade, except cotton, and naval and military stores, which shall been imported into Gibraltar or Malta direct from the country where the same were grown and produced shall, without any licence, be permitted to be cleared out to any port or place not being in a state of actual blockade, without the same being compelled to be landed.—But neither the said article of cotton, however imported, nor any article which is not the growth, produce, or manufacture of this kingdom, or which has not been imported in a British ship, or from this kingdom direct except fish, and which shall have been laden at the port of original shipment after the period directed by an order of this date, to be taken as the time at which notice of the said order of the 11th of Nov. shall be considered as having been received at such port of shipment, shall be permitted to be exported from Gibraltar or Malta, except to some port or place in this kingdom; and all other articles of the growth, produce, and manufacture of this kingdom, or which shall have been imported into Gibraltar or Malta in a British ship or from some port or place in this kingdom, together with the article of fish, however imported, may be exported to any ports or places in the Mediterranean or Portugal, under such licence only as is hereafter directed to be granted by the governors of Gibraltar and Malta respectively.

And it is hereby further ordered that licences be granted by the governor, lieutenant-governor, or other persons having the chief civil command at Gibralter, or in Malta respectively, but in his majesty's name, or such person or persons as the said Governors, lieutenant-governors, or persons having the chief command shall think fit, allowing such person or persons to export from Gibraltar direct, to any port in the Mediterranean, or to any port of Portugal, or to any port of Spain, without the Mediterranean, not further north than Cape Finisterre, and from Malta direct to any port being within the Mediterranean, any articles of the produce or manufacture of his majesty's dominions, and any articles which shall have been imported into Gibraltar or Malta from this kingdom, to whomsoever such articles shall appear to belong (not being naval or military stores) in any vessel belonging to any country not at war with his majesty, or in any vessel not exceeding 100 tons burthen, and being unarmed, belonging to the country to which such vessel shall be cleared out and going; and also to import in any such vessel or vessels as aforesaid from any port within the Mediterranean, to Gibraltar or Malta; or from any port in Portugal or Spain as aforesaid, to Gibraltar; such port and such destination respectively to be specified in such licence, any articles of merchandize, and to whomsoever the same may appear to belong; such articles to be specified in the bill of lading of such vessel, subject however to to such further regulations and restrictions with respect to all or any of the said articles so to be imported or exported, as may be inserted in the said licences by the governors, lieutenant governors, or other persons having the chief civil command at Gibraltar or Malta, for the time being respectively, as to them shall, from time to time, seem fit and expedient.

And it is further ordered, that in every such licence shall be inserted the names and residence of the person or persons to whom it shall be granted, the articles and their quantities permitted to be exported, the name and description of the vessel, and of the master thereof, the port to which the vessel shall be allowed to go, which shall be some place not under actual blockade; and that no licence so to be granted shall continue in force for longer than two months from its date, nor for more than one voyage—or any such licence be granted, or acknowledged to be valid, if granted to permit the clearance of any vessel to any port which shall be actually blockaded by any naval force of his majesty or of his allies.

And it is further ordered, that the commanders of his majesty's ships of war and privateers, and all others whom it may concern, shall suffer every such vessel sailing conformably to the permission given by this Order, or having such licence as aforesaid, to pass and repass, direct between Gibraltar or Malta, and such port as shall be specified in the licence, in such manner, and under such terms, regulations, and restrictions as shall be expressed therein.

And it is further ordered, that, in case any vessel, so sailing as aforesaid, for which such licence as aforesaid shall have been granted, and which shall be proceeding direct upon her said voyage, shall be detained and brought in for legal adjudication, such vessel, with her cargo, shall be forthwith released by the court of admiralty in which proceedings shall be commenced, upon proof being made that the parties had duly conformed to the terms, regulations, or restrictions of the said licence; the proof of such conformity to lie upon the person or persons claiming the benefit of this order, or obtaining or using such licence, or claiming the benefit thereof.

And it is hereby further ordered, that no vessel belonging to any state on the coast of Barbary shall be prevented from sailing with any articles of the growth or produce of such state, from any port or place in such state, to any port or place in the Mediterranean, or Portugal, such port or place not being actually blockaded by some naval force belonging to his majesty, or his allies, without being obliged to touch at Gibraltar or Malta.

W. FAWKENER.

At the court at the queens palace, the 25th of November, 1807, present, the king's most excellent majesty in council.

