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.

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

Peter Hoffman and Son,

OFFER FOR SALE,

10 bales Superfine Cloths,
5 do. do Cassimeres,
19 trunks Threads,
45 cases Fashionable London Hats,
56 trunks Calicoes and Chintzes,
13 cases Madrass Handkerchiefs,
9 trunks Cambric Muslins,
7 do Rich Fancy do.
27 do. Cotton Hose,
5 do. Silk do.
5 do. Chambray Muslins,
16 bales Bocking Baize,
13 cases Corded Dimities,
1 trunk rich Ribbons,
9 bales Common Blue Cloths,
8 trunks Pullicat H'dkfs
10 do. colored border Balasore do.
5 cases printed Quiltings and Jeans.

The above Goods were selected by a capable hand, are cheaply bought, and will be sold for approved paper, at the previously customary advances *to early applicants.*

January 22. eo20t

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 faul-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

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
Good Printing Ink,
(FORTY-FIVE CENTS PER POUND.)
IN SMALL KEGS.

IMPORTANT STATE PAPER.

Declaration of Russia against England.

The higher the value in which the emperor held the amity of his Britannic majesty, the keener the regret he must feel at the complete alienation of that monarch.

Twice has the emperor taken up arms in a cause in which the interests of England were most immediately concerned; but he has solicited to no purpose her co operation to produce the accomplishment of her own objects. He did not require she should unite her forces with his: he was anxious only she would make a diversion in their favor. He was astonished that in the furtherance of her own cause she herself would make no exertion. On the contrary, she looked on a cold spectatrix of the sanguinary theatre of war, which she had herself kindled, and sent a part of her troops to attack Buenos Ayres. Another portion of her army, which seemed to be destined to make a diversion in Italy, finally withdrew from Sicily, where it was assembled. Hopes were entertained that they had taken that step in order to throw themselves on the Neapolitan coast: but it was soon understood, that they were employed in taking possession of Egypt.

But what sensibly hurt the feelings of his imperial majesty was, to see that in violation of the faith & expess stipulations of treaties, England annoying the maritime trade of his subjects; and at what period was this proceeding adopted? when the blood of the Russians was flowing in the glorious battles which accumulated and directed against the armies of his imperial majesty the whole of military force of his majesty the emperor of the French, with whom England was, and still is, at war!

When the two emperors made peace, his majesty, notwithstanding his just causes of displeasure at the conduct of England, did not, however, refrain from endeavouring to render her services. The emperor stipulated in that very treaty that he should interpose his mediation between England and France; and he accordingly made an offer of that mediation to the king of Great Britain, apprising him that it was with a wish to obtain honorable conditions for him. But the British ministry, adhering no doubt to the plan that was to dissolve and break off all the ties between Russia and England, rejected that mediation.

The peace between Russia and France was likely to bring about a general peace, but it was at this moment that England suddenly awoke from that apparent lethargy in which she had slumbered; but it was only to throw into the north fresh fire-brands, which were to rekindle, and have actually kindled, the flames of war which she was not desirous to see extinguished.

Her fleets, her troops appeared on the Danish coast, to execute an act of violence of which history, so fruitful in example, records no parallel.

A power distinguished for its peaceful and moderate conduct, and for a long and unexpected course of wise neutrality, and who sustained, amidst surrounding monarchies, a kind of moral dignity, finds itself treated as if it was engaged in secret plots, and was meditating the downfall of England; while the whole of the imputations were only meant to justify the sudden and entire spoliation of that power.

The emperor, wounded in his dignity, wounded in the affection he feels for his people, wounded in his engagements with the courts of the north, by this act of violence committed in the Baltic, a close sea, the tranquility of which has so long depended on the court of St. James, and is reciprocally guaranteed by both powers, did not dissemble his resentment against England, and warned her that he should not remain indifferent to such a proceeding.

His majesty did not foresee, that while England, having successfully employed her forces, was on the point of seizing on her prey, she would offer a fresh outrage to Denmark, in which his majesty was to bear a part.

New propositions still more insidious than those made at first were made to Denmark, which aimed at binding down to England that power thus subjugated degraded, and applauding, as it were, every thing that had happened.

Still less did the emperor foresee that it would be proposed to him to guarantee that submission, and to promise that that act of violence should not be attended with any mischievous consequences to England.

