PRINTED AND RUBLISHED BY WILLIAM PECHIN, (PRINTER OF THE LAWEST THE PRION.) 31, SOUTH GAY-STREET, WEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

Daily paper S7 and Country paper 5 per ann. All indvertisements appear in both papers.

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1806 -

Dr. Warner

HAS removed from the corner of Calvert and Bank-streets, to Conway-street, next door to the corner of Hanover-street, opposite the Rev. Mr. Otterbine's Church.

A Consignment

OF Black, White and Drab HATS, Handsomely assorted in Cases, and well calculated for the West-India Market-For sale A. M'CULLOH, 81, Market-street

-April 18

d4teo4t

Campbell & Ritchie, Have received by the United States, from London A PART OF THEIR

SPRING GOODS;

And expect the remainder by the next arrivals from Lendon and Liverpool. April 11 d12t-e012t

Logwood.

SIXTY tons of LUGWOOD, part of which is Campeachy wood, for sale by FRANCIS JOHONNOT. April 23

W. L. and J. Barney,

Have received per the schooner Repeater, Graves, from the Havanna, and offer for sale, 140 boxes white Sugars 33 do. brown do. and

80 bags and 12 bbls. Coffee. April 23

April 28

Just Arrived,

Per Schooner Minerca, Captain Price, from Boston, and for sale,

30 bbls. No. 1, BEEF, which will be sold low for cush, or bartered for Flour, on application HENRY STICKNEY,

No. 10, Bowly's wharf. Who has for sale, Asfew barrels APPLES in fine order : 5 princheons 4th proof JAMAICA RUM.

New Shoe-Store,

No 63, MARKET-STREET. TOSEPH OWENS begs leave to inform his I friends and the public, that he has on hand a complete assortment of the best retailing and wholesaling SHOES. .Country Merchants and others may be suppli-

ed on the host of terms.

Levering & Nelms, HAVE just received and for sale at No. 28,.

30 hhds. of 1st & 2nd quality Jamaica Sugar 25 do. 1st quality retailing Molasses 25 do. 3d proof Antigua 4th do. Jamaica

4 pipes Old Cogniac Brandy 3000 bushels fine Salt

Lisbon and Port Wine, Coffee, Ginger, Nutmegs, Pepper, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Imperial Tea, with a large assortment of Gro-

April 23 d6t-e08t

Charles Gwinn and Co. Have received and offer for sale,

40 Thhils Muscovido Sugar 12 do. Clayed Sugar

14 puncheons Jamaica Rum 6 . Windward Island do.

14' do. N., E. Rum A few bushels of Clover Seed, together with

a general assortment of GROCERIES in store. April 28

The last day of Grace.

THE drawing of the Precincts Market-House Lottery will re-commence to-morrow aftermion at So'clock, those persons who may be inclined to obtain tickets at the original price, are invited to make immediate application to either of the subscribers, or on that day the price will be enhanced to \$ 550 cents: SAMUEL VINCENT, .

44, North Gay-Street. SAMUEL COLE, 3, Light-street. GEO DOBBIN, 4. Baltimore street

April 28

Sale by Auction.

ON THURSDAY,

Ast of May, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, will be

A LOT OF GROUND, on Compor-siley between Howard and Eutaw-streets, 33 feet front on the alley and running back 74 feet, on which is crected a one-story Brick Warehouse, 66 by 18 feet. Terms will be made known at time of sale.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs. April 26

lust Received, 27 bhds. JAMAICA RUM, 4th proof 5 pipes 5 years old COGNIAC BRANDY 5 pipes Bourdeaux do.

For sale by JOSHUA & GEORGE WARD. No. 101, Bowly's wharf April 10 d3t eost

Ben. & Geo. Williams, Have received from Boston, per schooner Federa George, custain Field.

250 pieces Russia Sheeting, entitled drawback 40 Illids. New-England Rum.

