APPLES.

TWENTY barrels of New-York PIPPIN APPLES for sale.---Apply to
FRANCIS JOHONNOT.
December 3. d4t

Sugar, Rum, and Salt.

Just arrived per schooner Raven, from Antigua,
28 hhds. } First & second quality SUGAR
28 tierces & } First & second quality SUGAR
29 barrels } First & second quality SUGAR
28 puncheons Rum, and 14 hhds. fine Salt, for sale on accommodating terms by
HUGH THOMPSON.
December 3. d6t

Cumberland D. Williams

Has just received, per schr. Philip, and for sale,
250 bbls. PORK,
Of excellent quality.
December 2. d3t

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 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

Stock in Trade.

A Person wishes to obtain a partner or a purchaser for a stock of Dry Goods, with the advantage of one of the best stands in Market-street. Applications by letter addressed to A. B. and left with the printers hereof, will be duly attended to.
December 2. d3t

To Let,

And possession given immediately.
THE two-story Brick HOUSE at the corner of north Howard and Favette-streets, well calculated for the dry good business. For terms apply to
ANTHONY KIMMEL & SON.
August 14. d

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 moderote terms to a good tenant. Apply to Mr. HENRY INGLE, opposite the premises, or to MATTHEW BROWN, in Baltimore. Nov. 16 d

For Sale,

A Pair of well-matched and broken *Horses*, that will be warranted. Enquire of the printers hereof.
Nov. 30. d

To Rent,

TWO HOUSES, one a Brick, the other a Frame, situated about half way between the town and fort. The houses are convenient, and with one or both may be had about 5 acres of ground. The situation is pleasant, and would suit for a snug retreat from the bustle of the city; or it is calculated for a public house, and would do well for a garden, or as an enclosure for live-stock for the convenience of shipping.

Also,

A large quantity of PITTSBURG CORDAGE for Sale by the Subscribers; who are, as usual, constantly supplied with an extensive assortment of GROCERIES, which they will sell on pleasing terms.
JOHN & JAMES HUGHES.
Sept. 26. 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

Notice to Farmers.

THE EXECUTORS of the last Will and Testament, of *JOHN O'DONNELL*, esq. of Baltimore county, in the state of Maryland, will offer at PUBLIC SALE, to the best bidders, at *Never-Die*, in the barrens and county of Baltimore, the usual residence of the deceased in his life time, on MONDAY, the 9th day of December next—a large & valuable stock of Horned Cattle,

Horses, Sheep and Swine.

Among the Cattle are several imported from Europe, some crossed with the imported breed, and excellent Milch Cows, and Heifers.

The Horses are valuable for the Plough and gears.

The Hogs are in number about 30, Pigs 35, and
Sheep 44, all of improved breeds.

Also,

From 6 to 10 NEGROES---men, women, boys and girls.

And,

A great variety of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE—with Waggons, Carts, Ploughs, and Farming Utensils of every description, too tedious to mention in detail. Sour Cider in hhds. and barrels, set for Vinegar—Wheat in the Straw, computed at 60 bushels—Rye in do. at 400 bushels—Oats in do. at 150 bushels—Indian Corn, computed at 90 barrels—Fodder and Husks—A crop of Wheat in the ground 28 bushels sowed—About 52 tons of Hay, in several stacks and mows—Wool, 190 pounds—Turkeys, Geese, barn door and Guinea fowls.—1 ton Plaster of Paris in the rough, and 26 bushels ground, &c. &c.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue day after day, if necessary, until the whole is disposed of

The terms, by order of the orphan's court are
Not exceeding $100, cash.
$100, and not exceeding
$200, 60 days
$200 or more, 6 months
Should the 9th Dec. not prove fair, the sale commence the first fair day thereafter.
November 30. d7t

Public Sale.

On Thursday, the 5th December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, (by order of the orphan's court) will be sold at the late dwelling of John Day, opposite Joppa,

Several very valuable young Horses; besides a variety of useful Household Furniture, beonging to the deceased, on a credit that will be then made known, by
AGNES DAY, executrix.
November 25. d4D

Bank of Baltimore,

November 29th, 1805.