The English ambassador seems to have imagined that he might venture to propose to the minister of the emperour, that his imperial majesty should undertake the apology and defence of a proceeding which his majesty had so openly condemned. To this step on the part of the Cabinet of St. James, his majesty has thought proper to pay only that attention which it deserved, and has deemed it high time to set limits to his moderation.

The prince royal of Denmark, endowed with a character full of nobleness and energy, and having been blessed by providence with a soul as elevated as his high rank, had apprized the emperour, that, justly enraged against what had recently happened at Copenhagen, he had not ratified the convention respecting it, and that he considered it null and void.

That prince has just acquainted his majesty with the new propositions that have been made to him, and which are of a nature rather to provoke his resistance than appease his resentment, for they tend to stamp on his actions the seal of degradation, the impression of which they never will exhibit.

The emperor, struck with the confidence which the prince royal placed in him, having moreover considered his own grounds of dissatisfaction with England, having attended to his engagements with the powers of the north, engagements entered into by the empress Catharine, and by his late imperial majesty, both of glorious memory, has resolved upon fulfilling them.

His imperial majesty breaks off all communication with England; he recalls his embassy from that court, and will not allow any ambassador from her to continue at his court. There shall henceforward exist no relations between the two countries.

The emperor declares that he abrogates every act hitherto concluded between G. Britain and Russia, and particularly the convention concluded in 1801. He proclaims anew the principles of the armed neutrality, that monument of the wisdom of the empress Catharine, and binds himself never to recede from that system.

He calls upon England to give complete satisfaction to his subjects, with respect to all the just claims they may set up, of ships and merchandize seized and detained, contrary to the express tenor of the treaties concluded during his own reign.

The emperor gives warning, that nothing shall be reestablished between Russia and England, until the latter shall give satisfaction to Denmark.

The emperor expects, that his Britannick majesty, instead of permitting his ministers to scatter fresh seeds of war, in compliance only with his own feelings, will be induced to conclude a peace with his majesty the emperourr of the French, which would be extending, in a manner to the whole world, the inestimable blessings of peace.

When the emperour shall be satisfied upon all these points, and especially upon that of a peace between France and England, without which no part of Europe can expect to enjoy any real tranquility his Imperial Majesty will then willingly return to the relations of amity with Great Britain, which in the state of just resentment which the emperor should feel, he has maintained, perhaps, too long.

Done at St. Petersburgh, the 26th October, 1807.

DUBLIN, November 21.

DREADFUL STORM.

A considerable portion of our paper having been worked before we collected the accurate accounts of the dreadful disasters of Thursday night, we are induced to give our readers the following recapitulation, along with such additional facts as have subsequently come to our knowledge. [*Correspondent.*]

On Wednesday morning two large transports, and the Prince of Wales, captain Edwards, sailed from Dublin harbor, having on board the 97th regiment and a number of volunteers from the south Cork and south Mayo regiments of militia. On Thursday morning they were perceived working about the bay, and endeavoring to stand into the harbor, when the heaviest fall of sleet and snow perhaps ever remembered, shut in, prematurely, that eventful day to the hapless and unfortunate passengers. As the evening came on the gale increased, and several signals were fired from the vessels in the offing, but the state of the weather was tremendous, and no possible assistance from the shore could be afforded. The first misfortune, it appears, happened to the Prince of Wales, who about eleven o'clock at night struck on the rocks under the battery at Dunlary Point, and went to the bottom, with one hundred and twenty souls on board, mostly recruits for the 18th regiment, in the care of lieut. Maclane, of that corps, who shared the melancholy fate of his brotner soldiers. The captain, it is said, some of the crew, and two officers have been preserved, by taking to the boat the instant she struck, which was on the point immediately opposite to sir John Lee's house at Seapoint.

The second in this melancholy list appears to have been the Rochdale transport, of Liverpool, on board of which, we believe, was the staff of the 97th regiment. Tho' she had been observed in the offing as late as on Wednesday evening as the thickness of the weather suffered her to be seen, no anticipation of her unfortunate fate appears to have excited more than usual apprehension; but yesterday morning exhibited her along side the tower a complete wreck; her bottom bilged, and the sea making a free passage over her. On board of this ill fated vessel, we regret to state, there were no less than two hundred and sixty-five, some accounts add two more, all of whom were swallowed up by the merciless element The embarkation return is, as we understand, as follows, viz:

One major, two lieutenants, one ensign, eight serjeants, nine corporals, one hundred and seventy three rank and file, forty-two women, and twenty-nine children!!! not one individual of whom have escaped.—Among the officers lost, we have to lament major O'Gormogon, lieuts. Long and Power, and ensign Way. Mrs. O'Gormogon, a beautiful and interesting woman, it is said, was also on board, and shared the fate of her beloved husband.

