Public Sale.

On Tuesday, the 5th December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at the late dwelling of John Day, opposite Joppa,

Several very valuable young Horses; besides a variety of useful Household Furniture, belonging to the deceased, on a credit that will be then made known, by

AGNES DAY, administratrix.

November 25. d4D

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately,

A four-story HOUSE on New-Jersey avenue, City of Washington, contiguous to the Capitol. It is in complete repair, and will be let on moderate terms to a good tenant. Apply to Mr. HENRY INGLE, opposite the premises, or to MATTHEW BROWN, in Baltimore.

Nov. 16 d

Liverpool Coal,

A Few thousand bushels of the very first quality, just received and for sale on reasonable terms, by

THOMAS BARKLIE, Lovely-lane.

November 28. d6t

A Mill

READY FOR GRINDING WHEAT.

UNION MILL,

Situated within two miles of the city of Baltimore,

THE Owner of which wishes to engage with some person to grind by the hundred, at the customary price. She is capable of manufacturing from twenty-five to thirty barrels per day. A good Miller is ready to attend her. If she is not occupied in this way in a few days, she will be rented for one year. Apply to Jas. Byrnes, at the Mill; to

THOMAS S. SHEPPARD, or S. SPALDING, Baltimore.

N. B. The above mill is for sale at a very low price—property either in town or country, will be taken for pay.

November 23. d6t

Newton Pippins.

Will be landed on Monday next, the 25th instant,

A small consignment in barrels of the first quality NEWTON PIPPINS, selected and picked over with the greatest care on the spot.

For sale wholesale or by the single barrel, by

GEO. HILL.

Nov. 23. d3t-eo8t

A Young Man

Who is well acquainted with business, wishes to get employment in a public office, counting-house or store in this city. Sufficient recommendations can be procured to satisfy any gentleman who may wish to employ him. A line addressed to A. B. and left at this office, will be duly attended to.

Nov. 23. d3t||

100,000 BRICK for Sale,

Deliverable immediately—on an accommodating credit, with good security. Apply to

YUNDT & BROWN.

July 12. d

Cope and Brothers

Have just Received

An additional Supply of the following Articles:

Cassarillos	Bretagnes
Listados	Creas a la Morlaix, &
Checks No. 2	Flemish Sheetings.

Also,

15 bales assorted India Goods, well calculated for the West-India market, and entitled to drawback; 2 cases fine Cambrick Shirting; India Satins, &c.

They will purchase BEES-WAX.

Nov. 22. d7t

The Subscribers

Offer at Private Sale, on liberal terms,

50,000 *wt. of Caraccas* COCOA,

In bags, tierces and barrels.

LEMMON & CAMPBELL.

Nov. 19. d8t

John and James Thompson

HAVE FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the ship Hannah, just arrived from St. Jago de Cuba, consisting of

300 boxes white and brown Sugar
38 barrels do. do.
87 seroons } 10,000 wt. of fine Red and
7 cases } Yellow Peruvian Bark
A quantity of Hides, Logwood and Fustic
And 25,500 Segars in barrels.

Also,

The Cargo of the schooner Martha and Mary, from St. Jago,

339 boxes of Segars
36 boxes of Sugar
300 Hides
6 1-2 tons of Fustic.

Nov. 18. d15t

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 23. d

To Let,

And possession given immediately.

THE two-story Brick HOUSE at the corner of north Howard and Fayette-streets, well calculated for the dry good business. For terms apply to

ANTHONY KIMMEL & SON.

August 14. d

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the pasture of Mr. Crown, seven miles from the city of Baltimore, on the Frederick-town road, on Sunday night, the 3d instant, a Bay HORSE, with black mane and tail; a scar or roughness on his cheek, on the off side, which appears to have been a brand; his back hurt by the saddle, and is about 11 years old. A reward of Fifteen Dollars will be paid for bringing him to the stables of Mr. Hussey. Nov. 19. d10t

C. Ghequiere & H. Kunckel

Have just received from Richmond,

About 100,000 wt. prime James River TOBACCO.

Per ship General Mercer, from Bremen,

First and second quality Ticklenburgs, Osnaburgs, Burlaps, Hessians and brown Rolls, and fine white Rolls.

And from New-York,

A quantity of light Canada pelted Beaver, and a parcel old Coat Beaver—and 19 chests Young Hyson Tea, latest importation.

The above articles for sale at moderate prices and liberal credit.

