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AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1805

Wanted

FROM 3000 to 6000 dollars, for which security on real estate will be given—and an interest secured, at least, equal to the dividends which any bank can produce.

Apply to the Printer.
December 13 d4t

For Sale,

BY **HENRY LONG,**
At his Manufactory, Old-Town,
600 boxes MOULD CANDLES, in good order for shipping.
December 12 d4t

A Journeyman Baker,

WHO can be well recommended, may meet with employ. Apply to the printer.
December 13 e4t

Grub and Grog for Sale.

I WILL sell for one cent, half my allowance of Bread, Beef, Grog, &c. due me from the Congress frigate, during our passage from Gibraltar to Washington, detained by the Pursers. **HENRY JENKS.**
Dec. 12 d8t

Duport

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and patrons generally, that as the city assembly will commence on Thursday, the 19th inst. his **BENEFIT BALL**, which was fixed for that evening, will now take place on Tuesday, the 17th instant, at Mr. Bryden's Ball Rooms, Light-street, to open precisely at 7 o'clock.

Tickets at one dollar each, may be had at Mr. Carr's Music Store, and at Mr. Bryden's Bar Room.
December 12 d

DANCING.

P. I. DUPORT respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Dancing School is now open, on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at half past 2 o'clock, P. M. and at half past 6 o'clock in the evening for Gentlemen, at Mr. Bryden's NEAV ASSEMBLY ROOM, which he has engaged for the season—for particulars please to apply at No. 105, Market-street, where he has for sale, Boxes of **COTILLIONS**, and counter dances, with figures and accompaniment for the Piano Forte, of his own composition.

N. B. A subscription is now opened for six preparatory assemblies.
Nov. 21 TuThSa

Polemical Society.

THE Society met, according to notice, when the following question was discussed:

"Should persons in the constant practice of drunkenness, have the disposal of their property?"

After a lengthy and animated debate, it was carried in the affirmative by a small majority.

Questions for Saturday evening next:

1. Which is the most prolific source of the progress of deism; rational enquiry, depraved appetite, or the abuse of christianity?
2. Is calumny less cruel than murder?
3. Is the Physician a more useful member of Society than the Lawyer?

Debate to commence at half past 6 o'clock—Price of admittance 12 1-2 cents.
Dec. 12

100 Dollars Reward.

I WILL give the above reward to any person who will give any information that will lead to a discovery of the incendiary or incendiaries who attempted to set fire to my new building, near St. Paul's Church.

The fire with some chips and paper was introduced under the back door of the building, where the coals were discovered yesterday morning, after burning a small impression in the floor.

The reward will be paid on conviction of the perpetrators.

F. D. McHENRY.
It would be good policy in the citizens to form themselves into Patrols to guard their property at this alarming time.
December 12 d4t

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened shop at No. 92, Market-street, one door below his former shop, and in the store formerly occupied by Messrs. CALHOUN & LAMMOT, where he will execute with punctuality and dispatch, his business, in the most approved style, and solicits the patronage of the public, his friends and former customers. Fashionable goods suitable in the season, kept on hand and will be disposed of on accommodating terms, by **BENJAMIN YOE,** Taylor.

To Let,

THE one half the store, at present occupied by the subscriber, and a large dry cellar, together or separate. They may be had for a term of years at a moderate rent. Apply as above
B. Y.
December 9

Strayed away

ON the 4th of December last, from the subscriber living in Patapsco Neck, three Milch Cows, one a bright yellow brindled with her horns standing forward, and is supposed to calve in the course of 4 or 5 weeks; one black with 4 white feet, some white on her left flank, a star in her forehead, white on the tip of her tail, and no horns; nearly dry; and one black, with 4 white feet, and white under her belly, white face, small horns, and bared on the top for the hollow horn, near the head. Four dollars reward will be given for information of them, where they may be had, left at the Printing Office of the American, or at **ROBERT McLELLAN'S,** No. 26, North Frederick street, Baltimore.
Dec. 10

Congress.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

[Taken for the AMERICAN.]

