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SATURIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1805

Received from New-York, Per schooner Philip, 100 barrels prime PORK, 15 pipes 4th proof Cogniac BRANDY, "

For sale by C. GHEQUIERE & H. KUNCKEL. September 18

Mrs. M. Thomas

that she has moved from No 3, South, to No. 2, North Gay-street, where she will carry on the MILLINERY BUSINESS in all its various branches, and MANTUA MAKING.; Country merchants supplied on the shortest notice with any article in her line.

N. B. A young woman of genteel connections will be taken as an apprentice. Oct 17

40 qr. Casks Malaga WINE, entitled to drawback

4 pipes American GIN. 50 baxes dapped CANDLES. Just received per brig Harmony, capt. Hail, from Boston, and for sale by JOHN BUFFUM,

October 30

lames Biscoe,

No. 21, Calvert-street, HAS received by the Fame from Liverpool, season. his Fall supply of

Hardware, Cutlery, &c. Which renders his assertment very complete, Anung which are,

Spades and showers Frame pans and sall irons Anvils, Vices and bick irons Hand and sledge hammers Brass and iron wire, No. 1 to 25 Mill, cross cut, pit and hand saws Londonand Bristol pewter Fine and coarse seine and sewing twine. All of which will be soid low for easi, or on the usual credit to punctual customers.

Frederick Lindenberger & Co. LIAVE received by the Ceres, from Liver-II pool, a part of their fall importation of Hardware, Cutlery & Saddlery. Which makes their assortment very general and extensive, among which are the following

Crowly and blistered

Girth, surringle and

straining webbs, e.c.

White lead in oil, in f

kegs of 14 to 18 lbs.

Slicet iron

Red lead

dle trees

Saddlers' tacks

articles, viz-Anvils and vices Frying pans Spades and shovels Taylors and hatters'

Lons Soil irona Item anci brass wire! Card wire Cuns, assorted; in Cases

Mill. cross-cut & pit | Men's & women's sad-S3 W4 Shot and har lead Tin in boxes

Sprigs Wrought nails from Powder proofs and 5! to 201

shot moulds, Which, with almost every other article in the Hardware line, they ofter for sale on the usual september 21

Thorndick Chase,

No. 39, THAMAS-STREET, FELL'S POINT,

TAS imported per the Diana from Liverpool, the Perseverance and Planter, via Extra Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres

Coarse blue Cioths and blue Plains Figured Swansdowns, Toilenetts and Mole Velvets, Velveteens and Patent Cords

British Osnaburgs Buntling No. 4, 5, 6 and 7, Bridport Canvas of superior quality Patent Shot and Sheet Lead Seine and Sewing Twind

Likewise, Flannels and Baizes

Aces on hand. Beef, Perk: Bonavista, Turks Island and Cadiz Salt. Oct. 31

tust Imported, ---

and For Sale by the subscribers, London particular Madeira Wine, in pipes & half pipes, fit for immediate use 20 cases of one dozen each White Creaming Champaigne

20 do. of 13 dozen each Pink Champaigne, partridge eye A small cask Red Verzenai ditto

Red Rilly Champaigne, and 200 casks Bordeaux Claret They have also for Sale,

Holland Duck of the first quality, and A few bales Ticklenburgs.

ROBERT GILMOR & SONS. August 30

For Sale,

A: 19, Water-street. Spanish Hides and Tanners' Oil Red, green, yellow and black Morocco Skins White, Wetting, and Shammey Skins Leather, of all descriptions for Hatters' Sheep Skins, Skirting, and Bend soals A general assortment of Saddiers' leather Hog Skins, of the first quality Soal and Upper Leather Boot legs, Calf Skins and Kips Scotch Stone

Tanners' and Curriers' Tools Currying Knives and Graining Boards

52 pair of Boots.

JAMES BOSLEY.

Oct. 4

YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN, who has In swo years and five months to serve, will be sold a bargain, if immediate application is made to the Printer. Oct. 20 de

Wants a place

S Wet Nurse, a woman with a good breast of milk, who can produce the most satisfactory recommendation. Apply at this

By order of the Orphans' Cou.t,

WILL BE SOLD,

N THURSDAY, the 7th November, at 11 o'clock, No. 41, High-street, Old-Town, FURNITURE, late the property of Isaac Brayton, deceased.

