36 bags India *Saltpetre*
FOR SALE BY
WALES & CLOPPER.
April 4. eo3t||

Muscatel Raisins,
100 boxes just received from Philadelphia, for sale by GEO. & JOHN S. YEATES.
February 26. eo6t

An Apprentice wanted,
FOR THE HARDWARE BUSINESS.
Enquire of the printers.
April 7. d

For Sale,
A stout healthy negro MAN, who understands farming, and has been accustomed to a garden. March 25. eo10t

John and James Thompson
HAVE FOR SALE,
385,000 lbs. first quality Green COFFEE, &
A few bales COTTON.
April 5. d12t

Wanted immediately,
A young WOMAN who can be very well recommended, with a good breast of milk. Enquire at this office.
April 5. d

City Tavern,
ANNAPOLIS, April 1, 1806.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A PERSON of steady habits as a bar-keeper, to whom a liberal salary will be given.
JOHN GWINN, Jun.
April 7. d24t

For Sale,
ABOUT two hundred acres of thrifty Wood Land, distant five miles from the centre of the city. Enquire of the printers.
April 4. d6t

For Sale,
Achoice parcel of Missouri BEAVER.—Apply to KELLER & FORMAN,
Head of Market-street.
Dec. 20. d.

For sale by the Subscriber
On a liberal credit,
102000 lbs. of GREEN COFFEE, fit for retailers. WM. ANDERSON,
No. 10, Hanover-stree
February 11. d

For Sale,
A LIKELY NEGRO MAN,
About 22 years of age, who hos been accsutomed to all kinds of house-work, and is a good waiter. Enquire of the printers.
March 17. d

For Sale,
A LOT of GROUND, fronting on York-street 40 feet, and running back 159 feet, opposite the dwelling of Mark Pringle, esq. For terms apply to
G. LINDENBERGER.
March 17. d19t

To Let,
THE STORE at present occupied by the subscribers, 197, Market-street, a few doors above Evans's tavern. Possession may be had, on or before the first of April.
KENT & BROWNE.
Febtuary 24. d

To Let,
A *three-story* brick HOUSE in Market-street, now in the possession of Messrs. Ervine and Beatty. Apply to CHS. G. BOERSTLER,
No. 35, Fayette-street.
February 19. d

For Sale,
350,000 lb. first quality Green COFFEE
50,000 lb. Island COCOA.—Apply to
HENRY WILSON,
47, South Gay-street.
March 27. d1m

Just Arrived,
AND FOR SALE BY
ROBERT & JOHN OLIVER,
Coffee, Island Cocoa and Logwood.
They have also for sale,
Teneriffe WINE.
April 1. d6t

Found
THIS morning at the corner of St. Paul's lane and Church-street, an S key, which the owner may have by applying at this office and paying the expence of advertising.
March 5. d3t

Lost
LAST evening, in Market-street between South and Howard-streets, a black furr tippet. Any person having found it, will please to leave it at no. 75, Pratt-street.
April 5. d3t§

Lost
ON Thursday evening last, supposed in Market-street, between Calvert and Granby-streets, a hair necklace, tipt at both ends with gold, and a gold locket attached to it, with about four inches of gold chain in the centre. The finder by leaving it with the printers hereof will meet with a suitable reward.
April 5. d3t

For Sale,
A valuable building LOT, fronting 25 feet on Union street, and extending back 6[illegible] feet, enclosed last summer with a post & rail fence. The above property is in fee-simple For terms, enquire at 3, Granby-street, Old town, to
DAVID BROWN, jun.
April 4. d

Now Landing
At Bowly's wharf, from on board the schooner Brutus, from Guadaloupe, and for sale,
299 bags of fine Green COFFEE
52 hhds. Clayed SUGAR—Apply to
SAMUEL CAMPBELL,
97, Bowly's wharf.
February 22. 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

BRICK.
I will contract to deliver One Million *Brick* in the city or precincts of Baltimore, or any less quantity that may be wanting for any building or buildings that may be agreed on, at a reduced price, say one dollar per thousand under the current market-price. Contracts in writing will be entered into, stipulating the quantity, quality and price.
CHRISTOPHER HUGHES.
April 7. d&co9t

VIENNA, January 16.