ALSO, Perschooner Dorothy, captain Rowlie from New-

15 bales East-India Muslins, consisting of Balempores, P.merties, Haftes, and Mamoodies. 3 pril 24

United States, transmitting a statement of the 66,301; Flints, 227,284; scabbards and belts, Militia of the United States, according to the 128,463. tive in its present form. We have therefore most commen and necessary instruments deemed it sufficient to throw these different war; viz. sabres, pistois and muskets.

lietails into one general view. Two principles are clear, that few governments can preserve peace who are not always prepared for war: and that for a republican government to preserve its liberty, it must prepare itself for war by a disciplined militia, and not by standing armies. But at the present moment, we have the most delicate relations to adjust with the powers of Europe. An amicable accommodation of our differences, is perhaps, beyond our reach. We have even heard some vague but alarming rumours, of a "threat of hostility from France." We know not how far the intemperate passion of Bonaparte may hurry him, how soon he may patch up a peace in Europe, and unite his troops with those of Spain, to invade our southern or western frontier.—Under such circumstances it may not be uninteresting to examine this general view of our numbers and our means.

The following message introduces the report of the secretary of war:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I now lay before Congress a statement of the Militia of the United States, according to the returns last received from the several states and territories. It will be perceived that some of these are not of recente dates; and that from the states of Maryland and Delaware no returns are stated. As far as appears from our records, none were ever rendered from either of these states. From the territories of Orleans, Louisiana and Michigan, complete returns have not yet been received.

TH: JEFFERSON. April 11, 1806.

includes the following ranks and numbers of officers: 70 Major Generals; 183 Brigadier Generals; 8 Quarter Master Generals; 15 Adjutant Generals; 114 Aid de Camps; State Engineer; 1 Commissary Gen. Purchase; Commissary Gen of Issues; 160 Brigade Majors; 1 Pay-Master General; 1 Physician General; 1 Apothecary General; 0 Deputy Adjutant General; 1 Deputy Qr. Master General; 1 Waggon-Master General; 1 Forage-Master General; 22 Brigade Qr. Masters .-The second list, viz: of FIELD OFFICERS AND REGIMENTAL STAFF, comprehends the following ranks and numbers of officers; 0 Colonels; 760 Lieutenant Colonels Commandants; 1509 Majors; 432 Pay-Masters; 587 Surgeons; 362 Surgeon's Mates; 618 Quarter Masters; 732 Adjutants.

The return of the ARTILI.ERY includes, 14 Lieutenant Colonels; 45 Majors: 195 Cap. tains; 251 First Lieutenants; 159 Second Lieutenants; 17 Adjutants; 16 Quarter Mas. ters; 733 Sergeants; 91 Corporals; 359 Mu. sicians; 148 gunners; 62 Alarm-men; 6858 Matrosses.

tenant-Colonels; 70 Majors; 431 Gaptains; 778 or to submit to a contribution under the Paymasters; 25 Quarter-Masters; 1366 Sergeants; 433 Musicians; 27 Farriers; 30 Saddlers; 17675 Dragoons.

A distinct list is given of the GRENA-DIERS, but they are very few in mumber. It contains 3 Captains ; 3 Lieutenants ; 2 Ensigns; 10 Serjeants; 3 Corporals; 2 drums and fifes: 127 Rank and File.—The number of the LIGHT INFANTRY also is very limited; being no more than 7 Captains; 8 Lieutenants; 6 Ensigns; 20 Corporals; 5 Serjeants; 6 Musicians; 281 rank and File.—The list of RI. FLEMEN includes 82 Captains; 87 Lieutenants; 72 Ensigns; 227 Serjeants; 96 Corpo. rals; 96 Musicians; 4124 Rank and File, of which Pennsylvania alone furnishes 3352.—The list of INFANTRY, which is placed last on these returns of the Militians the United States, comprehends 7263, Captains; 7093 Lieutenants; 6951 Ensigns; 499 Serjeant Majors; 275 Quarter-Master Serjeants; 452 Drum Majors; 442 Fife Majors : 24569 Serjeants : 222 Corporals; 10579 Musicians; 245 Pioneers; 471,568 Privates; besides 60 Catawba Warriors, in S. Carolina.