And the next morning, At the same hour, a Cooper's Shop and Cools, on the premises, as described in last advertisement.

Oct. 29

To be fold for a term of years, HEALTHY valuable NEGRO GIRI., aged about 14 years, and lusty for her age-understands house work. For further information enquire at this office.

WILLIAM BRADFORD. Nov. 1

For Sale,

LIKELY NEGRO MAN, for the term CQUAINTS her friends and the public, A of nine years from the first day of next month, who is now between the age of twenty one and twenty two years. Apply to the Editor of this paper. Nov. 1

Havanna Molasses.

CIXTY-ONE bhds. Havanna MOLASSES, received by the schooner Comfort, captain Drummond, and now lancing on Smith's wharf, will be sold on reasonable terms, by

CALHOUN & LAMMOT. Nov. 1

Burnett's Ovster House,

Bond-street, near the corner of Snakespearsstreet, Fell's Point. RATEFUL for past favors, the Subscriber Treturns his thanks to his friends and 84, Bowly's-wharf. customers, and begs leave to assure them, that

every exertion will be used to merit their appro-CHARLES BURNETT. N. B. A constant supply of the best Oysters that can be procured will be kept during the

G. B. Nov. 1.

Deferted

TROM on board the schooner Thomas I Jefferson, yesterday morning, a young lad, named ISAAC TAIF, about 15 years of age - had on a red baize shirt, blue cloth trev sers, blue in Kat, striped westcoat, grey stockings and a felt last. He is very large of his agehas a full face and dark eyes. Williams a full face and dark eyes. Williams up, and deliver on blend headows as it mer. lying at Smith's doch. take Pescetter, smill teceive four dollars and all a morage characs.

CAPIAIN LORD G. N. B. Said lad says he belongs to the tom of Waterbury, Commercion will process the endeavor to procure a birth on b airi some vessel.

Nov. 1

Christ. Lindenberger & Co. 200 1-2, MARKET-STREET,

Directly opposite Wm. Evans's tavern.) HAVE imported, by the Diana, Fame, and other late arrivals, their entire assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, BRASS & JAPANNED WARES, which they are opening for sale on the Usual terms. sept.224

John Walraven,

No. 137, Market-street, HAS imported per the late arrivals from England, an extensive and general assortment of coarse and fine

HARDWARE. September 25

L. Tiernan, & Co. LI AVE received by the Independence & Gores, 11 from Liverpool, an extensive and general assortment of

FALL GOODS,

And by the next arrivals expect an additional supply. Among the above are several packages suitable for the West India market; a considerable quantity of Manchester Goods, of the best quality and patterns; Swansdown, Dintities, Niuslins, Cloths assorted, Blankets, Bear Skins, &c. &c. that will be sold on very moderate terms by the package; a few bales best quality superfine

Cloths, Hats in cases, Crowly Steel, with a great variety of other goods. September 4 W&S15t*

Hugh Thompson . Has now in store, and offers for sale, LARGE quantity of CLARET, in hlids. A of a superior quality, prepared for the East or West India Market, and iron Looped. Claret in cases of two, three, and four do-

zen each, calculated for either home consumption, or exportation. Saint Croix Sugar Jamaica Antigua SRUM

Grenada) White and Brown Havanna Sugar Men's Hats (of French Manufactory) in cases of 25 each, of a superior quality-all

will be disposed of on accommodating terms. Oct. 10 John Stickney,

entitled to drawback. The whole of which

No. 1, Pratt-street, near the lower Bridge, HAS FOR SALE, A general assortment of Paints, Linseed,

Lamp and Neats Foot Gils, British and American Window Glass, Spy Glasses, Compasses, Log-lines, Sewing Twine, and Cordage of various sizes.

150 bbls. Rosin of the best quality 1500 gallons Spirits of Turpentine 2000 do. black and bright Varnish Likewise,

A quantity of Gold Leaf, by the package or A few boxes of Negro Pipes.

And an extensive assortment of Groceries, &c. &c. on very low term's, wholesale or retail. Ship owners, or captains orders completed, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

A Horse and Chaise

O be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser. Enquire at this office for particulars.

