

AMERICAN,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

Daily 7, and Gazette 5 dollars per annum.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1804

Notice.

THOMAS BAXLEY is duly authorized to settle up my business.
JAMES W. SLOAN,
november 26

The subscriber

BEING duly authorized to collect the debts due to JAMES W. SLOAN, requests all those who are indebted to him, to make payment before the first day of January next, otherwise suits will be commenced to compel payment.
THOS. BAXLEY,
Att'y in fact for Jas. Sloan.
november 26

William Wilson & Sons,

Have just received and offer for sale, 100 crates **EARTHENWARE**, assorted 2 bales **CHEESE**, entitled to drawback And A few casks of best Irish **GLUE**.
november 23

M'Culloch & Poor,

No 197, Market street,
Have received by the different arrivals from Hull and Liverpool, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF **HARDWARE**.
november 14

Figura Wine.

This day will be landed from on board the ship *New Adventure*, Randal M'Kenzie, master, Eighty pipes } Red } Figura Wines of }
Twelve hhds. } } a superior quality }
Twelve pipes } White }
Eleven hhds. } }
Ten gr. casks. } }
For sale by
CHARLES GARTS.
november 9

BOARDING.

TWO or three Gentlemen may be accommodated (each one with his own room), by applying at No. 200, Baltimore-street, opposite Evans's tavern.
november 22

The citizens of Baltimore

ARE respectfully informed, that a subscription to the *Amicable Dancing Assembly* is now open at the Fountain Inn; and as soon as a sufficient number subscribe, the Balls will commence.
november 21

Ben. and Geo. Williams,

NO. 3, BOWLY'S WHARF, OFFER FOR SALE, THE CARGO of the ship *Restitution*, captain Derby, from St. Petersburg, consisting of 100 tons clean Russia Hemp 100 tons old Sable Iron 1000 pieces Ravens Duck 800 do Russia ditto 1200 do Russia Sheetings.
november 9

For sale,

Just received from Rhode Island, 10,000 weight of first quality **CHEESE**, part of which is fine colored. For terms apply to LEVERING & NELMS.
november 22

Charles Marr,

7, Calvert-street, IN addition to his former importations this fall, has received by the *Mary*, from London, a few bales superfine London CLOTHS, first quality; also, low priced Swansdowns, fashionable Tollanets and Marseilles quiltings.
He has on hand, A few casks japanned ware, sad-irons, and two or three dozen of the finest flax hickles in America—which he will dispose of low for cash, acceptances, or to good men on the usual credit.
november 7

3445 lbs. New Jersey Hams,

packed in casks for the W. India market. 24 barrels Prime and No. 2. Pork 15 hhds. mountain sweet scent Tobacco Cut Nails and Hrades Antigua rum, nutmegs 4th proof Brandy, with a large assortment of Groceries—For sale by
WILLIAM McDONALD,
Lower end of Bowly's wharf.
november 24

Conrad Schultz,

No. 35, North Howard-street, Has received by the *Atlanta*, capt. Tucker, from Amsterdam, An assortment of **WOOLLEN STOCKINGS** and **MITTENS**, Checks, Threads and Lace.
Also, hand from former arrivals, 24 yards white Linen Apron Checks Spinning wheel irons, and A full assortment of other German Goods.
Also, A quantity of Spanish Segars, which he offers for sale.
november 17

Armour and Jenkins,

No. 52, SOUTH-STREET, HAVE just imported in the ship *Fame* from Liverpool, their Fall assortment of Saddlery, Consisting of all kinds of Plated, Polished, Tinned and brass goods for Saddlers and Harness makers.
Also, All kinds of Girth Webbing, Saddle Cloth, Saddle trees, &c.
They have also on hand, A complete assortment of Saddles, Byrles, and other articles in their line—All of which they will sell very low for cash, or on their usual credit to punctual men.
October 4

Thorndick Chase,

Has just imported in the ship *Mary* from London, SUPERFINE Cloths and Castimers, Flannel and Linen, and seine Twines, white lead in oil. Also, a few bales blue and scarlet superfine and second Clths and Castimers, suitable for the S. D. market—which he offers for sale on moderate terms at 39, Thames-street, London.
November 9

AN ESTIMATE
OF DEBTS DUE TO THE STATE OF MARYLAND FROM ITS
CITIZENS, &c. WITH INTEREST THEREON TO
THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1804.