The emperor arrived here this morning at 11 o'clock; he first repaired to the Cathederal, where a *Te Deum* was sung, and afterwards proceeded thro' the different streets to his palace; he was only attended by the citizen guard on horseback; the citizens on foot under arms formed a line: no regular troops appeared. The cavalcade consisted of eight carriages, in the last of which were the emperor and empress. Great emotion was visible on the countenances of their majesties. The order which prevailed, the crouds of inhabitants in the streets, the loyal sentiments which were generally manifested, furnished a new proof of the virtues of the inhabitants of Vienna and of their attachment to their sovereign. Before the arrival of the emperor, the following proclamation had been stuck up:—

"Frances II. by the grace of God, elect of the Romans, always august, hereditary emperor of Austria, king of Germany, Hungary, Bohemia, &c.

"When I was at a distance from you I had good grounds to believe that our separation would be of short duration, for I had taken the resolution to return to Vienna immediately after the sittings of the Hungarian diet had broken up: my intention was to remain with you as long as my presence in the capital could agree with my obligation to watch over the interest of my whole empire. The force of circumstances alone prevented my execution of this resolution. I conceive it was my duty towards you, as towards the generality of my faithful subjects to remain in the neighborhood of the combined army. I made choice of a representative who possessed your confidence, & who in every respect, deserved it. I have had my thoughts taken up with you, and I have watched over your interests as much as unfortunate circumstances have permitted.

"Providence not having been pleased to permit us to lay the foundation of a lasting security by means of military success, I have redoubled my efforts to restore repose and tranquility to my conquered states by negociations for peace. The success of may efforts has spppeared tardy to my breast; but an affair which embraced the present and the future, and the decision of which required a mutual consent, could not be bro't to a speedier termination.

"This unfortunate time is now past. I return in the midst of you with those feelings which your constancy, your unshaken attachment, your vigilance in preserving order and repose, your eagerness, in short, to temper by beneficence the misfortunes of humanity, have inspired me with. There is no duty but what you have fulfilled, no virtue but what you have practised. You have acquired the esteem of your fellow-countrymen, and that of foreigners: you have, in short, a just claim to my gratitude. When still distant from you, and bearing the most painful proof, I found motives for tranquility in this consolatory sentiment.

"But if I abandon myself justly to that joy which my return in the midst of the good inhabitants of Vienna causes in my breast, if you come gladly to meet your sovereign, and forget in seeing him once more the calamities which have overwhelmed you, do not imagine on this account that your present situation is uuknown to me, and that I have not attentively considered it.

"Yes generous people! you have experienced misfortunes which have shaken to their very foundations, the prosperity which your efforts and activity had acquired you. I do not conceal from myself this state of things; I have even sought to become thoroughly acquainted with it, because this knowledge is indispensibly necessary in order to establish the relation which must exist between the resources and wants. Every thing has already been done which it was possible to do under these uufortunate circumstances to prevent the extraordinary consumptions which took place from producing either famine or an unsupportable dearness. In order to attain this end, I shall, for the future, employ every means which Providence has placed in my hands.

"Be always as faithful to your prince as you have been in the most critical times; contribute by your loyalty to the general good to which all my efforts are directed; redouble your industry; conduct yourselves always with the same nobleness, shut your ears to unjust censures; rely upon the Almighty, and join your payers to mine. Our wounds, however deep, will shortly be closed." FRANCIS.

Felsburg, January 15, 1806.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

HUNTRESS—*J. Stinson*, master.

Minutes of the judgment in the high court of admiralty of England, on the hearing of the above cause on the 12th September, 1805.

The right honorable sir Wm. Scott, knight, the judge, observed, This is a question arising on the British recapture from the Spaniards, of a vessel laden with naval and military stores, going for Malta and Syracuse—it has been truly stated, that generally neutral property is not liable to salvage on recapture; it is also true that in the course of the last war the law was, in consequence of the frequent rapine of the French, altered by the consent of neutrals themselves—this was founded on the practice of the French and confirmed in recaptures from them. Naval stores destined to a British port are by treaty between Spain and America, liable to condemnation; these would therefore be subject to salvage, but in this instance in fact not going to Malta, consigned to English possession or for English use, but for the use of an American squadron, then notoriously cruizing against the common enemy of Spain and America and every other civilized state, the property of the government, not *lucrandi causa*. What, therefore, would have been its situation in a Spanish tribunal? I think the preceding facts are fully established in evidence before this court, and that they would have so been before the Spanish courts. I cannot but assent to the principle that great deference is to be paid to the declaration of governments---here is that of the president himself confirmed--I cannot say confirmed, for it needs no confirmation, but seconded by that of the French and English ministers. It is impossible to suppose that the American government would wish to deceive, and that those stores were for the use of the British in violation of the treaty with Spain---its good faith is too well known I am, therefore, of opinion, that restitution would have been due from the justice of the Spanish tribunals, and that the British recaptor is not entitled to more than the expences of submitting this question to the court, which was not improper.