Whereas his majesty, by his order in council of the 11th of Nov. inst. was pleased to order and declare, that all trade in articles which are of produce or manufacture of the countries and colonies mentioned in the said order, shall be deemed and considered to be unlawful (except as is therein excepted); his majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, is pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that nothing in the said order contained shall extend to subject to capture and confiscation any articles of the produce and manufacture of the said countries and colonies laden on board British ships, which would not have been subject to capture and confiscation if such order had not been made.

W. FAWKENER.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 25th of Nov. 1807, Present the King's most excellent Majesty in council.

His Majesty taking into consideration the circumstances under which Prussia and Lubeck have been compelled to shut their ports against British ships and goods, is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all ships and goods belonging to Prussia which may have been seized subsequent to his Majesty's Order of the nineteenth of November, one thousand eight hundred and six, and are now detained in the ports of this kingdom, or elsewhere, and all ships & goods belonging to inhabitants of Lubeck which are so detained shall be restored, upon being pronounced by the High Court of Admiralty, or Court of Vice Admiralty in which they have been or may be proceeded against, to belong to subjects and inhabitants of Prussia or Lubeck, and not otherwise liable to confiscation; and that such ships and goods shall be permitted to proceed to any neutral port, or to the port to which they respectively belong: and it is further ordered, that the ships and goods belonging to Prussia or Lubeck, shall not, until further orders, be liable to detention, provided such ships and goods shall be trading to or from any port of this kingdom, or between neutral port and neutral port, or from any port of his Majesty's allies, and proceeding direct to the port specified in their respective clearances.

W. FAWKENER.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 25th of November, 1807, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty taking into consideration the circumstances under which Portugal has been compelled to shut her ports against the ships and goods of his Majesty's subjects, is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all ships and goods belonging to Portugal, which have been, and are now detained in the ports of this kingdom, or elsewhere, shall be restored, upon being pronounced, by the High Court of Admiralty, or by the Court of Vice Admiralty in which proceedings may have been or shall be commenced, to belong to subjects and inhabitants of Portugal, and not otherwise liable to confiscation; and that the said ships and goods shall be permitted to proceed to any neutral port, or to Portugal:—and it is further ordered, that the ships and goods belonging to Portugal, shall not, until further orders, be liable to detention; provided such ships and goods shall be trading to and from any port of this kingdom, or to and from Gibraltar to Malta, and proceeding directly to the port specified in their clearance, or between neutral port & neutral port, or between Portugal and the ports of her own colonies, or from any port of his Majesty's allies, and proceeding direct to the ports specified in their respective clearances; provided such ports shall not be at the time in a state of blockade. And it is further ordered, that the ships of Portugal shall not be considered as entitled, under any treaty between his Majesty and Portugal, to protect any goods laden therein, which may be otherwise subject to confiscation.

W. FAWKENER.

LONDON, November 23.

The captain of a vessel which arrived yesterday from Memel, states that the king of Prussia, who still remains in that town, is rapidly recruiting his army, with whom his majesty is extremely popular.

November 24.

We this morning received Paris papers to the 14th, the contents of which are important, but we have not time at present to offer any comments upon them. It is positively stated, that our troops have evacuated Alexandria, and that the Turks took possession of that place on the 22d September, in consequence of a treaty with the British commander.

Bonaparte has distinctly declared that he will not suffer the Portuguese government to exist any longer; and that he will destroy it for its attachment to this country, as a warning to the other nations of Europe.

The extreme animosity of the French ruler against this country has induced him to adopt such violent measures in his dependent states, as seem not unlikely to terminate in his own ruin, if the people of the continent, and indeed of France itself, are not sunk into the lowest state of ignominious cowardice. The following intelligence is given to the public, with a positive assurance of its authenticity:

"In consequence of the critical state of Portugal, the merchants of Hamburg were apprehensive that all the Portuguese property would be put into a state of sequestration, and therefore they had been anxiously endeavoring to dispose of it. Their apprehensions were fulfilled on the 11th inst. when a seizure took place on goods which were in port, but had not been landed. The aggrieved parties immediately made application at the custom house, to know what was likely to be the result of these oppressive measures; but were told, that no satisfactory answer could be given for a fortnight at least, as the fate of Portugal would most probably be determined before that period. Immediately after, the commercial restrictions imposed by the French ruler were carried into the most rigorous execution upon all vessels, even including those in ballast. Not one was permitted to leave the port. This severe measure was even extended to the Cuxhaven Hoy, and all the fishing smacks. The Prince of Ponte Corvo, as he is called, gave orders on the 27th October that the mail from Amsterdam should be stopped in Hanover, and all the letters, except single ones, were to undergo examination. After this inspection, some of the letters were delivered; but a great number of them were wholly suppressed. Every Dutch mail that has since been brought to Hamburg has been subject to the same examination.