ON BONDS INSTALLED, &c.

On account of confiscated property,	3,837	8	11
On account of open accounts,	152	4	4
On account of money and stock lent,	89,165	16	0
On account of the emissions of 1769 and 1773,	386	10	8
Lots westward of Fort Cumberland,	14	8	4
Indian lands,	3,902	14	2
Vacant land in Allegany county,	6,412	3	7
Taxes,	3,757	1	0
	107,630	7	0

Deduct the following Debts deemed Invalid.

For confiscated property,	1,746	12	9
For open accounts,	152	4	4
For money lent,	260	6	0
For taxes,	863	3	11
	3,022	7	0

ON BONDS NOT INSTALLED.

On account of confiscated property,	22,363	14	0
On account of specifics sold,	369	13	7
On account of the emissions of 1769 and 1773,	2,023	18	6
On account of taxes,	43,091	11	0 1/2
Balance due from sheriffs & clerks,	11,953	15	9 1/2
	79,802	13	11 1/2

Deduct the following Debts deemed Invalid.

For confiscated property,	18,569	6	5
For specifics sold,	369	15	7
For the emissions of 1769 and 1773,	1,268	1	8
For balances due from the collectors of the taxes,	42,951	0	0
For balances due from sheriffs & clerks,	5,332	14	9 1/2
	68,490	16	5 1/2

Due from supervisors of public roads, and poor house in Balt. county, 4,157 14 4
Balance due from John M'Henry, & Co. in final settlement certificates, 1,297 2 11

The following Statement shews at one view the actual existing Funds, the Receipts and Expenditures, the Contingent or Annual Revenue, and the appropriations on it, including the permanent expenses for the ensuing year:

THE STATE'S CAPITAL.

Six per cent. stock of the United States,	224,714	46
Redeemed by the United States,	54,509	89
	170,204	57
Deferred six per cent. stock,	125,644	27
Redeemed by the United States,	8,376	58
	117,267	69
Three per cent. stock,	330,444	51
	618,166	57
	1,135,473	14 3

Loan to the city of Washington,	75,000	0	0
Loan to Susquehanna canal company,	10,450	0	0
Loan to trustees Charlotte-Hall school,	1,900	0	0
Loan to individuals,	1,170	2	8
Installed bonds that are valid,	16,987	17	4
	104,608	0	0
Uninstalled bonds that are valid,	4,690	15	7 1/2
Balances due from clerks and sheriffs,	6,621	1	0 1/2
	11,311	16	8 1/2

Stock in the Potowmack company,	115,919	16	8 1/2
Stock in the bank of Baltimore,	45,166	13	4
	24,750	0	0
	185,835	29	2 1/2

Stock in the bank of England, 417,630 4 3 1/2

Balance due from supervisors of public roads, 1,757 14 4

Balance due from poor-house in Baltimore county, 2,400 0 0

Balance due from John M'Henry, & Co. in final settlement certificates, having no interest paid thereon, 1,297 2 11

An Account of Receipts and Expenditures of the State of Maryland from the first day of November, 1803, to the first day of November, 1804, 24,637 17 7 1/2

Balance in the treasury on the first of November, 1803, 37,589 12 8 1/2

Amount of the receipts into the treasury from 1st of November, 1803, to 1st of November, 1804, 62,227 10 4 1/2

Amount of expenditures, &c. from 1st November, 1803, to 1st November, 1804, 35,111 5 6 1/2

Deduct Appropriations due 1st November, 1804, and then remain- ed unpaid, viz. 22,516 4 10

For the payment of the civil list,	5,403	15	0
For half pay due the officers and soldiers,	432	10	5
For the journal of accounts,	1,273	11	7
For Indian annuities,	125	18	0
To the armourer of the eastern shore,	15	0	0
To the armourer of the western shore,	133	10	0
	5,384	5	9

From the above sum deduct the amount payable to the jurymen of the general court of the western shore at October term, 1804, estimated at 1,230 0 0

For the amount of the journal of accounts at the present session, 30,000 dollars. 11,250 0 0

12,500 0 0

9,231 19 1

To this Balance add the probable amount of Receipts for the ensuing year.