Restitution of the ship and cargo decreed upon payment of the recaptor's expences.

NINTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, April 3.

Mr. Varnum observed that a report on a new organization of the militia had been made at an early period of the session, of a negative kind; that a bill had subsequently been acted upon in the house in some measure implicating the points taken in the report; and that afterwards a bill on the subject had been brought before the senate, which induced him to suspend calling the attention of the house to the report—That bill had been negatived. His object in rising was to state that as the report was of a negative character, he should not think of calling it up, unless it was the wish of gentlemen that it should be discussed.

A bill to amend an act to divide the Indiana territory into two separate governments, and for other purposes, was read a third time, and passed.

A bill making approprirtion for the support of the military establishment of the U. States for the year 1806, was read a third time.

On motion of Mr. Tallmadge, the bill was recommitted to a committee of the whole house, in which it underwent an examination; when it was reported to the house, and read a third time and passed.

Mr. J. C. Smith, from the committee of claims, reported, that it would be expedient to agree to the amendments proposed by the senate to the bill making provision for persons disabled by known wounds received during the revolutionary war.

Mr. Blackledge moved a postponement of the consideration of the bill till to-morrow.

Mr. D. R. Williams moved an indefinite postponement.

This motion was opposed by Messers. J. C. Smith, Leib, J. Clay, Varnum, Bedinger, and Van Cortlandt.

Mr. D. R. Williams withdrew his motion, when it was agreed that the bill should lie on the table.

The bill supplementary to the act making provision for the payment of claims of citizens of the United States on the government of France, passed through committee of the whole, without amendmant, and was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

A message was received from the senate, stating, that that they had receded from their amendment to the bill fixing the compensation of the officers of the two houses—The bill is consequently passed.

The house again went into committee of the whole on the bill altering and establishing certain post roads.

The bill directs the establishing of a route from Athens to Tellico block-house.

It was moved to strike out Tellico block-house, and insert Knoxville.

On this motion, as well as the provision of the bill, a debate of some length arose, which issued in the adoption of the amendment as well as the provision.

Various other amendments were made, when the committee rose and reported the bill, which was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

Friday, April 4.

On motion of Mr. Leib the house agreed to a rssolution, for the appointment of a joint committee to confer with a committee of the senate, on the time when it shall be expedient to close the present session; and named on their part Messrs. Leib, Clark & Tenney.

Mr. Dawson, from a committee appointed on a resolution of the house, made a report, concluding with a resolution that it is not expedient to make any further legislative provision respecting navy yards, in which the house concurred.

Mr. Dawson also reported a bill concerning the further safeguard of merchant vessels in the vicinity of the U. States, which was referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday.

A bill from the senate for the relief of Gilbert C. Russel, was read twice.

A bill supplementary to the act making provision for the payment of claims of citizens of the U. States on the government of France was read a third time and passed.

A bill further to alter and est blish certain post roads was read a third time & passed.

Mr. J. Randolph reported a bill to prohibit officers of the army and navy from holding or exercising any civil office, which was referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Crowninshield, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill laying a duty on copper, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

A message was received from the senate, stating, that they have agreed to the amendments of the house to the act to repeal so much of the act regulating foreign coins & for other purposes as is contained in the second section thereof.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on a bill for erectieg certain light houses in the state of Massachusetts; and for building a beacon or pier at Bridgeport in the state of Connecticut.

An addition was made to the bill, on motion of Mr. Blount, providing for the placing of buoys over several shoals in N. Carolina.

When the bill was reported to the house, and ordered to a third reading to-day. It was afterwards read a third time and passed, and the title amended in correspondence to the amendment.

The house took up the amendments of the senate to the act, in addition to an act to make provision for persons that have been disabled by known wounds received in the actual service of the United States during the revolutionary war.

Mr. Alston moved to recommit this bill to the committee of the whole house.

This motion was snpported by Messrs. Alston, T. Moore, D. R. Williams, Blackledge, and opposed by Messrs. J. C. Smith, J. Clay, R. Nelson, and Van Cortlandt; and was disagreed to---ayes 26.

Mr. Blackledge moved to amend the amendments of the senate, so as to provide for the placing on the pension list of the United States all such wounded or disabled persons as have been placed on the pension lists of the states for wounds or disabilities received during the revolutionary war, on adducing a prescribed proof.

Messrs. Blackledge, Blount, Clark and Gregg, supported; and Messrs. J. C. Smith, Bedinger, R. Nelson, Varnum, Southard, Bidwell and Sloan opposed this amendment, which was disagreed to—ayes 34—noes 69.