The following is a table of the whole number of Privates; in the Artillery, Cavalry, and Foot, belonging to the different states and territories. Under the term "foot" we mean to include, Grenadiers, Light Infantry, Riflemen and In-

37 TT 1 ·	Art.	Gavalry.	Foot.
New-Hampshire,	462	1629	19160
Massachusetts,	2109	2126	53316
Rhode Island,	86	57	4414
Connecticut,	487	1290	13965
Vermont,	324	1008	18708
New-York,	1148	1784	
New-Jersey,	• 136	993	61744
Penusylvania,	310		21742
Delaware,	210	2382	83413
Maryland,			
Virginia,	1050	7006	61000
North-Carolina,	1000	3096	61962
South-Carolina,	770	238	37871
Georgia,	778	1743	29185
Kentucky,	71	590	16650
Tennessee,	•		29386
Ohio.		636	14285
	46	50	8079
District of Columbia	81	43	1895
Mississippi Territory,			1623
Indiana Territory,		16	1710
Michigan Territory,			-, 10
Orleans Territory.			
Louisiana Territory.			
In the United States			

In the United States 7083 17675 476095

Number liable to military duty, 30th

January last,

Number of Militia, exclusive of officers, in those states and territories, from which returns were re-

ceived, at different years. The ARMS, AMMUNITION & ACCOU-TREMENTS are arranged under the following heads, the particular quantities in each state and territory, being distinctly specifical We are satisfied with exhibiting the sum total

only of each -Brass twelve pounders, 8; brass six pounders, 51; brass four pounders, 44; brass three pounders, 136; howitzers, 2; iron nine pounders, 8; iron six pounders, 3; iron four pounders, 3; iron three pounders, 13; (these are the pieces of artillery belonging to the United States.) Artillery side arms, 933; sabres, 12.889; pairs of pistols, 10,984; muskets, 204, 139; rifles, 45,043; fusecs, 1,231; bayonets, 116,746; cartridge boxes. 110,840; knapsacks,

From the (Riehmond) Englinus. 36,414 i ramrods, sicel, 99,678; esponicons, 80; pounds of powder, 22,833; caruidges MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES. balls, 798,827; tumbrels and waggons, 107 We have received from a friend at Washing- stands of colors, 91 loose Lalls, 298,703 ton, a "Message from the President of the with 211 lbs. in Virginia | wires and brushes,

returns received from the several states, and | As it may be of some interest however to territories."-" ApHI 11, read and ordered to har a particular view of the proportions in lie on the table." This statement is distribu- which some of these articles are to be found in ted into too many tables, and spun into too ma- the different states and territories of the union; ny details, to be either interesting or instruc- we have for this purpose selected the tare

	SabPr. of Pist. Must.			
New-Hampshire	1,808	762	19 400	
Massachusetts	5,387	2347	46 010	•
Rhode-Island -	87	9704	20,218	
Connecticut.			3.052	
Vermont		1,719	15,085	•
New-York	1,020	1,043	8,824	-1
New-Jersey	674	1,344	39,919	
Pennsylvania	695	381	12,423	
Delaware	1,703	1,583	20,000	
Maryland			,	•
Virginia				•
North-Carolina	407	333	10,490	
South Carolina	71	114	16,571	
South-Carolina	1,383	157	5,916	
Georgia	-571	239	1,728	
Kentucky	_		3,966	
Tennessee.	75	95	4,647	
Ohio	.30	30	277	
District of Columbia	-39	39	1,087	
Mississippi Territory		0,5	386	
Indiana Territory			\$76	
Michigan Territory			7/0	
Orleans Territory.		5.9		٠
Louisiana Territory.				
			• • • •	

Whole number belong- } 12,889 10,984 204,139 * The returnfrom Virginia is for 1805.

LONDON, February 24.