For dividends of interest & reimbursement of principal on the 6 per cent. and deferred stock, and interest on the 3 per cent. stock, to Oct. 1st, 1804, 14,228 5 1

For interest on the loan to the city of Washington, 4,500 0 0

For interest on loan to proprietors Susquehanna canal, 516 0 0

For interest on loan to trustees of Charlotte-Hall school, 60 0 0

For interest on the loan to individuals 70 4 0

For interest and principal on installed and uninstalled debt, 3,000 0 0

For taxes on law proceedings, fines, forfeitures and amerciaments, marriage, ordinary, retailers, hawkers and pedlar's licences, 11,500 0 0

For composition on escheats and vacant land, 1,800 0 0

For taxes & seals in the land and chancery offices, 600 0 0

For dividend on Baltimore Bank stock at 10 per cent. 2,450 0 0

For dividend on Potomac company stock at 3 pr. cent. 1,355 0 0

40,079 9 1

49,311 8 2

Amount brought forward 49,311 8 2
For a loan of 200,000 dollars made to the city of Washington in conformity to an act of congress, entitled, "An act authorizing a loan for the use of the city of Washington in the District of Columbia," &c. passed on the 6th of May, 1796, reimbursable after the year 1803, by instalments, not exceeding one fifth of the whole fun borrowed in any one year, 80,000 dollars, being for two instalments. A bill is not ascertained whether congress will make provision for the payment of these instalments during the ensuing year, the amount is not carried to account.

The probable Annual Demand on the Treasury.

The Governor's salary,	1,000	0	0
Five counsellors,	1,000	0	0
Three Judges of the general court,	2,250	0	0
Five Judges of the court of appeals,	1,875	0	0
Five district Judges,	2,475	0	0
Chancellor,	1,275	0	0
Treasurer of the Western shore	750	0	0
Treasurer of the Eastern shore,	168	15	0
Trustee,	150	0	0
Auditor,	300	0	0
Printer,	450	0	0
Clerk to the council,	360	0	0
Clerk to the house of delegates,	112	10	0
Clerk to the senate,	56	5	0
Messenger to the council,	118	15	0
Armourer Eastern shore,	30	0	0
Armourer Western shore,	192	0	0
Half pay list,	1,245	7	6
Contingent expenses of government,	500	0	0
Donation to the colleges,	2,500	0	0
Donation to academics & schools in different counties,	1,575	0	0
Pay to jurors, Western & Eastern shore general courts,	5,500	0	0
Baltimore night watch,	1,350	0	0
Indian annuities,	138	15	0
Judge of the land-office Eastern shore	150	0	0
Register of the land-office Eastern shore,	7	10	0
Register of the land-office Western shore,	11	5	0
	23,481	2	6
Journal of accounts for the session of 1805,	11,250	0	0
	34,731	2	6

Subject to future appropriations, 14,580 5 8

TREASURY-OFFICE, Annapolis, November 1st, 1804.
B. HARWOOD, Treas'r. W. Shore.

Congress

OF THE
United States of America.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, November 22.

Mr. Lewis presented a memorial from the Washington building company, referring to a former memorial praying to be incorporated for the purpose of improving and ornamenting the metropolis of the union, and to insure buildings from fire; referred to a committee of three, who may report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. M. Clay presented a petition from sundry citizens of George-town, stating that the channel of the Potomac was considerably obstructed below Mason's island, by a mud bank, recently formed, which did not allow more than thirteen or fourteen feet water; a few years back, vessels of eighteen feet draft passed the same safely; and praying to be allowed to raise a tax not exceeding one per cent, on the real estate of the inhabitants, to be applied in erecting a causeway from the island to the Virginia shore, which they conceive would effectually cure the evil; they intended to obtain the consent of the owner of the island and the proprietors of the Virginia shore, who are the only persons that can possibly be injured by the work contemplated to be erected. Referred to the last-mentioned committee.