The shores of the neighborhood of Sea Point House, present a scene of the most horrid and revolting kind. Human bodies of both sexes from mature age to infancy! The bodies of major O'Gormogon and his lady, we are informed, have been washed on shore.

The broken fragments of trunks, wearing apparel, arms provisions, naval wreck, &c. &c. which accompany them, form altogether, perhaps, as dreadful a scene as ever has been contemplated by human nature.

A collier on the same night went down between Dunlary and the South Bull, and every soul perished. A trader, belonging to a reputable broker of this city, is also said to have encountered a similar misfortune, which has been no less fatal; and this day, we are sorry to state, that there is too much reason to fear that a Liverpool Packet has met the same fate, as a vessel answering her description has been seen off Bray, with her bottom uppermost.

The following additional particulars have been just communicated to us:

On Wednesday about 2 o'clock, the prince of Wales Packet, of Parkgate, sailed from the Pigeon House for Liverpool, with nine cabin passengers, officers, and about 180 men. On Thursday, they got about six leagues off, when the storm, which arose on the night of Wednesday forced them back, when at the Man of War Roads they cast all their anchors, which had no effect; they then spoke the Rochdale which sailed in company with them, & about five o'clock, on Thursday evening last, the crew, consisting of the master, whose name is Robt. Jones nine seamen, two soldiers, two sailors, passengers, a woman and child, took to a long boat, when the vessel struck on sir John Lee's, at the Black Rock. The people who took to the boat, we are happy to hear, got safe to a Mr. St. George's in the Black Rock, whose concerns reach to the sea.

The following are amongst the officers lost in this Packet.

Capt Fitzgerald, of the 6th regiment of foot; capt. Gregory, 32d ditto; ensign Bevan, 10th ditto; lieut. Killikelly, 3d ditto; lieut. Jas. Foley, 38th ditto; and lieut. M'Lean, 18th ditto.

There are about 60 bodies drove on shore—one officer of the 97th, is amongst the number found; the hull of the Rochdale is clearing out, where the principal number of the bodies are lying in a most mangled state.

A large guard of military are stationed along the coast to protect the bodies, property, &c. driven on shore.

There were also near 20 officers of different regiments who had been in Ireland, receiving volunteers from the militia, on board the Rochdale, whose names do not appear.

LONDON, November 25.

The Declaration of War against us by Austria is to be considered rather as a matter of compulsion than of choice on the part of the cabinet of Vienna. Bonaparte, and it may be Russia, menaced her with their united vengeance, if she refused compliance with their demands, holding out besides, perhaps the prospect of accession of territory from the plunder of Turkey, if she acceded to them—Bonaparte had previously placed her within the circle of Poplius—she was prevented from all contact or communication with us, except by the port of Trieste, and the commerce we carried on with her by that opening was little or nothing. That Austria can never enter really into the views and wishes of Bonaparte, that she can never do otherwise than hate and detest him with all her soul and with all her might, it were a calumny to doubt. That Bonaparte will treat her with more forbearance, that he will shew her more kindness and good will on account of this condescension to his wishes and his views, we do not believe. It is not in his system, nor in his nature. Deference to his desires, and compliance with his will never yet induced him to spare any nation. But what now have become of all those wonderful *conciliating* effects which the late ministers promised us they would produce by their diplomatic appointments? they sent a Foxite to Vienna, a Foxite to Petersburg a Foxite to America; all these countries were to be *conciliated*: but Austria, more than all, by the talents of Mr. Robert Adair. And here we cannot help blaming the present ministers for abiding by the diplomatic appointments of their predecessors; if they did so with a view of softening their animosity, they were guilty of meanness. But Mr. Robert Adair! the theme of panegyric! the burthen of the Chronicle's Matin Song he was to conciliate Austria. Yes, she was kept conciliated towards France, when, had she interposed her force on the flank or in the rear of Bonaparte, she might have saved herself from this new humiliation, and secured Europe. From the hostility of Austria we have nothing to dread, and this increase of our enemies will not produce any greater pressure of the war upon us than we had before. Our sentiments with respect to her must be those of pity, not of anger. We know the influence under which she acts.