"It is impossible to describe the consternation and terror which these proceedings had excited, particularly as it has been reported on the exchange that this same Prince of Ponte Corvo had obtained information of the correspondence which some of the people of Hamburg continued to carry on with England, and lists of their names, as proofs of what he was pleased to style their delinquency. It was also reported that some of the merchants found guilty of this correspondence would be ordered to Paris. It is natural to suppose that this threat excited great terror, and that the people of Hamburg must be anxious to induce their connexions in this country to write to them no more, under the present alarming state of affairs. Letters sent from this country to Denmark, by way of Gottenburg, are subject to the same examination, and the persons to whom they may be addressed will be subject to the same danger. Colonial produce at present is merely sequestrated; but if it should be found that the vessel which brought it has touched at a British port, it is at once confiscated. This property is hardly ever claimed, because the claims are never admitted, and the parties are likely to be involved in consequent trouble. Such articles as are consumed by the armies, as tobacco, &c. may be imported, provided that this country has no concern in it, and the most vigilant examination takes place to prevent any possible concealment.

"Since the declaration of the Crown Prince, dated August 16th, none of the vessels that were in the ports of Holland, or that arrived after that period, have been unladen, though the Danish subjects to whom the cargoes were consigned have made repeated applications. Whatever ships had been laden for England have been seized, and remain in the same vexatious predicament. Nay, the mere presumption that articles sent to any seaport, were intended for England, is ground of seizure. But these rigorous measures have such perplexing ramifications, that it is hardly possible to ascertain their extent. The subjects of neutral and friendly states (if any of the states under French controul can be so denominated) if they urge their claims to any property, are obliged first to prove that the property has been paid for, and must then bring a declaration from their respective governments, certifying that the trade is lawful.—Hence the greater part of such property is confiscated, because the neutral (or rather vassal) state, fearful of giving offence to France, will not venture to make such declarations. But even this is not all the oppression which the mercantile people in countries under French influence are doomed to suffer, for bills drawn from England, or upon English account, upon the people of Denmark, must not be paid to the holders of those bills, but to a newly instituted commission, under a penalty of double the amount. No more lenity is shewn to the Hamburgh merchants than to the English, and indeed, to so lamentable a state of humiliation are the former reduced, that one of them who had considerable dealings with America, was absolutely obliged to resign the keys of his warehouse to a French officer. To aggravate the matter, with a mockery of legal forms, the American Consul, Mr. Forbes, was requested to be a witness of the ceremony.

"How long such a state of things can be permitted to remain it is impossible to say, but it may fairly be observed, that Bonaparte seems to be over-reaching himself by such despotic measures, for he thereby not only instigates the people of other states against him, but may eventually irritate his own subjects, in depriving them of their accustomed articles of consumption, as such rigorous proceedings have evidently their origin, not in policy, but in the most rancorous spirit of aggression."

An article from Riga, in the last Correspondent states, that the Russian army has fully made up the losses it sustained in the last war, and that its number is now complete; nay, more, that it is about to be augmented by a new levy of 60,000 men, which according to an Imperial Decree is now raising. The utmost exertions are using throughout Russia, to advance the naval and military strength of that Empire.

An unusual bustle prevails at this moment throughout the army, in consequence of two, if not three important expeditions being about to sail. Troops are collecting at three points—at Portsmouth, at Plymouth, and at Cork.

There is no longer any doubt of gen. Whitelocke's being brought to trial. The arrangements are made, and the charges given in at the horse guards. The fullest investigation is to take place into the whole of the disaster in South America. The general court martial is to be held at Chelsea; a royal duke is to preside at the trial, and gen. Gower's arrival is only waited for.

November 25.

The treaty between France and Austria is stated to have been signed at Fountainbleau on the 31st ult. The treaty between France and Denmark has been duly ratified.

It was reported off Copenhagen in the early part of the present month that gen. Peiman was under an arrest in Zealand, for having surrendered to the British.

Cockpit, Whitehall, Nov. 19.

Before the most noble and right hon. the Lords commissioners of appeals in prize causes:

The WELLS, Lampson, master—This vessel, under American colours, with a cargo of sugar, coffee, tobacco and staves, on a voyage from Salem to Marseilles, was captured on the 9th of Sept. 1805, by