THURSDAY, December 12, 1805.

Mr. Newton moved the following resolution:

Resolved, that the committee of commerce and manufactures, be instructed to take into consideration the case of the brig George, detained in the harbor of Norfolk with 1200 demi-johns of brandy on board, and to report by bill or otherwise.—Carried.

Mr. Newton stated, that the brig George sailed from Norfolk for Tennessee, and received in return for her cargo, brandy in demi-johns. After they were on board, the British issued their orders to capture all neutrals trading with the Spaniards and lading with Spanish produce—that the master having protested against such orders, applied to the consul, who advised him to endeavor to return to Norfolk, and get further orders from his own owners. Mr. Newton said it was a very hard case upon the owners of the brig; for, the brandy being in demi-johns, it could not be landed in the United States, and if exported, should the British find it upon the sea, it would be entirely condemned. No fraud was attempted, and the parties hoped for relief from the house.

Mr. John Cotton Smith, from the committee of claims, reported a bill for the relief of such persons who have received known wounds, or have been disabled, in the revolutionary war with Great Britain; whether as volunteers, militia, or in the line, so that such persons conform with the terms of the bill.

Referred to a committee of the whole, for Tuesday.

Mr. Varnam reported a bill for the rules and regulations of the house.

Mr. Alston moved to dispense with the reading, and that it be referred to a committee of the whole. Arr. d, and to be made the order of the day for some future day.

Mr. Bidwell called for his resolution, for the vote of a sword to William Eaton, Esq. and offered an amendment by striking out the word "sword" and inserting a "gold medal with appropriate devices."

This produced considerable debate. Mr. Clay opposed the amendment, he thought a sword the most appropriate reward.

Mr. J. C. Smith spoke to order, he said the resolution could not be altered, in the form it now stood.

Mr. Elliott quoted the vote last sessions to commodore Preble,—the act was rewarded by which it appeared that a gold medal was voted to the commodore, a sword to each officer under him, and a month's pay to each seaman.)

Mr. Elliott continued and wished the amendment to be adopted—he thought that a degree of delicacy, and even difficulty arises, as to the nature of the reward voted. We are informed, continued Mr. Elliott, by the president, that the conduct of Mr. Eaton contributed to effect the peace with Tripoli. If we pay him any compliment, it should be something more than a sword—something worthy the acceptance of an officer of the highest grade. When we consider the magnitude of his undertaking, we are astonished, to find a small force, collected from the four quarters of the world, lead on, through the great desert of Lybia, by an American, is a phenomenon. It has been found, to be good policy, especially in republican governments to reward meritorious officers, with some distinguished mark of honor. Though commodore Preble's services were great—very great, yet he did not effect his point—and Eaton did. Mr. Elliott thought the greatest honor, and the most grateful reward to the breast of a hero, was an unanimous vote of thanks of the house. He hoped the amendment would be adopted, for he considered the medal a greater mark of approbation than the sword, which was voted to the officers, who fought under commodore Preble.

Mr. Smilie was for proportioning the honorary reward to the services performed. It would be well, he said, to examine into the advantages that we have received from Mr. Eaton; and to see whether they were not greater than those rendered by other men. To seek out the Ex-Bashaw—to interest him in our favor—to lead his little band through the desert required, not only courage and conduct, but uncommon perseverance. Mr. Smilie thought that he deserved every honor, given to commodore Preble, an officer whom at the same time he respected.

Mr. Quincy was in favor of voting a medal; he thought it far more appropriate than a sword—which relates to valor only; a small part indeed of the virtues of general Eaton. He wished the subject had gone to a select committee, who might have had time to digest the importance of the resolution.

It is not continued. Mr. Quincy, his finding the Ex-Bashaw—nor the leading of his army through the desert. It is not how well he fought before Derne, that we must admire—these are interior merits in Eaton. It is to see a private citizen called upon by no official duty, voluntarily coming forward to execute a plan, which veteran commanders might

well shudder at—to see a private individual, braving the scorching heats of Asia, and at the imminent risque of life, leading a little band, to dethrone a powerful usurper, to release his fellow creatures from the most horrid slavery, and to restore them to their country. These were the workings of a great mind—it was this, that rebounds above all the rest, to his honor. If we reward such services as these, let it be done in a way, fit for a man thus exalted, to receive. Mr. Q. concluded a very impressive speech, by hoping that the amendment for a medal, would be adopted.