The dethronement of the house of Braganza, has not occasioned us much surprize. We had not indeed expected it so soon; for the prince royal had told us, in his proclamation, that he had made common cause with the continent, and wished to bring about a maratime peace. We thought therefore the usurper would have spared him awhile that he would have suffered him for some time longer to have kept his doubtful, tottering seat. But it should seem as if Bonaparte was now determined to make quick work with the kings under his control, and to manifest to Europe how resolved he is to spurn all the common principles and maxims, which have obtained to this day, and had more or less influence upon the conduct of the different cabinets. What does he give as the reason for dethroning the prince regent? Our expedition to Copenhagen was, he says, without an example in atrocity, and yet he tells us in the same breath that the prince regent is to be dethroned, "because he would not seize the English merchandize which was at Lisbon" that is, because he would not commit an act of robbery upon his friend because he would not violate every principle of good faith towards a country which had always preserved its faith to Portugal! and this reason is unblushingly given by a man who affects the deepest astonishment and displeasure at our having seized from Denmark those means which he told us were meant to be employed against us! The declaration of his determination with respect to the prince regent of Portugal, is accompanied with a hint to the king of Sweden. "The fall of the house of Braganza will remain a new proof that the destruction of whomsoever attaches himself to England is inevitable." But it is not only those who are attached to England, whose ruin is determined upon. No, no. Bonaparte will never, if his life and power be preserved, leave any of the legitimate princes upon their thrones—he will change all the dynasties of the continent let no prince remain to rebuke his usurpation, but make every sovereign owe his throne to the same measures of violence and blood by which he has attained his own. What a black and gloomy prospect presents itself to the continent! the king of Spain! how soon will that monarch share the same fate of the other branches of the family! A Caulaincourt at Petersburg! A Hulin perhaps at Vienna! But let us not anticipate.

With respect to the dethronement of the family of Braganza, deeply as we must always lament any disasters that happen to a house so illustrious by its former atchievements, and so respectable by its faithful performance of every engagement, it must be obvious to every man, that its emigration to the Brazils, for we take it for granted the prince regent will not remain at Lisbon to receive from a French general his sentence of dismissal and dethronement, will be productive of benefit to this country. The prince will carry with him to his American dominions, the same sentiments he possessed while he reigned in Europe: his hatred of Bonaparte will scarcely be abated by his expatriation.

November 30.

On Saturday last, the funds rose nearly one per cent, in consequence of a variety of reports, which were of a pacific, and therefore it was conceived of a beneficial tendency to the country. It was said that another Flag of Truce had arrived.

NEW-PORT, January 22.

Arrived, schr. Industry, Carter, Charleston. Cleared, sloop Polly, Church, Easton.

SALEM, Jan. 26.

Arrived, brig William, Cross, from Leghorn. In the gut of Gibraltar was taken by a British privateer, sent in, treated very politely, and dismissed after six hours detention. Capt. C. sailed from Leghorn the 11th of October; we have had lists of shipping there, by more recent departures. Left at Gibraltar Nov. 27, ship Pilgrim, Webster, Newburyport, waiting a convoy for England; ship Argo, Bartlett, do. do.; brig Paulina, Swasey, Boston. Spoke Nov. 3, ship Brothers, Isaacs, of New-York, 22 days from Messina for Bremen, Cape de Gat distant 8 leagues N. Jan. 4, lat. 27, long. 17, ship Charlotte, Cook, 29 days from Amsterdam for Providence. 8th, lat. 30, long. 69, 30, schr. Thomas, Gardner, of Liverpool (N. S.) 10 days from Norfolk for Jamaica. 22d, isle of Shoals distant 5 leagues W. brig Trent, Welcome, 24 days from Guadaloupe for Newburyport.