From the Enquirer.

A compendious and prophetic view of Eu-

There are not many who regard the geography and policy of the European nations, and few of those who understand either; it is therefore not expected that the following observations will be much attended to. They will, however be no-A Variety of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN ticed by a few, and may probably excite some of those to discuss the subject more extensively and with better talents.

The ancient balance of power, for the pretended preservation of which, Europe has been so often deluged with blood is lost, and no one is stupid enough to suppose that it will ever be restored. In the convulsions which have occasioned this event, France has risen to an eminence which either awes, commands, or defies the rest of Europe. Great Britain, Russia. Sweden and Turkey are the only independent nations of Europe, which are not exposed to the sudden operations of a French army. During the late convulsive storms and sudden changes of the French revolutions, almost all Europe was leagued against France; and notwithstanding she was at the same time torn to pieces by civil discord and a rebellion not less bloody than powerful, still France triumphed, and seemed to rise from every consulsive struggle with renovated strength.

Many of these great events happened before the incorporation of those conquer- ! Croatia and part of Dalmatia belong to ed countries which have added at least ten | the emperor of Austria. Bosnia and other millions of inhabitants to her population. | parts of Dalmatia belong to Turkey; nei-Trance seems now to prescribe her own | ther of these powers would consent to | Their situation makes it necessary and limits; and so great are her resources | give up any portion of their territories | convenient.—They are not only separatthat there is no single power in Europe | without receiving equivalents. As re- | cd. but are too feeble for independence. which can say it shail not be so. The spects the Turks, so far from officing an The people of Demmark will have no public prints inform us that she claims | equivalent to them, it will presently be ! the Rhine as her boundery on the north, & recommended and urged, that, that cmthe Adige on the south. These limits in- pire should be dismembered and overclude great parts of Holland and Swit- | thrown, and that I mkey in Furope should zeriand with many of the ancient princi- | be restored to the rights and empyments palitie of Germany & Italy. With such | of civilization and legitimate government. |

dered alle by said to a gerson and is it is it. The warness nations of Lunepe at believed that the I have by observations! this time can bring i to the field at least win must with the general approbation. I two millions of men; they seem really to This encuiry may, lawerer promises are delags Latope in blood or account of ther investigation, the public mind may i some petty object, some small island or a thereby be instructed, and individuals I few barren and imagspitable mountains. who are misied by errors or projudices ! They turn away their eyes from that part may adopt permatent and useful opini- tof the map which exposes the techleness

ries, population that researces of France | once was to their ancestors. In every | man Sea, bordering on the Rhine and are, awful as her power is to the rest of | way in which the subject car be consider- | Prussia, might be created; this would Europe, it is not expected that the other | ed, there does not arise a single reason to | comprehend all the German principalinations can, it willing, form a coalition | shew that the Turkish empire, ought not | ties which do not belong, or would not which can differ force France back to to be for ever abolished. Even it the pov - I tail within the natural limits of other powher ancient limits, restore the Bourbons. | ers which are now in no alle array as had I was so to leave no trace of that oppresor produce anyother great change; or it | each other, will not consent to das in- | size system. This important subject it should be so, is it likely that the ancient portain revolution, suit it requires no et- | in y certainly be considered under varigovernments of Switzechma, Holiana, the fort of the understanding to actuation on an diffications, but none will deserve low countries. Piednicent and parts of that the Turkish empire must and with tory udfice, which does not prescribe suffici-Germany and Italy will be restored and disaffear; and whether the revolution, ent scope to afford to each the means of confirmed. All the changes which have will be effected by their own discontented protecting its own independence. But no happened in relation to these countries and enslaved subjects, by the general conmay be considered as irrevocably settled, and even the' the French Empire might be dismembered, the ancient regime will never be restored, they will be consigned to new masters under new modifications; but this prospect is too remote to justify argument; these countries now or scon will form an integral part of the French empire; and the other powers of Europe certainly will have more to fcar from the matchless talents of the Emperor, than to hope from the vain prospect that their efforts can make his power less terrible than

The true policy of Bonaparte now appears to be, to obtain the guarantee of Europe for the present state of things. He wants no more, because already he enjoys as much as is necessary to enable him to act, either offensive against one, or defensive against the whole. His own military character and the goodness of his troops leave to their powers nothing to be hoped, but much to be feared from war. How much better then would it be if the discontented powers would consider what future arrangements would give to Europe a new and permanent destiny, such as promised to procure the greatest portion of happiness and safety.