As also on hand,

Platillas, Brown Holland, Dowlas, Rouans, Russia Sheeting and Diaper of an excellent quality; Bohemia Window Glass, 10 by 12, 10 by 8 and 7 by 9.

Nov. 18. d8t

Cove Oysters,

A Supply of the best flavor and growth received this season, has just come to hand and will be served up this and each succeeding evening, so long as they last, at the Hanseatic Hotel, North Gay-street.

November 25. d3t

Joseph Marzoratti and Co.

26, *South-street,*

INFORM their friends and public, that they are selling off the Remains of their Elegant Stock of PICTURES and LOOKING GLASSES, at prime cost. The sale will positively close on the 28th of this month; those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity will send in their orders, which will be thankfully received.

Profile Likenesses taken as usual.

Nov. 22. dt28N

For Sale,

THE Time of a stout, healthy Negro MAN, of about 25 years of age, who has 8 years to serve. He has been used to house work, is a good waiter, and can take care of horses. Apply to the printers.

Nov. 21. d6t

Just Landing

From on board the brig Sylvan, from New-Castle-upon-Tyne, & for sale by the subscribers,

20 sheets Milled Lead
20 casks Ingot Lead
32 casks Red Lead
20 casks Patent Shot, B. and BB.

HAZLEHURST, BROTHERS & CO

Nov. 15. d12t

To be Leased,

For 99 years, renewable forever,

A few LOTS, on the York Turnpike Road, within less than a quarter of a mile of Baltimore. The situation is high and remarkably healthy, with most excellent water. Enquire of

Dr. HENRY STEVENSON.

September 9. d

Stray Cow.

STRAYED from the Subscriber about two weeks ago, a large brindled COW, about five or six years old; marked with a slit in the breast, and has large wide horns. Any person returning or giving information respecting her, shall receive a reward of five dollars.

WM. GILMOR.

November 23. d3t||

John Buffum,

84, *Bowly's wharf,*

HAS FOR SALE,

40 pipes Corsica	} Wine
35 qr. casks Malaga	
3 pipes Fayal	
17 pipes Spanish Brandy	
4 do. American Gin	
12 puncheons Antigua Rum	
35 boxes dipt Candles	
450 do. Sweet Oil,	12 bottles each
180 cases do.	30 flasks each
3 do. black Florence Lutestrings	
1 do. do. Bologna Crapes	
50 bags heavy black Pepper	
180 pieces Ravens Duck	
170 do. Russia do.	
10 do. Sheeting	
60 do. Tar Cloth	
400 do. Marble Tile	

16 bales India Goods, consisting of fine Gogmary, Chandpoor and John Latty Sannas; Sologurry and Jalalpore Cossas.

Many of the above goods are entitled to drawback, which will be received in part payment. Nov. 21. d6t-eo6t

Castile Soap.

AN excellent parcel of CASTILE MARBLED SOAP, just received from Treiste, which will be sold low.

On hand,

London particular Madeira Wine in pipes hhds. and qr. casks
Do do. Teneriffe do. do.
Lisbon Wine in do. do.
Richmond manufactured Tobacco in kegs, & Patent Sheaves and Pins.

WILLIAM COLE, 4, South-street.

October 12. d

To Let,

THAT extensive ROPE-WALK at Cedar Point, some time since occupied by captain Dillon, and lately carried on under the direction of captain Mitchell, with such quantity of Land adjoining as may be agreed upon.

On the premises intended to be leased, are a comfortable Dwelling, Houses for workmen or quarters, and a large Warehouse on the river shore. Apply to

JOHN CALDWELL, Esquire, Agent for the guardians of the children of John O'Donnell, deceased.

November 15. d

By Virtue of a Decree

OF the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, at 11 o'clock, on Saturday the 14th of December next, at the burnt house Tavern, on the Reister's Town Turnpike, That TRACT OF LAND directed to be sold by the will of William Wright, deceased, lying in Baltimore county, containing 114 acres, being 11 miles from the city of Baltimore, and two miles from said Turnpike, and adjoining the farms of Messrs. Cornelius Howard, Robert Lyon, and Thomas Worthington. It has a small dwelling House, and a good Orchard of Apple trees, with 30 or 40 acres of wood, 8 acres in meadow, and 15 or 20 acres more, suitable for that purpose. The terms of sale are, pursuant to said decree; bond bearing interest, with approved security, payable within twelve months.