List of vessels that passed the Gut of Gibraltar, to the westward, Nov 26th: Ship Louisia, Crocker, 52 days from Trieste, for New York; ship Resolution, Hubbard, of Gloucester, 38 days from Valencia for London; schr. Jane, Woodbury, of Gloucester, 44 days from Palermo for Boston. Captain Cross passed the Gut the 27th, with brig Ruthy, Hammond, for Marblehead, and ship Richmond, Bartlett, for *Baltimore.*

Arrived, brig Edwin, Rice, from Marseilles via Cape Ann. Left at Marseilles, Nov. 2, brig Jason, Allen, for Salem, in 22 days; brig Swift, Campbell, for N. York, 7; ships Packet, Fisher of Philadelphia; Lady Adams, Colesworthy, of Nantucket; Venus, Boston, in quarantine; brig Felicity, Boyd, Portsmouth. Spoke, Nov. 18, lat. 36, long. 8, 45, ship Nancy, Berry, 43 days from New-York, for Trieste. Dec. 21, lat. 24, long. 66, sch'r Good Intent, Frost, 16 days from Portsmouth for Barbados. Dec. 29, lat. 28, 30, long. 67, schr. Lucy, 9 days from Wilmington, N. C.

BEVERLY, January 26.

Arrived, sch'r Two Brothers, Fowler, 30 days from Trinidad. Left, brigs Traveller, Kennebunk, for Wilmington; Equator, Stone, do. do.; Benjamin, Little, New-haven; Armenia, Rider, *baltimore*; ——, Donnell, Saco; sch'r Dorcas, Hallett, of Boston; Sunbury, Eldridge, Yarmouth. Sailed in co. with brig Gen. Eaton, Graves, of Philadelphia for Havana. Dec. 30th, boarded by the British sloop of war Melville, 3 days out from St. Croix, informed that St. Croix surrended to the English on Christmas day, and St. Thomas 3 days before. Spoke, January 1, lat. 24, long. 66, 30, sch'r Graupner, Tilly, 19 days from New-York for Jamaica, 17th, lat. 37, 50, long. 72, 34, brig Polly, Thatcher, 21 days from Barbados for Rhode Island. 18th, brig Little John, 21 days from Martinique for Boston.

BOSTON, January 26.

Arrived, brig Truxton, Harvey, Havana, 16 days, sugar. Sailed in company with brig Dolphin, Merchant, for Boston. Left ship Vigilant, Tuck, Boston, 15 days; schr. Harmony, Hopkins, do. 8; Diana, Tuck, do. uncertain; brig Hannah, of Boston, condemned as unseaworthy; schr. Betsy, Bain, of do. do.; brig Cynthia, Lee, Salem, 5 days; schr. Three Friends, Mellas, do. 15. Spoke Jan. 19, lat. 35, long. 74, a brig from Wiscasset, for North-Carolina, in distress, sails torn to pieces. Jan. 12, was boarded by an English frigate, and treated politely.

Below, a ship supposed to be the Nelson, from Newfoundland.

Cleared, Random Snow, Plymouth N. C.; Honest Tom, Davie, Plymouth; Mary, Goodridge, Middletown; schrs. Concord, Haley, for Yarmouth; Sisters, Kennedy, Halifax.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30.

Arrived, ship Hardware, Law, 52 days from Amsterdam, in ballast. Dec. 12, in the British channel, was boarded by the frigate Dryade, and informed they had a few days before boarded an American schr. laden with fish, bound to France, and indorsed her papers, and ordered her for Plymouth—next day was boarded by the Pomona frigate and treated politely. Dec. 17, lat. 48, 15, spoke a ship from Boston for Marseilles. 29th, lat. 46. 11, long. 28, spoke ship Alknomac, Hood, 17 days from New-York for Bordeaux. Jan. 2, lat. 44, 41, long. 29 fell in with the British brig Marinus, Jones 63 days from St. Vincents, dismasted 18 days before, and leaky, &c. and took off the captain, two passengers and the crew——she was laden with sugar and rum. Jan. 21, lat. 42, spoke a brig 35 days from Nantz for cape Ann. [Vessels left at Amsterdam, were reported by the Pallas.]

Brig Venus, Hildreth, 8 days from Charleston, cotton, rice and hides. Left, 3-masted schr. Asenath, Rossetter, to sail next day for New-York; schr. ——, Crowell, for do.; ship Minerva, Burdick, for do. and others. Passenger, Mr. Chase, who left at the cape of Good Hope, Nov. 1, brig Tropic, Miller, of Boston, for St. Helena; the ship Thames, for New-York, sailed for Batavia, Oct. 27.

Schr. War-Hawk, Chammings, 17 days from Point Petre, (Guad.) sugar, coffee, and cotton. The brig St. Tammany, Blagge,