The friends of the amendment contended that it was just that a full and liberal provision should be made for all the militia disabled, as well those already provided for by some states, as those not provided for by other states.

The opponents of the amendment did not deny the justice of such a provision, but contended that it would not probably receive the approbation of the senate, and that it was impracticable to make it without going into minute details forbidden by the advanced stage of the session, and recommended that it should be made the subject of a distinct bill at a future session.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the amendments of the senate, & passed in the affirmative---yeas 97—nays 15. The bill is consequently passed.

Mr. J. C. Smith then offered a resolution, directing the secretary of war to procure and cause to be laid before the house at the next session, a list of the invalid pensioners, who have been placed on the pension lists of the several states in consequence of known wounds received in the actual service of the United States during the revolutonary war, noting whether such pensioners served in the militia, or the line of the army.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. J. Randolph said he rose merely to notify the house that he should to-morrow make a motion in relation to the journal of the secret proceedings of the house. On Saturday, he believed, the house had directed the injunction of secrecy to be taken off and the journal of their proceedings to be printed. In a few days after they saw something like it in a newspaper. To-day, for the first time, they found the official journal laid on their tables. Last session they had hsard a flourish about economy in the printing of the house; and this session several days had elapsed before a small pamphlet was printed; and, he would observe that notwithstanding the printing had been let out to the lowest bidder he found the same sum appropriated this year. He said he should to-morrow make a motion relative to the secret journal. When the injunction of secrecy was taken off, it was, he understood, to enable the good people of the United States to become acquainted with the proceedings of this house. He was, however, convinced, that very few people would, from its perusal, know any thing about them.

Saturday, April 5.

Mr. Gregg, from the committee on public lands, to whom was referred a resolution of the house, directing them to enquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the acts of the United States as authorises a credit on the purchase of public lands, made a report.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Thursday.

A message was received from the senate, stating, that they had passed a bill received from the house of representatives, to repeal so much of any act or acts as authorises the receipt of evidences of the public debt in payment for lands of the United States and for other purposes relative to the public debt, with sundry amendments.

These amendments were referred to the committee of ways and means

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Gregg in the chair—on the bill from the senate, making provision for the compensation of witnesses who attended on the trial of Samuel Chase.

The chairman stated that the amendment, under consideration at the time this bill was before the committee, was to insert in the first section "*on the part of the United States*"—limiting the provision to the payment of witnesses on the part of the United States.

On this amendment, the committee divided —Ayes 39—Noes 35.

On motion of Mr. J. C. Smith, a new section was introduced, providing for the payment of any expences incurred by order of the managers.

The committee rose and reported the bill with these amendments.

The house immediately took up the report

On concurring with the committee in their agreement to the amendment restricting the provision to the payment of the witnesses summoned "on the part of the United States," the yeas and nays were taken, after a few remarks made by Mr. M. Williams against the amendment, and were, Yeas 51---Nays 54.

The house then concurred in the second amendment, when the bill was ordered to a third reading on Monday—Ayes 62.

A message was received from the senate, stating, that they had passed the bill received from the house, entitled an act to continue in force an act entitled an act to authorise the secretary of war to issue land warrants, and for other purposes—with sundry amendments.

Referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Gregg, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill respecting the claims to land in the Indiana territory and the state of Ohio, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Thursday.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Varnum in the chair---on the bill to amend, in the cases therein mentioned, the "Act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

This bill establishes the town or landing place of Darien into a port of delivery; and contains the following provision in the third section, viz. "That so much of the 18th section of the "act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," as relates to the entry of ships or vessels arriving from the Cape of Good-Hope, or from any place beyond the same; --and so much of the 77th sect. of said act as restricts the allawance of drawback to goods, wares, and merchandise, exported from the districts of original importation, or from those ports at which vessels from the Cape of Good-Hope, or any place beyond the same, are permitted to make entry, shall be, and hereby are repealed."

The effect of the first part of this provision would be to admit to entry vessels from or beyond the Cape of Good Hope at *any port of entry in the United States.*

Mr. Clark moved to strike out the section.

On this motion a debate ensued, in which Messrs. Clark, Ely, D. R. Williams, J. C. Smith, Quincy and Dana supported, and Mr. Crowninshield opposed the motion.

The question was first taken on striking out the first member of the section, and passed in the affirmative---Ayes 73.

When the motion to strike out the residue of the section prevailed without a division

Mr. Quincy moved a new section for making Plymouth, in Massachusetts, a port of entry for vessels from or beyond the Cape of Good-Hope, which was disagreed to---Ayes 7.