We anxiously expect the next arrival from the Continent. It is impossible the order of things which at present exists there can long continue. The tranquility which seems to have followed the Peace of Preshurgh, comprehends but little of the qualities of real peace. By that un-The GENERAL AND FIELD STAFF house of Austria; but his success has fortunate treaty Buonaparte subdued the months. confirmed the fears or the jealousies of other powers. For what purpose are so many of the victorious French divisions assembling in the Electoral Circles, and on the borders of Franconfa, but to awe aild intimidate Prussia? Why does the latter power resume her military attitude, if not with the intention of resisting the insults and exactions to which either herself or the states under her immediate protection are likely to be exposed? The city of Frankfort has been severely amerced; may not the next imposition be laid upon Cassel or Dresden? It is impossible that Buonaparte can sorget the affront offered by the elector of Hesse to a division of his army, to which a passage was, in the first instance, refused, though afterwards granted, on the condition that it should defile through his dominions disarmed, and under escort. May not this affected The list of CAVALRY embraces 37 Lieu- grievance, upon the refusal of the Electname of a loan, be converted into a pretext for a sudden irruption into his territorics? Nothing is more likely than that Hesse and Saxony will be invited to contribute in some way towards the subsistence or accommodation of the formidable French army which is collected in their neighborhood. These impositions may be acquiesced into a certain extent, but we question whether the endurance of these powers will be proof against the known rapacity and insolence of Augereau. Against these they can only be shielded by the interpositions of Prussia; she must either protect or abandon them. If she leave them to the mercy of Augereau, there is no knowing where his exactions may terminate; at the same time

> complete protection in her declared sup-Notwithstanding the encomiums which Bonaparte has been pleased to lavish in his Bulletins upon the policy of Prussia, the demonstrations made by that power at the time he had pushed in Moravia, were well calculated to excite both his suspicion and his fears. Were it not for the battle of Austerlitz, and the extraordinary events which followed, we mean the Armistice, and the peace of Presburgh, there is every ground for supposing, that Prussia. would have, at that time, declared war against France. The unexpected termination of hostilities between France and Austria necessarily. exacted the gr. atest circumspection upon the part of Prussia. It was, perhaps, fortunate for her, that the emperor Alexander had left his gallant troops at her disposal. It is not improhable, that she owes her present possession of Hanover, and the reputation which she has acquired of being the protectress of the neutrality of the North, to the weight which the accession of the Russians must have given to her arms. Whether she will retain the same preponderance now that they have returned to their own country, the experience of a few weeks,

or days, perhaps, will determine. February 27. There is not, we believe, any foundation for this report; but there can be no doubt that the Cabinets of Berlin and the Thuilleries must view each other with a degree of suspicion and distrust which may very probably lead to open hostilities; though in the present state of Europe, they have both strong reasons to avoid it. Prussia cannot wish for a war with France, the result of which, muy not only diminish her power, but endanger her very existence as an independent state: on the other hand, Bonaparte, with all his confidence in his own fortune, and in the bravery of his troops, with all his lust of conquests, must be aware of the difficulties he would have to encounter in engaging in a war with Prussia, acting in concert with Russia and Great Britain: besides, Italy, though nominally subject to his power, is in a very unsculed state; and Austria, though

heimbledirie hy no means subilitei. It i zwermageneinen seems, Mideed, from the last dioniteurs, that Bonuparte olready begins to euch tertain some uneasiness with respect to the disposition and intention of the Gabinet of Vienna. The French official paper makes a formal complaint against | the emperor of Germany for employing ! it be true that Baron Thugut is again frived at Laguira. to be placed at the head of the councils of Austria, we may expect to find those complaints converted into menaces.

The Paris papers, which arrived last night to the 20th, and Dutch Journals to the 23d instant, afford little in addition to what we have before stated respecting the situation of affairs on the forcements, not only by means of the troops returning from Moravia, but the Division of General Laval, which formed a part of the Army of the North, and afterwards returned to Strasburg, had received orders to march to the banks of the Maine. This is an additional proof of the want of cordiality between Prussia and France; and although there may be at present a disinclination to enter into hostilities, we have little doubt, as we before stated, that Prussia will ultimately find that she must either sacrifice her honor and her rank as a first rate power, at the shrine of the inordinate am ition of Bonaparte, or resolutely combat in the field the armics of France.