The President and Directors have declared a dividend of thirteen dollars and fifty cents, on each share of stock for the last half year, and the same will be paid to the stockholders or their representatives on or after Monday next, the 2d of December.
JAMES COX, Cashier.
November 29. d6t

Wessels & Primavesi,

127, Market-street,
Have imported per the ships Henrietta and General Mercer, from Varel,
Estopillas Unies } *Entitled to drawback.*
White Osnaburgs } *Entitled to drawback.*
Brown Rolls, and } *Entitled to drawback.*
Hessians } *Entitled to drawback.*

On hand,

White Rolls, Diaper and Table Linen, White and Brown Hempen Linen, Dowlas and Creas a la Moriaix, White and Brown Platillas, House Linen, *and a fine assortment of real Brussels & French Lace, &c. &c.* which they offer for sale on the usual credit, for approved paper.
November 30. d6t

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

William Young Lewis,

20, CALVERT-STREET,
Has imported in the ship Carlisle, capt. Gibson, from Bremen,
14 packages well assorted German LINENS, which he offers for sale, entitled to drawback.
November 28. eo6t

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

Thomas Marean

Has for Sale, at No. 15, Bowly's wharf,
10 hhds. Molasses, suitable for retailers
100 boxes Codfish
120 do. mould and dipped Candles
30 do. Spermaceti do.
Nov. 30. d7t

Lost Yesterday Afternoon.

TWO Ten Dollar notes of the Bank of Maryland, whoever finds the same, and leaves them at the office of the Federal Gazette, shall receive five dollars reward.
November 30. d3t

Counting House Business.

A gentleman from the country, about 35 years of age, will accept of a situation in a counting house, or office. He is known to several gentlemen of this place, to whom reference may be had. A line addressed to A. B. and left at this office will be attended to.
November 30. 3t

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,
Agent for the guardians of the children of John O'Donnell, deceased.
November 15. d

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

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 12th of last month, *Ann M'Intire*, a servant girl, about 15 years of age, light hair, and fair complexion, and is nearly or quite blind of one eye. She took with her sundry articles of cloathing not particularly recollected. The above reward (but no charges) will be paid for bringing her home.

All persons are warned not to harbor her.
JOHN TRIMBLE.
12th mo. 3d. d3t

For Sale,

A HOUSE and LOT in Calvert-street, now under rent to Mr. John Kipp, and known as an oil-store for upwards of twenty years. This property is in fee, 43 feet front by 96 feet deep, with the privilege of a three-feet alley. Possession will be given the 6th March next, and a good title made on the money being paid.---- For terms apply to
SAM. MOALE.
Nov. 18. 2aw2m

NINTH CONGRESS.

MONDAY, December 2, 1805.

This being the constitutional day for the meeting of Congress, the two Houses convened at the Capitol.

SENATE.

Twenty members took their seats, whereupon, the Vice-President of the United States not being present, the Senate proceeded by ballot to the choice of a *President pro-tempore*. The ballots having been taken, it appeared that SAMUEL SMITH of Maryland, having 15 votes, was duly elected.

It was then ordered that Messrs. Sumpter and Mitchell be a committee, to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives, to inform the President of the United States, that the two Houses have formed quorums, and are ready to receive any communications he may think fit to make.

The usual orders with regard to the supply of members with newspapers and the choice of Chaplains were then adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At twelve o'clock, the cleark of the house counted the members, and declared that 104 were in their seates, which formed a quorum.

The house immediately proceeded to ballot for a speaker, and Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Crowninshield and Mr. Thomas, were appointed a committee to examine the same, who raported 106 votes—of which were

For Mr. Macon,	52
Mr. Varnum,	27
Mr. J. C. Smith,	17
Mr. Dawson,	7
Mr. Gregg,	3

It requiring 54 to make a majority, there was no election.

On a second ballot—no election.

At one o'clock the house proceeded to a third ballot, when there were for Mr. Macon 58, whereupon he was declared duly elected.

The speaker having taken the chair, he briefly addressed the house, by observing, that he would use his utmost endeavors to discharge the duties of his office, and relied upon the candor of the house for support. He then declared the next business to be proceeded upon was the choice of a clerk. Upon a ballot there appeared for Mr. J. Beckley 85, Mr. Lambert 18.

The members were then called to the chair, by states, and took the oath to support the constitution of the United States.

The usual committees were appointed.

Contracts with Messrs. Ways for printing, and with E. Patterson for stationary for the house, were named, read and approved.

Mr. Thomas moved that a committee be appointed to enquire whether any and what alterations are necessary to be made in the acts respecting post-offices and post-roads—ayes 54—carried.

Mr. J. Randolph informed the speaker, that the committee appointed for that purpose had waited on the president, who answered that he would give his communications to-morrow by message.

Adjourned at 3 o'clock.

President's Message.

Yesterday, December 3, at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States communicated, by Mr. Coles, his secretary, the following message, to both houses of congress.

To the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America.

At a moment when the nations of Europe are in commotion and arming against each other, when those with whom we have principal intercourse are engaged in the general contest, and when the countenance of some of them towards our peaceable country threatens that even that may not be unaffected by what is passing on the general theatre, a meeting of the representatives of the nation in both houses of congress has become more than usually desirable. Coming from every section of our country, they bring with them the sentiments and the information of the whole, and will be enabled to give a direction to the public affairs which the will and the wisdom of the whole will approve and support.