To form an opinion upon the se important considerations, it is necessary to examine with accuracy the map of Europe, and to know what are the relative resources of the existing powers; this being done we shall not fail to decree a new fate to those who are too feeble to defend themselves, or too decriped to promise a long existence, and by such means new and natural boundaries being acquired, Europe will thereby receive a new and permanent balance.

In the first place, and most conspicuously on the map, we behold a vast peninsula comprehending an area as large as that of France even with her new acquisitions, in the possession of two nations, whose imbecility compells them to seek the protection of others. Once they were renowned for arms, enterprise & wisdom, but now they are but little better than the rassals of those to whom once they Distriction of the Committee of the Comm

might have given laws. Spain and Por- j'tages. In this way the dismemberment tugal, concerning which these remarks are made, were once the same nation, they are united by nature, and ought still to compose but one government. If this event should happen, and the people could be roused from their inglarious lethargy and disgraceful indolence, this peninsula might soon assume an exalted rank in the scale of nations. It is, however, not likely that this event will happen unless it shall be enforced by other nations. Before the subject is dismissed it will be shewn that the union ought to be now effected, and that almost all Europe is interested in the event.

include all which lies on the South of the mountains of Tyrol, with Croatia, Bosnia, Sclavonia and Dalmatia. The Italians might then not only become a commercial and prosperous nation, but might occupy an important rank in the scale of nations. Haly once gave law to the torld, strange would it be when their own empire was divided into many powerful nations, that she who was once the mistress of all, should not be able to maintain a defensive position against a single one; the changes which are necessary to produce this event, would be opposed by many perhaps all the great powers of Europe, except France. Venice, Tyrol, Sciavonia,

acquisitions, and supported by a well or- The Turks have long been thedisgrace | signs of some other more powerful natiganised and powerful military force, of nations and the scourges of some of the France as some fear, seems to threaten | finest portions of the carrie. They were the overthrown of all the governments of once the terror of Europe, and threatened ful government, than to exist according to extend their empire as d their religion This picture and these facts induce us to every region of the earth. There is no to enquire what may be, or what ought I man who knows any thing of their policy to be the real princy of Bonaparte. Is it or habits, who will say that their govern-Lis interest or design to subjuggee or ment out ht not to be overtimoun, and the law to the test of Europe? Is he that it impeshould be liberated from its i le to familie et e egge, provided they endural chemy. In this event, those line f ready on it. What is the present policy a provinces which the Turks now occupy which will had three give to Pritope the jud hit either be apportioned among the jon. They ther fore waged a war, beforewarded from harbering or end, at a ment parties of herein of herein or and the powers which now exist, by new and ap- cause the Danes had thought proper to at their peril, as it is highly the land the sould have premine at a very. It is not et a propriete amargements, or a new and made exercise some acts of national and spendproceed that a constrainers will be consi-, a pend to government might be establish-

> of the Grand Seigmeor, and seem to have Extensive and powerful as the bounds- | forgotten how tenible Turkish power | sent and co-operation of the great powers of Europe, or by the enterprise of a singie one, will depend up at the ripening of rope. events, which no indistinct on this side of the Atlantic can accurately annalyze. it is sufficient for the purposes of this crany to snew that that empire cannot muca longer exist. Will it not then be more wise for the powers of Europe, who are ready to plunge into war with each other, to settle their boundaries according to natural and geographical situations, and to obtain indemnities or counter-balancing territories by the means of Tuckish provinces, than to sheath their swords in kin-

> > dred and congenial bosoms? According to the foregoing observations, i rance will be allowed to incorporate and retain all which she has claimed. Italy wi'l become a separate, independent, and powerful nation. Commerce, agriculture, arts and science, will flourish, and restore these delightful regions to the rights of civilization, and Venice will become the emporium of the uncivilized Croation, Bosnian, Sclavonian, and Ser-