Doctor Mitchell called the attention of the house for a few moments, while he explained a circumstance particularly interesting to the sailors of the United States. The 8th section of the act regulating the merchant service, &c. contained a regulation that vessels of 150 tons or upwards whose crews consist of ten men, should be obliged to carry a medicine chest. But the most dangerous part of our commerce to the health of seamen, was that to the West Indies, and it is well known the vessels engaged in that trade are under 150 tons, of course, the care of the health of such seamen was entirely under the discretion of the merchant and captains, and however distressed it might be, yet the fact was so, that we lost one tenth of our sailors, nay he believed one eighth in that particular trade.

It was calculated that one sixth of our seamen are in an incipient stage of a disease, liable to break out on the passage when they enter on board, of course, all vessels ought to make a cautionary provision against the probable consequences. The danger of voyages to the West Indies and other places, was so great as to preclude the youth of the middle states generally, from engaging in a maritime life, and the deficiency was generally made up of foreign seamen, two fifths of the crews from those ports, indeed he believed three fifths, were composed of English, Irish & Scotch, some of whom were naturalized, but others of them contrive to obtain protections without this probationary step, & perhaps it is owing in some degree, to this circumstance, that we are involved in every war they wage in these everlasting disputes with Britain. While he would take effectual care of the health of the seaman at sea, he would throw it out for consideration whether the medicine chest ought to be at the expense of the merchant or seamen; it will be recollected that seamen pay 20 cents a voyage hospital money to form a fund for their assistance in sickness on shore; he did not understand why they should not contribute to their own safety at sea; the captain generally performing the part of the physician

in the latter case, as the hospital physicians did in that first mentioned. He moved the committee of commerce and manufactures to enquire into the propriety of altering the law on this point, by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Dawson reported from the Committee appointed for forming a Rule of the House, respecting the mode of appointing Chairmen to the standing and select Committees. The principle was that the member first named by the Speaker should be Chairman, but in case of absence or being excused by the house, the majority of the Committee should choose one of the members, Chairman in his stead.

Mr. R. Griswold wished to amend the resolution so that in the case of the excuse or absence of the first named member, the next on the list be the chairman, and in like manner the senior member be the chairman when the others are absent or excused—believing that this mode would provide for every case that could arise.

Mr. Dawson thought the committee were the best judges of who was the most proper member of their own body to prelude as chairman in any event of the absence or excuse of the chairman appointed by the speaker.

Mr. R. Griswold urged the adoption of a uniform system; the speaker appoints the chairman of the committee of the whole, of the standing committee, and the select committees. He thought the principle ought to go through.

Mr. Dana did not consider the subject of much importance, but after the excuse by the house of the chairman of the committee of claims, another member was appointed in his stead. The second gentleman on the list declined and the subsequent embarrassment arose. He stated what the parliamentary rule was in his opinion, and wished a consistent rule to be fixed at this time in hopes the question might be set at rest.

Mr. Holmes wished to correct a part of the statement made by the gentleman who spoke last. He (Mr. H.) was the second person on the list of the committee of claims alluded to, but he did not decline the situation of chairman; the fact is, it had never been offered to him, and as he had doubts himself whether he was entitled to the chair, he called the committee together, and they confirmed his doubts, by deciding that he had not. He would have understood that he did not decline, and further he would never shrink from a duty he was called upon to perform or aspire to a situation to which he was not regularly called.

Mr. Elmer admitted the parliamentary rule laid down (by Mr. Dana) to be right—but he thought the speaker merely nominated a chairman to the committee of the whole, under the pleasure of the house, who generally by their silence gave a tacit consent which constituted the appointment.

Mr. Holland intended to vote against the amendment, and then against the resolution, with a view of adopting a different principle, viz. that the standing committee be chosen by ballot, and after being met, they should choose their own chairman.

Mr. Elliott hoped the amendment would obtain; if it were passed, he would be prevented the motion threatened by Mr. Holland, but he doubted if the amendment was altogether so definite, as might be wished, the words senior member might be applied as well to a gentleman's age as to his standing on the list of the committee.

Dr. Leib would prefer the amendment to the resolution as it stood, if for no other, yet for this one consideration—the committee for example, consists of seven