In taking a view of the state of our country, we in the first place notice the late affliction of two of our cities under the fatal fever which in latter times has occasionally visited our shores. Providence in his goodness gave it an early termination on this occasion, and lessened the number of victims which have usually fallen before it. In the course of the several visitations by this disease, it has appeared that it is strictly local, incident to cities and on the tide waters only, incommunicable in the country either by persons under the disease, or by goods carried from diseased places; that its access is with the autumn, and it disappears with the early frosts. These restrictions, within narrow limits of time and space, give security even to our maritime cities during three-fourths of the year, and to the country always. Although from these facts it appears unnecessary, yet to satisfy the fears of foreign nations, and cautions on their part not to be complained of in a danger whose limits are yet unknown to them, I have strictly enjoined on the officers at the head of the customs to certify with exact truth, for every vessel sailing for a foreign port, the state of health respecting this fever which prevails at the place from which she sails. Under every motive from character and duty to certify the truth, I have no doubt they have faithfully executed this injunction. Much real injury has however been sustained from a propensity to identify with this endemic, and to call by the same name, fevers of very different kinds, which have been known at all times, and in all countries, and never have been placed among those deemed contagious. As we advance in our knowledge of this disease, as facts develope the source from which individuals receive it, the state authorities charged with the care of the public health, and congress with that of the general commerce, will become able to regulate with effect their respective functions in these departments. The burthen of quarantines is felt at home as well as abroad; their efficacy merits examination. Altho' the health-laws of the states should be found to need no present revisal by congress, yet commerce claims that their attention should be ever awake to them.

Since our last meeting the aspect of our foreign relations has considerably changed. Our coasts have been infested and our harbors watched by private armed vessels, some of them without commissions, some with illegal commissions, others, with those of legal form, but committing piratical acts beyond the authority of their commissions. They have captured in the very entrance of our harbors, as well as on the high seas, not only the vessels of our friends coming to trade with us, but our own also. They have carried them off under pretence of legal adjudication; but not daring to approach a court of justice, they have plundered and sunk them by the way, in obscure places, where no evidence could arise against them, maltreated the crews and abandoned them in boats in the open sea, or on desert shores, without food or covering. These enormities appearing to be unreached by any control of their sovereigns, I found it necessary to equip a force, to cruise within our own seas, to arrest all vessels of these descriptions found hovering on our coasts, within the limits of the Gulf Stream, and to bring the offenders in for trial as pirates.

The same system of hovering on our coasts and harbors, under color of seeking enemies, has been also carried on by public armed ships, to the great annoyance and oppression of our commerce. New principles too have been interpolated into the law of nations, founded neither in justice nor the usage or acknowledgment of nations. According to these, a belligerent takes to itself a commerce with its own enemy, which it denies to a neutral, on the ground of aiding that enemy in the war. But reason revolts at such inconsistency, and the neutral having equal right with the belligerent to decide the question, the interests of our constituents, and the duty of maintaining the authority of reason, the only umpire between just nations, impose on us the obligation of providing an effectual and determined opposition to a doctrine so injurious to the rights of peaceable nations.—Indeed the confidence we ought to have in the justice of others, still countenances the hope that a sounder view of those rights will of itself induce from every belligerent a more correct observance of them.

With Spain our negociations for a settlement of differences have not had a satisfactory issue. Spoliations during the former war, for which she had formally acknowledged herself responsible, have been refused to be compensated but on conditions affecting other claims in no wise connected with them. Yet the same practices are renewed in the present war, and are already of great amount. On the Mobille, our commerce passing through that river, continues to be obstructed by arbitrary duties and vexatious searches. Propositions for adjusting amicably the boundaries of Louisiana, have not been acceded to. While, however, the right is unsettled, we have avoided changing the state of things, by taking new posts, or strengthening ourselves in the disputed territories, in the hope that the other power would not, by a contrary conduct, oblige us to meet their example, and endanger conflicts of authority, the issue of which may not be easily controlled. But in this hope, we have now reason to lessen our confidence. Inroads have been recently made into the territories of Orleans and the Missisippi—our citizens have been seized, and their property plundered in the very parts of the former, which had been actually delivered up by Spain, and this by the regular officers and soldiers of that government. I have, therefore, found it necessary, at length, to give orders to our troops on that frontier, to be in readiness to protect our citizens, and to repel by arms any similar aggressions in future. Other details necessary for your full information of the state of things between this country and that, shall be the subject of another communication. In reviewing these injuries from some of the belligerent powers, the moderation, the firmness and the wisdom of the legislature will all be called into action. We ought still to hope that time and a more correct estimate of interest, as well as of character, will produce the justice we are bound to expect. But should any nation deceive itself by false calculations, and disappoint that expectation, we must join in the unprofitable contest, of trying which party can do the other the most harm. Some of these injuries, may, perhaps, admit a peaceable remedy. Where that is competent, it is always the most desirable. But some of them are of a nature to be met by force only, and all of them may lead to it. I cannot therefore, but recommend such preparations as circumstances call for. The first object is to place our sea-port towns out of the danger of insult. Measures have been already taken for furnishing them with heavy cannon for the service of such land batteries, as may make a part of their defence against armed vessels approaching them. In aid of these it is desirable we should have a competent number of gun-boats, and the number to be competent, must be considerable. If immediately begun, they may be, in readiness for service at the opening of the next season.