W. J. GOVANE, Trustee.

Nov. 21. dtds

Baltimore county orphan's court

October Term, 1805.

ORDERED, That Peter Follard, administrator of Thomas M'Call, deceased, give notice agreeably to law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased; and that the same be published in the Federal Gazette and American for six weeks, twice a week.

Test, WM. BUCHANAN, Reg.

Nov. 12. tu&f12t

This is to give notice,

THAT the Subscriber, of the city of Baltimore, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas M'Call, late of Baltimore county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twelfth day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of November, 1805.

PETER POLLARD, Adm'r.

November 12. tu&f12t

SPEECH

OF THE GOVERNOR OF VERMONT TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THAT STATE.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

IT gives me great satisfaction to meet the representatives of the people, and concur with them in fulfilling the legislative duties and discharging the important trusts which our constituents have assigned to us: and this satisfaction is not a little heightened by contemplating on the general happiness and prosperity of our nation and government. While the fairest part of Europe continues to be the scene of "dreadful preparation" for war, and is menaced on all sides with those miseries which flow from the greatest of all human calamities, we are pursuing with peaceful industry, those objects which constitute the strength, security and glory of a wise and free people. Agriculture flourishes, and a genial soil and climate reward with abundance the labors of that useful and respectable class of our fellow-citizens, the farmer and husbandman. The increase of commerce enhances the value productive labor, and the produce of the land. Manufactures daily improve; and the United States present to the world a fair specimen of the fruits of a mild and free government.

It cannot but add to our joy that the measures adopted by the general government for chastising the insolence and repelling the injustice of the infidels of one of the Barbary states, have been attended with success. By the blessing of Divine Providence on the good conduct of our forces in the Mediterranean, seconded by the enterprize, talents and heroism of Gen. EATON, our citizens have been released from captivity; Tripoli is humbled, and those barbarians who have extorted an unwilling tribute from the most potent monarchs in Europe, are taught that America is no less irresistable in arms than just and conciliatory in peace.

The business that will engage your attention, the present session, relates principally to the internal affairs of the state; the election of the civil officers of government; the necessary alterations of existing laws and ordinances; the encouragement of schools and other seminaries of learning; the improvement of her militia establishment; and whatever can promote the interests of agriculture, manufactures, public and private tranquility and happiness.

The selection of those officers, on whose judgment, virtue and impartiality, all that has relation to life, liberty and property, may depend, is a weighty and serious transaction. Instead of being a matter of intrigue, party, or selfish policy, it ought to be conducted with all the calmness of wisdom, and disinterestedness of virtue. You will, I have no doubt, meet this part of your duty with a fixed purpose of regarding only the public good, and promoting the honor and welfare of the state.

Of the laws now in force, that may require amendment, I particularly invite your attention to that which authorises the supreme court to grant *bills of divorce.* One of the necessary qualities and conditions that constitute a good law is, that it be adequate to its end, and shall prevent the evil against which it is directed. As the existing law on the subject of divorce, dissolves the bands of matrimony, on the real or implied criminality of either party, it is justly to be apprehended, indeed experience has proved the fact, that it includes a temptation to commit the offence, for the sake of the separation. Marriage being, of all human institutions, that in which society is most interested, I have no doubt the legislature will give it an attention commensurate with its moral and political consequence: and duly consider, that as families are the elementary forms of society, their distinct connection ought not to be dissolved on slight grounds, nor the dissolute furnished with an opportunity to free himself from restraint by the commission of a crime.

The business particularly entrusted to me by the legislature, at their last session, relative to the boundary line between this state and the province of Canada, has been strictly attended to, and will be the subject of a future message.

I have the honor to lay before you, certain resolutions of the legislatures of Kentuckey, Pennsylvania, North-Carolina and Massachusetts, transmitted by their respective governors, to receive your concurrence and adoption. The amendment of the constitution of the United States, proposed by the states of Kentucky and Pennsylvania, which has for its object the abridgement of the judicary power of the courts of the United States, and to confine their jurisdiction to certain cases therein mentioned, will necessarily attract your most serious and careful consideration. *Whatever may have a tendency to weaken any part of the conventional obligation of the confederate states, or diminish that expectation of an impartial administration of justice, which maintains an unsuspicious intercourse between the citizens of the different states, and on which mutual confidence and credit are founded; whatever can open a door for the admission of jealousy and distrust, will, certainly, not be adopted by you, without the most urgent and indispensable necessity.*

The amendment proposed by N. Carolina, and adopted by Massachusetts, for putting a stop to the importation of slaves, into the United States, will, likewise, call for your legislative decision. It cannot, I flatter myself, be necessary that I should impress on your minds, that the "*genius of universal emancipation,*" ought to be cherished by Americans; that there is no complexion incompatible with freedom; and that we owe to the character of our country, in the abstract, and the laws of humanity, our best endeavors to repress that impious and immoral traffic.