Notwithstanding the degradation to which the peace of Presburgh has reduced Austria, she still appears, to look forward to brighter days. The whole of her military establishment is to be continued on the war scale of expense for six

It is cursorily stated, that the cession of Venetian Delmatia to the French, has produced a great sensation in Turkey. We can well believe it. The proximity of such neighbours is well calculated to spread terror throughout the whole Divan. But the progress of the contagion is in a fair way of being arrested .- The court of St. Petersburgh has entered into a new treaty of alliance with the Porte for nine years, and there is hopes that their joint efforts will be a match for French arms, or what is perhaps more dangerous, French principles.

AMSTERDAM, February 11. There is a rumor here that a flag o truce has been sent from England to France, to demand passports from the French government for negociation for a general peace. Even from Paris, we have had letters expressing, that since the death of Mr. Pitt new hopes have been indulged upon that ground.

FRANKFORT, February 11. Since the 8th the French and Batavian troops in our environs have been considerably reinforced-and it appears that, in conjunction with the garrison of Mentz, a considerable army will be formed on the Upper and Lower Maine. The report is, that there will be an army of 200,000 men extending from Basle to Holland, which will remain in that position till all the foreign troops in the North of Germany shall have entirely quitted that country.

NEW-YORK April 26.

Last evening, the sloop Richard, from Brandywine, was fired at by the Leander, and whilst laying to, a ball struck John Pierce, (brother to the captain) in the neck, as he was standing at the helin, and killed instantly. Two shots were fired at the sloop, the first went about 10 yards it is doubtful whether they would find off.

The ship Aurora, Fairchild, fro a the Havanna, belonging to Samuel Russel, was captured off the Hook yesterday, by one of the blockading squadron, after having a pilot on board, and ordered for Halifax.

The brig Ceres, from the West Indies, was captured yesterday off the Hook by the above blockading squadron, and ordered for Halifax

The three masted schr. Nimrod, Manning. from Curracoa for New-York, was captured yesterday morning, off Sandy Hook, by the British ship of war Leander, and ordered for Halitax.

The frigate Cambrian, now off the mouth of our harbor, is from Halifax and the Driver sloop of war from a cruize. The Leander, we understand, will sail for Halifax on Sunday next.

Captain Kennedy, who arrived here yesterday from Teneriffe, informs, that tion prohibited all trade and intercourse there was a British squadron cruizing be- between the Island of St. Thomas and the tween St. Vincents and Madeira—another squadron between Madeira and Tenerisse A report was yesterday circulated, -and a third squadron of 6 sail of the; that the difference between Prussia and ! line, 6 frigates and 2 brigs, cruizing off | Extract. of a letter from the Post-Master France had risen to such a height as to Palma. And, that is French brig of 18 at New-Orleans, to his friend in Philometer hostilities almost inevitable.— guns, had just arrived there, in 8 days delphia, dated 23th March, 1806. from Cadiz. On her passage she had an engagement with a British corvette; and in attempting to board her, the French man lost a lieutenant and 5 men, who failing in their attempt, were kept on board the corvette.

> 5 cases Leghorn Hats, COVERED WITH SILK, Just received and for sale by JOHN BUFFUM, No. 84, Bowly's whar!