Whether it will be necessary to augment our land forces, will be decided by occurrences probably in the course of your session. In the mean time you will consider whether it would not be expedient, for a state of peace as well as of war, so to organise or class the militia, as would enable us on any sudden emergency, to call for the services of the younger portions, unincumbered with the old and those having families.—Upwards of three hundred thousand able bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six years, which the last census, shews we may now count within our limits, will furnish a competent number for offence or defence, in any point where they may be wanted, and will give time for raising regular forces; after the necessity of them shall become certain, and the reducing to the early period of life all its active service cannot but be desirable to our younger citizens of the present as well as future times, inasmuch as it engages to them in more advanced age a quiet and undisturbed repose in the bosom of their families. I cannot then but earnestly recommend to your early consideration the expediency of so modifying our militia system as, by a separation of the more active part from that which is less so, we may draw from it, when necessary, an efficient corps, fit for real and active service, and to be called to it in regular rotation.

Considerable provision has been made under former authorities from congress, of materials for the construction of ships of war of seventy-four guns. These materials are on hand subject to the further will of the legislature.

An immediate prohibition of the exportation of arms and ammunition is also submitted to your determination.

Turning from these unpleasant views of violence and wrong, I congratulate you on the liberation of our fellow-citizens who were standed on the coast of Tripoli and made prisoners of war. In a government bottomed on the will of all, the life and liberty of every inidividual citizen become interesting to all. In the treaty therefore which has concluded our warfare with that state an article for the ransom of our citizens has been agreed to. An operation by land, by a small band of our countrymen, and others engaged for the occasion, in conjunction with the troops of the Ex-Bashaw of that country, gallantly conducted by our late consul Eaton, and their successful enterprise on the city of Derne, contributed doubtless to the impression which produced peace, and the conclusion of this prevented opportunities of which the officers and men of our squadron destined for Tripoli, would have availed themselves, to emulate the acts of valour exhibited by their brethren in the attack of the last year. Reflecting with high satisfaction on the distinguished bravery displayed whenever occasion permitted in the late Mediterranean service, I think it would be an useful encouragement as well as a just reward to make an opening for some present promotion by enlarging our peace establishments of Captains and Lieutenants.

With Tunis some misunderstandings have arisen not yet sufficiently explained, but friendly discussions with their ambassador recently arrived, and a mutual disposition to do whatever is just and reasonable cannot fail of dissipating these. So that we may consider our peace on that coast, generally, to be on as sound a footing as it has been at any preceding time. Still it will not be expedient to withdraw immediately the whole of our force from that sea.

The law providing for a naval peace establishment fixes the number of frigates which shall be kept in constant service in time of peace; and prescribes that they shall be manned by not more than two-thirds of their complement of seamen and ordinary seamen. Whether a frigate may be trusted to two-thirds only of her proper complement of men must depend on the nature of the service on which she is ordered. That may sometimes for her safety, as well as to ensure her object, require her fullest complement. In adverting to this subject congress will perhaps consider whether the best limitation on the executive discretion in this case would not be by the number of seaman which may be employed in the whole service, rather than by the number of vessels. Occasions oftener arise for the employment of small, than of large vessels: and it would lessen risk as well as expence, to be authorised to employ them of preference. The limitation suggested by the number of seamen would admit a selection of vessels best adapted to the service.

Our Indian neighbours are advancing, many of them with spirit, and others beginning to engage in the pursuits of agriculture and household manufacture. They are becoming sensible that the earth yields subsistence with less labour than the forest, and find it their interest from time to time to dispose of parts of their surplus and waste lands for the means of improving those they occupy, and of subsisting their families while they are preparing their farms. Since your last session, the northern tribes have sold to us the lands between the Connecticut reserve and the former Indian boundary, and those on the Ohio, from the same boundary to the rapids, and for a considerable depth inland. The Chikasaws and Cherokees have sold us the country between and adjacent to the two districts of Tenessee, and the Creeks the residue of their lands in the fork of Ocmulgee up to the Ulcofauhatche. The three form-