It cannot be too often repeated, that union and moderation are the principal constituents of national safety and happiness. Although you may have left in your respective towns, many individuals heated with pilitical zeal, and in the eagerness of emulation, contending *merely* for pre-eminence, I trust this deliberative body will be influenced by a candid, tolerant spirit, which will justly command the affection of the wise and good, and the approbation of your constituents.

In every attempt of this kind, I shall be happy to co-operate with you, and as far as in me lies, render that assistance which the constitution has made part of my official duty.

ISAAC TICHENOR.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 14th Oct. 1805.

The committee appointed to draft an answer to the governor's speech, delivered at the opening of the present session of the legislature, report as follows:

LEWIS R. MORRIS, for committee.

SIR,

The satisfaction which your excellency has been pleased to express at again meeting the representatives of the people, for the purpose of discharging those most important trusts assingned to us by our constituents, is most cordially reciprocated by us in this opportunity we have of meeting with your excellency to devise such measures, as shall be most condusive to the order, happiness and prosperity of the state.

While we with painful sensations contemplate the situation of our fellow-creatures in Europe, who are groaning beneath the burthens of usurpation, tyranny and the scourge of war, we are happy that the United States of America, present a pleasing and glorious contrast to this melancholy picture—That here our nation enjoys peace and freedom—that the industry of the laborer is rewarded, and the rights of all protected—that the object of our national government is the good and happiness of the people, the prosperity of the husbandman, the mechanic and the merchant. We join with your excellency in your felicitations on the glorious success which has, by the assistance of Divine Providence, attended the measures of our general government, in humbling the haughty despot of Tripoly, in compelling him to submit to justice on our terms, and in wresting from cruel bondage our brave but unfortunate fellow-citizens. With the greatest pride and satisfaction, we join with your excellency in presenting our countryman, the meritorious general EATON, the meed of praise most justly due to his conduct as a chief, and his valor as a hero; and we esteem it as the greatest glory to our infant country, that it has exhibited an example to the most ancient governments and powerful monarchs on earth, of chastising the insolence and presumption of those petty tyrants of Barbary.

The internal concerns of the state, the necessary alterations of the laws relating to schools and other seminaries of learning, to the militia establishment, to the interests of agriculture and manufactures, and the individual interests and rights of our fellow-citizens, shall receive all that attention which the importance of those subjects require, and which your excellency has been pleased to recommend.

In selecting the county and state officers for the ensuing year, we will endeavor that your excellency shall not regret the confidence in this house you have expressed; but we hope with you that intrigue, party and selfish policy, will have no influence in our deliberations; but that we shall search for those men, who, in an eminent degree, possess ability, public and private virtue.

The law regulating divorces, which your excellency has recommended to our consideration, shall receive that deliberate investigation, which the subject requires.

The several resolutions of the states of Kentucky, Pennsylvania, North-Carolina and Massachusetts, merit our mature consideration. In amending the constitution of the United States, we ought to keep a constant eye to those great principles of policy and union, which dictated its original formation; and while we view that invaluable instrument, as the result of wisdom and patriotism, we are not forbidden to remember that the wisdom and patriotism were the wisdom and patriotism of Americans—and that not the form only, but the principles upon which it was built are preserved in the sentiments of our countrymen.

The amendment proposed by North-Carolina, and adopted by Massachusetts, for putting a stop to the importation of slaves in the U. S. shall be duly attended to. Universal freedom is one of those fundamental principles of our political institutions, which are engraven on the mind and live in the affections of every true American; and altho' our country is already infested with slavery, the toleration of which might seem to contravene the general system of our policy, we trust that the humanity and justice of our country will prevent the increase of this deprecated evil, and arrest as soon as possible that execrable traffic in human flesh.

We have the pleasure to agree with your excellency in the sentiment, that union and moderation are very essential to constitute national safety and happiness. And it gives us peculiar satisfaction to observe, that as calm enquiry has progressed, the unanimity of our fellow-citizens is increasing in those principles of republicanism which directed our fore-fathers in laying the basis of our freedom, and affords us a pleasing assurance of the duration of our liberties, and the preservation of our government.