Mr. Blount offered a new section for erecting a district to be called the district of Acacock in North Carolina, into a port of entry, which was agreed to; when the committee rose and reported the bill.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Mr. J. Randolph, after a short speech relative to the proceedings of the house in secret on Spanish affairs, concluded by moving, that the message of the president of the United States of the 6th of December, which appears to have been the basis of the measures taken, should be printed; that it should be inserted on what was cailed the secret journal; and that a new edition of the journal should be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. Jackson declared himself not only in favor of printing this, but all the other documents on the subject; but he submitted to the chair whether it would not be more consonant to the rules of the house, that the deliberation on this point should be with closed doors.

After considerable debate relative to the secret proceedings of the house and the propriety of publishing the message of the president, enquiry was made of the speaker whether the message was not a part of the journal, the injunction of secrecy respecting which had been taken off.

The Speaker declared it to be his opinion that it was.

From this decision, an appeal was made by Mr. Blackledge, and afterwards by another member.

Before this question was taken a motion was made to adjourn, which was lost---Ayes 54---Nays 55.

A similar motion was made a short time afterwards by Mr. G. W. Campbell, on which the yeas and nays were taken, & were---Yeas 59—Nays 56---when the house adjourned until Monday.

[We shall in our next paper give the whole of this debate.]

NORFOLK, April 3.

ARRIVED,

Brig Ann-Elizabeth, Owens, 34 days from Trinidad.

Ship Maria, Hatton, 59 days from Jamaica.

Sloop Favorite, Brown, 33 days from Tobago. The sch'r Experiment, Nash, sailed 5 days before, for this port. Left there the following American vessels: Ship Fredonia, Richardson, and schooner Hope & Sally, to sail in 10 days for this port; brig Alert, Rowling, for Portsmouth, N. H. in 20 days; brig Sally, Prescott, to sail in 8 days; schr. Alexander, Darling, for Boston, in 8 days; schr. Dolphin, Oak, to sail in 3 days. Spoke, on the 12th March, in lat. 21, N. *ship Nancy, capt. Hobbs, 36 days from Lisbon.*

Ship James and William, Gallup, 11 days from St. Mary's, bound to New-York, in distress, having sprung a leak.

Ship William and Mary, Tipling, but back in distress, having, in a gale of wind on Monday, the 21st ult. carried away her mizenmast, sails, &c. in lat. 34 1-2, long. 73.

Brig Merchant, Pye, 24 days from Jamaica.

Schr. Eight Sisters, Higgins, 22 days from Martinique.

Brig Fair American, Bruce, 30 days from St. Vincents.

Brig Edward and Charles, Pettingell, 63 days from Teneriffe. Left schohner Vinelia, Davis, discharging; schr. Industry, repairing, having in a gale slipped her cables and gone to sea, and in the night run foul of the ship Catharine, of New-York, which carried away her bowsprit, fore and maintopmast, with her yards, sails and rigging, but returned to Santa Croix, after being out 18 days; the ship Catharine, also repairing the damages she sustained by the Industry, and was to sail for New-York in 5 days. Spoke, Feb. 18, in lat. 23, long. 52, schr. Friendship, Hall, from Bath, bound to St. Thomas, 13 days out. March 20, in lat. 34, long. 68, spoke schr. Mercury, Swift, from Wilmington N. C. for Boston, 26 days out.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, *APRIL* 8.

The Eastern mail had not arrived at 2 o'clock, when this paper was put to press.

During the year 1805, the number of vessels of all descriptions, which passed the Sound at Elsineur, amounted to—

British 4316; Danish 1780; Swedish 1978; Prussians 2478; Lunenburghers 295; Hamburghers 77; Portuguese 28; Oldenburghers 66; Bremeners 74; Rostockers 108; Lubeckers 69; Russians 102; Americans 166; Spanish 1; making of all nations. 11,537.

At a general meeting of the "Baltimore Equitable Society for Insuring of Houses from Loss by Fire," held yesterday afternoon, the following persons were elected officers for the said Society the ensuing year, viz.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM WILSON,
MARK PRINGLE,
WILLIAM HAWKINS,
HENRY STOUFFER,
NATHAN TYSON,
ADAM FONERDEN,
JAMES MOSHER,
M. DIFFENDERFFER,
WILLIAM TRIMBLE,
WILLIAM NORRIS,
GEORGE DECKER,
JOHN OGSTON.

TREASURER.

JOSEPH TOWNSEND.

From the Merchant's Coffee-House Books.

April 7.

Accounts have been received at Philadelphia, from La Guayra, via City of St. Domingo, stating that an embnrgo had taken place there in consequence of the sailing of the Leander.