April 11

Carracas Cocoa OF THE NEW CROP. 85)000 wt. of the best quality just received by the Schooner Hope, Captain Dawson, from Laguira, and for sale on a liberal credit, by

d3t-co

-LUKE TIERNAN& Co and GEO. F. and L. WARFIELD, April 25

COMMERCIAL DAILY ADVERTISER

TUESDAY; APRIL 29, 1805 Count Studion as his Minister; and if The schr. Anteiope, Edua, dence has ac-

> FOR THE AMERICAN. Upon the performance of the "Honey

Moon," I believe as yet no critic he appeared; no even the inimit. . Toming Clod has ventured forth-of course the field for animadversion lies open. - I shall. therefore, by your leave Mr. Editor, offer a few observations, which, I hopey (small) Continent. The French army, on the they produce no other effect,) will induce Maine, was, it appears, receiving rein- some abler hand to give in detail, what I shall here only give in abstract.

The play of the "Honey. Moon," is reckoned by the London critics, as very little inferior to any now extant; and the most complete imitation of Shakespear ever yet attempted—how far this opinion may have prevailed or does prevail among the literatics this City, I leave to that pattern of modern criticism; that great improver on the mode of making Jew's-harps, (Tommy Clod) to tell-however, I think the play deserves a rank amongst the best dramatic productions that I have ever viewed-for plot, elegance of language, and well carried on connexion; it is in my opinion equalled by few, and excelled by less, and much, indeed, is it to be laniented that the premature death of the author has deprived the world of, perhaps, some of the finest plays ever exhibited.

Mr. Wood, sustained his part to the admiration and gratification of the whole andience: his first entrance, was graceful, easy and natural. After his marriage with his Juliana, his mien was that of a man, resolute yet mild, bent on the reformation of the haughty Juliana, and glowing with the expectation of ensuing happiness. The scene with his neighbor, before the rustic dance, was admirably done, and reflects the highest credit on his judgment. But it would be rather difficult to particularize every scene in which he shone to superior advantage, as he was in all correct.

It is needless to say any thing with regard to Mr. Jefferson-His comic powers are too well known to require the commendation even of a Clid to raise him in the public estimation. Nor, in-. deed, need I mention Mrs. Wignell, as all that I could say, would not increase her theatrical reputation. For the firs, time I saw Mrs. Wood-

ham, and what may be deemed by some incredible, found that Tommy Clod had made some observations on her which anproached to truth. Her guit was by no means pleasing and her manner less,except in some instances, when she seemed to have a glimpse at the conception of her character. Her expressions " a promise is a promise father," were in my deser pinion the most naturally uttered, and accompanied with the most natural action, of any part of her perform ince.

Mrs. Wood's part became her very well, but she ought to have sung her song a little louder; or the musicians ought to have played a little lower, for I cannot see the propriety of giving the audience a song in dumb show.

Mr. Bray in his mock duke was hitmorous enough-but was not so politehis manner of tossing his legs over the arms of the chair however appropriate it may he, to a duke will not answer a modest. audience. The residue of the characters are of no

material consequence, though very necessary to the completion of the author's intention, the only one of distinction is the Count, but as Mr. Rutherford performed it, I shall forbear any comments: Of the farce I shall say nothing; It

was so clips, (if I may use the expression). that no room for commentation was left. Theatricus. [In order to account to the reader for the man-

ner in which the above communication commences, and to apologise to its author, for delaying its publication, we deem it necessary to state it was received the day after the first performance of the Honey Moon, and was accidentally mislaid.]

Yesterday arrived, sch'r. Evander, capt. Sturgis, 18 days from St. Thomas—who informs that the Danes had by proclama-Empire of Hayti. Phil. pap.

delphia, dated 23th March, 1806.

"Governor Folck, who commands in Pensacola and its dependencies, has forbidden Mr. White, the person who carries the Mobile mail, to land or bring a mail by water through any of his Spanish: Majesty's dominions. I waited on Governor Claiborne, who advised me not to send a mail by that route. If we are not permitted to carry our mail through the dominions of his Majesty, we shall, for a while, be at a great inconvenience, as our mail cannot go by land farther than Point Coupee. You, as well as myself, know the situation of the country; bowever, I will do my best for the public ? good.-You may rest assured that the communication will not be stopped Please inform the merchants of Philadelphia of the same. I will write you by I' next mail; if any thing should happen, Mr. White arrived here on the Istily from Mobile."