FRANKFORT, November 4.

IMPORTANT.

Collector's office, District of Mobile, Port of Fort Stoddart, August 1st, 1805.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ult. written to me in Spanish, together with a translation thereof, by Mr. William Simpson, which is as follows:

"Three or four nights ago, the schooner Cato, commanded by Cadet Freret, passed this port, without as is customary and required, having stopped to present a manifest, or list of her cargo, and here, as she ought to have done, paid the duties thereon. Col. Maxent regrets that such attempts should be made in opposition to the laws of his government and requests that you will, as commandant and collector at Fort Stoddart, forward him by the first occasion a copy of the clearance or cargo of the said schooner, that this government may on her return, make a legal demand of the duties on her cargo. He moreover begs in future, that you will desire all patroons of vessels to stop at this port, and present their clearance from Fort Stoddart, in order to prevent any unnecessary delay or trouble."

In reply to your communication, I deem it my duty to inform you, that the schooner Cato, is owned and navigated by citizens of the United States, as appears from the enrollment and license, which were granted by the collector of New-Orleans for carrying on the coasting trade: and that on the 23d ult. the said schooner cleared out at this office for the port of Bayou St. John's, laden with cotton, the growth and product of this country, together with a few beaver skins; she had, therefore, an indefeasible right to proceed without touching at any intermediate point.

It is my earnest desire at all times, to preserve the good correspondence and harmony which has hitherto subsisted between the citizens of this place and our Spanish neighbors; and I shall most cheerfully use every proper means in my power, to prevent infringements of any law of Spain which comes within my knowledge; but being well assured that no law can exist, which contravenes the stipulations and provisions contained in the treaty between the United States and Spain, and being well convinced that the exaction of duties as practised on our commerce passing the city of Mobille, is not sanctioned by the letter of that treaty, and is directed opposed to the spirit and reasonable construction thereof; I must therefore doubt the existence of a law authorizing such impositions, and trust they will not be practised in future.

Under these impressions I cannot consent to forward the papers which you request; nor can I, by any means comply with the latter clause of your letter; because the laws of the United States hold their citizens strictly accountable for their actions; and I am in like manner held accountable for mine; they like myself deem it no crime, for the United States vessels regularly licenced for carrying on the coasting trade, to sail freely, from one of our own ports to another, without suffering any illegal detention, or imposition whatever. Every proper measure has been adopted by our government to secure to her citizens the enjoyment of a free and uninterrupted commerce, so far as her own laws can extend; and treaties have been entered into with our neighbors, which secure, and extend as far as we can expect or wish, those precious privileges.

Is it because a few of our timid traders have failed to embrace these privileges, and have submitted to being stripped of almost one eighth of their cargoes, when passing Mobille from one of our own ports to another, that you now call on me to aid you in this iniquitous practice? Or is it because this practice has for some time prevailed in contravention of existing treaties, that it is now to be adopted, and the solemn stipulations contained in those treaties disregarded? It is presumed not.

Our government possessing in a most extensive degree, the affection and confidence of her citizens, her law and treaties are observed by them, with the highest respect and veneration.

Our treaty with Spain points out how far the privileges of navigation and commerce shall extend, and while that treaty allows us to pass with our vessels & effects in the *freest* manner, *even* to ports belonging to an enemy, we find the officers of Spain at Mobile assuming the power of prohibiting this freedom of commerce to extend from one of our own ports to another.

These extraordinary proceedings will doubtless undergo a proper investigation by the government of the United States; but in the mean time it is a duty incumbent on the officers and inhabitants of both countries to act in conformity to existing treaties. I have therefore to request your attention to the "treaty of friendship, limits, and navigation, between the United States of America and the king of Spain," entered into at San Lorenzo el Real, in October, 1795, also, the "treaty between the United States of America and the French republic," entered into at Paris, the 30th April, 1803, a in particular manner to the first article thereof.—As well as to the treaty between France and Spain, to which the said first article has reference.

I trust, sir, on a candid review of these treaties, you will at once perceive the U. States vessels passing from this to the port of Bayou St. Johns, are not obliged to stop at Mobile, and that you have no right to detain or molest such vessels.

I am, sir, respectfully, your ob't. serv't.

EDMUND P. GAINES.

Col. Francisco Maximo P. Maxent, City of Mobile.