The question was now put, on the amendment and carried.

Mr. Quincy again rose and said, that he had a doubt respecting the propriety of one word. He did not think the desert, travelled by Mr. Eaton rightly named. He could not find the word Lybia, in the maps. He found it was called Baca, and wished the resolution to be altered in that respect.

Mr. Jackson moved that the committee should rise, in order to re-commit the bill, and to frame other words therein.—Affirmative 52.—Negative 54.

The committee therefore proceeded on the bill, and the sense of the house being taken on Mr. Quincy's motion to alter the word "Lybia." It was determined in the negative.

The committee then rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. Bidwell's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Clay wished for more information, and that the resolution and amendment, should be referred to a select committee, that all the documents on the subject might be brought forward.

Mr. Jackson said, that it would be well to make further enquiry, and to see whether the names of the other officers, who served at the battle of Derne, should not be associated with Mr. Eaton's. Mr. Jackson, continued, that he thought the motion premature, for it did not yet appear whether Mr. Eaton acted officially or not. He should for that purpose, move a re-commitment of the bill, which was carried, and referred to a committee of 7. (Remainder of this days proceedings in our next.)

A letter was read from the Rev. Mr. Glendy, declining, for reasons therein named, the acceptance of the office of chaplain to the house, to which he had been elected.

Petitions presented to the house of representatives of the United States, on Wednesday the 11th December.

Petition of Salvador Cattoline, late of Tripoli, stating, that he was taken into the American service by Com. Preble, that it was in a great measure owing to his knowledge of the harbour of Tripoli, and to his conduct as a pilot, the success of the American fleet; that he had left his family, friends, and a profitable business in consequence thereof, and that he should be put to death if found in Tripoli.

The petition also stated, that he had crossed the Atlantic, and labored for safety in the U. S.—Referred to the committee of claims.

Petition of Nathaniel Elliott, to alter the post-road and post-office from Colchester to Occagon, in Virginia—Referred to the committee of post-offices and post-roads.

Petitions of Asa Ware—of Hannah Crawford—of Elizabeth Peckham—of Jacob Green—of James Robinson with Catherine his wife.—Referred to committees.

Petition of the town of Roxbury in Massachusetts, praying that it may be made a port of delivery.—Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Report on the petition of William Vinal, that he have leave to withdraw his petition and papers.

Mr. Blount, moved the following resolution.

Resolved, that the committee of commerce and manufactures, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of adding Shell-Island in North-Carolina to the district of Washington in that state. Agreed.

Petition of James Robinson and Catherine his wife, of the county of Philadelphia, and state of Pennsylvania, praying a liquidation of a claim due to the estate of Jacob Ritter, deceased, the former husband of the said Catherine; also of John Dove of Boston, for a drawback on playing cards; also of Cornelius Brooks. Referred to the committee of claims.

Petition of the inhabitants of Kenawa, in Virginia, praying that a post rout may be established from Kenawa court house to the Ohio.

Petition of Jacob Green, and of Hannah Crawford, relict of Col. Crawford. Referred to the committee of claims.

—of John Earle, junr. and T. Hazard, of Newport R. I. for bounty of a fishing vessel. Referred to a committee of commerce and manufactures.

From the National Intelligencer.

MESSAGE.

The calumny cast upon the administration of a total neglect of commerce must still vibrate on the ears of the reader. The disposition is less than the spirit to protect our vessels were denied. What says the President on this point? After stating the outrages of the belligerent nations, he says,

"These enormities appearing to be unreach 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

ing on our coasts, within the limits of the gulf stream, and to bring the offenders in for trial as pirates."