> > Thus having disposed of the southern parts of Europe, let us next give our attention to the nations who are situate on the north of the Rhine. Germany has long afforded a picture

for philosophic disconsolation; divided into many principalities, the people have been governed with unfeeling despotism. These things are known to all the world, and there is not a man of benevolence, in any part of the globe who reflects upon this picture, who will not turn from it with heart-rending sorrow, or who will refuse to unite in a fervent prayer that the system may be for ever abolished. It is not expected that the petty tyrants who now govern these regions will consent to a change which will deprive them of their titles and power. Many of them are powerful in men and money. They would make great and perhaps effectual exertions against the efforts of a single power; nor would the neighboring powers permit a revolution in favor of one unless they should derive equiponderant advan-

and new arrangements of the Turkish empire may be brought into useful consideration. The abolition of the petty principallics would open to the empire of Austria, new and valuable acquisitions. Natural and permanent boundaries might be allotted. The Rhine, the ocean and the Elbe are those which appear to be proper. By these means the Austrian or German empire would be able to resist the ambition and oppose the hostility of France or Russia, and might guarantee by its position and its strength the tranquility and independence of other powers) of Europe.—The German nations might Italy next chains our notice. It requires | then become the commercial rivals of no time to determine that the whole of other nations, and might also become that portion of Europe, ought to be united ! their own exporters and importers. The under one general government, & to emperor of Germany no doubt would be well satisfied with these arrangements.-He would make no complaint for the loss of Venice, Dalmatia, and Tyrol, &c. or for the extended limits of France, it his own empire in the north should also be

extended, as has been seen, to the ocean.

But if these or similar arrangem ats should be made or meditated, the king of Prussia would not be an idle spectator; he would expect, and the general happiness and permanent security of Europe would require, that his dominions should be extended. Let his boundaries be the Ulbe; the German Sea, the Baltic, and Russia, with a sufficient extent to the eastward to give to his power a strength and influence equal to that of the Emperor of Cermany. In this arrangement Dominark and Pomerania are included.cause of complaint, but rather for joy. They are too few, too weak, and too much exposed on every quarter, to support an independent and chergetic government; they must always depend upon the aid, and must of course give way to the deon. It is therefore better to become an integral part of an extensive and powerto the interest or caprice of other nations. If Denmark and Prure in harl been united during the late war with Great Britain, is it likely that a British fleet would have dict ced its own terms, as was done by lord Nelson? No : the British government saw that Denmark had not the means of desence, nauch lees for retailatience, which did not common with British interest or amilie in. The union which is now recommended, will prevent future transgressions of a citaliar nature; and Denmark, instead of being a in spiess and petty state, will form the advance guard? of a powerful nation.

But if a citierent destiny awaits Italy, the Northern Pewers would not consent ? to the proposed divisions. An independent power between Austria and the Gerarrangement origin to have weight which will not blot out the name of Turkey from the future destiny and annals of Eu-

With respect to Sweden, nature has prescribed her limits. Norway, Lapland and Finland, are united by their relative situations; these ought to form the Swedish Empire. In this Russia would cade some part of her cominions, and Sweden would be remunerated for Pomerania; but if this should not be the case, some other? recompénce must be made, because the division just recommended is essential to the people's happiness.

It is admitted that none of these great arrangements however necessary for the happiness and permanent security of Europe, cannot be accomplished without the consent of Russia. That power will not suffer her neighbours to become so powerful, and to acquire so much the means of perpetuating their power, without paying proper regard to her own rights and interest. Already it has been said that the Turkish empireought to exist no longer. If the changes which are recommended should be approved, and compensation or equi-ponderant advantages are required by Russia, these may be obtained from contiguous parts of the Turkish empire.

A superficial view will determine that the Russian empire is already by far too extensive; so that the foregoing arrangements might all be made, if equality was to be the principal consideration, without holding forth any remuneration to Russia; but emperors and kings never give up any thing without reward or by force. These arrangements, as has been seen, are predicated upon a general system of mutual agreement and reciprocal benefits. It would therefore be idle to expect the consent, much less the co-operation of the Emperor of Russia, unless the system should be entirely satisfactory.

If these, or similar designs are contemplated by Bonaparte, who will say that he ought not to succeed? Is it not evident, that by these great changes. arts, commerce, science and civilization will spread over Europe. The mations