Is this the act of a pusillanimous spirit? Does it betray a treacherous insensibility to the invaded rights of our country? No; it manifests that spirit, which consists, not in the bravadoes of the bully, not in the language of gasconade, but in positive acts; not in threatening, but in inflicting chastisement. And if there be any truth in the adage that actions speak louder than words, then is it evident, that in this instance as in every other, our present chief magistrate has manifested a dignity of spirit worthy of the high station he fills.

Mention is next made of the new, and extraordinary principles attempted to be interpolated into the law of nations. This is a point of infinite magnitude, and the commercial world should consider themselves under great obligations to the executive department of the government for the stand they seem determined to make against the alarming invasions which already threaten the subversion of some of their most important rights. In the resistance of these principles it must be a source of sincere satisfaction, to perceive that there exists a perfect identity between national and commercial interest; to perceive that they, on whom the discharge of the public affairs is devolved, are as much alive to national honor, as the merchants are to their own immediate interests. If Britain perceive this, and perceive it she must, she will feel how difficult, nay how impossible it will be for her to carry her point against the unequivocal dictates of reason and justice, against the true and established principles of the laws of nations, and against the collected and undivided weight of opinion in this country. She will reflect before she pushes her experiments on our patience to extremities; she will duly and dispassionately estimate the value of our friendship and the weight of our enmity; she will not close the door to an amicable, honest and liberal intercourse; she will acknowledge that we too have rights on the ocean as well as herself; and consulting the dictates of an enlightened policy she will permit us to continue her best customers, instead of driving us to other markets to supply our wants.

It is not a little extraordinary that on this very point, as well as the one we have previously noticed, the administration have been charged with a criminal neglect of duty. It has been unblushingly asserted by that ignorance which did not even take the commonest means of informing itself, that nothing has been done to oppose these alarming principles, but that the executive, indifferent or timid, had suffered them without remonstrance to be adopted and practised on. Does the language of the message justify the charge? It breathes, on the contrary, a spirit fired at the injustice with which our rights are invaded, and bespeaks a mind bent on repelling it. No doubt can indeed, exist that remonstrances have been made, such as ought ere this to have produced a retraction of the principles assumed, and such, as it may be hoped, will soon produce it. Time will show whether we are right or wrong in our convictions. For ourselves we unhesitatingly believe that the mind of the executive has long since been awake to the magnitude of the object, & from the acknowledged talents which preside over the department of state, which is immediately charged with our foreign relations, we have no doubt but that the subject has been pursued with the vigilance and irradiated with the intelligence which the gentleman at the head of that department is known so eminently to possess.

Our attention is next drawn to a disclosure of facts, astonishing as painful. That a government so distinguished as that of Spain for its justice, its good faith, and its high sense of honor, should manifest towards us that conduct, which we are told she has, is scarcely to be accounted for on any principle of the least feasibility.—There is no national hostility between the United States and Spain. We have always been friends. There exist no commercial rivalries or political collisions. The people of both nations are, it is true, inhabitants of the same continent; but there is more than ample room for both. There is not a single act of injustice with which Spain can even charge the United States. And yet, notwithstanding the absence of every serious ground of complaint on the part of Spain, she refuses to render us that justice for which her honor is pledged, and she commits new aggressions both on land and on sea. There is an infatuation in this course of procedure which almost defies a parallel.

It may, perhaps, in no small degree, be ascribed to misinformation and even to deception. If so, a hope may be entertained that the court of Madrid will, when this shall be dispelled, return to her sentiments of amity, and cease to return evil for good. There is one view which she must inevitably take. The injury she can do us is trifling; that which we can do her is almost unlimited. Her colonies are not, cannot be protected against an enemy so enterprising, so vigorous, we will ever say so irresistible, as the Americans on her frontier would become, should there exist a war between the two nations.

In this part of the message we are once more furnished with the means of refuting the calumnies with which the executive have been criminated. We have been

told that they have done nothing. The President says "I have found it necessary 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."—The President has been charged with a want of spirit. Hear him on this point. "But some of them, injuries from the belligerent powers) 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 seaport 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." Actions, we again repeat it, speak louder than words.

The militia, the bulwark of a republic, next command the attention of the President. And here we rejoice to find the proposition of a plan for rendering them efficient, so efficient as to protect our liberties, and be ready to meet external danger whenever it comes. The select corps, composed of the young men of the country, is unquestionably the best means of rendering a militia competent to national defence. A body thus organized, well equipped and trained by actual service in the field for a considerable part of the year, during which they should be maintained at the public expence, would be equal to a standing force. This subject, we deem, of infinite moment. It is not merely connected with the protection of the country against external danger; but as such a well organized and efficient militia will probably be the only barrier against the existence of a large standing army, which might be too powerful for our liberties, it is not too much to associate with it even the maintenance of our republican institutions. We rejoice that the President has seized the auspicious moment, when the zeal of the nation is roused, for the recommendation of this plan.

Such is the dark aspect of public affairs exhibited in the Message. We shall in our next hastily contemplate the bright side of things.

For Boston,

The Schooner
UNION,
Samuel Nearing, master,
a Burthen 800 barrels. Forfreight
of 500 barrels or passage, apply to
CHARLES COFFIN,
No. 13, Bowly's wharf.
December 13 d4t

For St. Jago de Cuba,

The Schooner **ROBY,**
Now cleaning at Mr. Brown's
wharf, Fell's Point, and will be
ready at the lower end of Smith's
dock on Monday: for passage, or freight of
dry goods or small articles, such as can be carried
in the cabin, or crates of ware on deck.
Apply on board. There is a person going out
in the schooner, well acquainted with business,
that will take charge of any thing intrusted to
his care; and the proceeds will come back in
the same schooner; she will positively sail
about the 20th of the month.
December 13 d4t

WARM BATHS,

THIS DAY, from 12 until 6 o'clock, and
on TO-MORROW, from 8 to 12, for the
accommodation and convenience of those who
are inclined to make use of them. Close rooms
and warm napkins will be always ready. Rainy
days excepted.
WM. FINN.
Nov. 30 law5

To be Sold or Rented,

A TWO-STORY BRICK WAREHOUSE,
with a convenient Counting Room partitioned
off and an excellent Cellar, situated in
South-street, No. —, at present occupied by
Messrs. Hackeman & Co. For further particulars
enquire of Mr. Jacob Brown, tailor, in
Ruxton-lane, or of the proprietor.
GEORGE G. KRAUSE.
Nov 7 e4t'60

Lands for Sale.

IN pursuance of an order from the justices of
Harford county, at August term last, (and to
the subscribers directed) will be exposed to
public sale, on Monday the sixteenth day of
December next, on the premises, all the real
estate of SAMUEL WILSON, late of Harford
county, deceased, consisting of the following
tracts or part of tracts of LAND, to wit: Part
of *Aquila's Inheritance*, and part of *Good
Neighborhood*, containing, by estimation, about
five hundred and forty acres. The above
Lands are situate within one and a half miles
of Deer Creek, and about seven miles from
Harford town, and also about the same distance
from the River Susquehanna. This land is
well adapted to farming and grazing. There
is on this land two large Apple Orchards of
excellent fruit, also a number of other fruit
trees and a sufficiency of Woodland for the
support of the farm, and a large proportion of
Meadow Ground; the improvements are a good
Frame Dwelling House and Stone Kitchen, a
large Frame Barn with other necessary out
houses. The terms of sale will be one fourth
part of the purchase money must be paid on
the day of sale, the residue in three equal
annual payments, with interest from the day of
sale, bonds with approved security will be re-
quired. Any person wishing to view the pre-
mises may be shewn them by applying to Mr.
Ephraim Cox, living on part of the land.
JAMES JOHNSON,
RICH. KRASON,
JOHN MOORES,
THOMAS JEFFERY. Commissioners.
November 9. S4t

To Rent,

A STORE, COUNTING ROOM, and
CELLAR, No. 92, Market street, op-
posite South street, possession given immedi-
ately.
Nov. 12