

**American,**  
AND  
**Commercial Daily Advertiser.**

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**WILLIAM PECHIN,**  
(PRINTED BY THE LAWYER OF THE UNION.)  
31, SOUTH GAY-STREET,  
NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

Daily paper \$7 and Country paper 5 per ann.  
All advertisements appear in both papers.  
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1805

**108000 lbs. COCOA &**  
80000 lbs. fine GREEN COFFEE, received  
by the Antelope.  
For Sale by  
**JOHN F. KENNEDY.**  
December 18 d4t

**Notice.**  
In the matter of John Gill, a Bankrupt.  
THE meeting of the commissioners, in this  
case, advertised for Monday evening is postponed  
until further notice  
**S. STERETT, Secretary.**  
December 18 d3t

**Michael Dwyer,**  
INFORMS the public that he has commenced  
the DRY AND WINE COOPER-  
ING-BUSINESS, at No. 92, Bond-street, Fell's  
Point, and respectfully solicits patronage.  
He also will undertake to cure Wines and  
Spiritous Liquors that have turned sour, at  
a moderate premium.  
December 18 d4t

**First quality Sugars,**  
80 hds. just received from Trinidad, will be  
landed this day at the head of Frederick-street  
dock, and sold low if taken off the wharf.  
**GEO. & JNO S. YEATES.**  
300 bbls. HERRINGS inspected a few days ago.  
Apply as above  
December 18 d3t

**Jacob Brandt & Co.,**  
56, MARKET-STREET,  
Have just received and offer for sale,  
50 boxes fresh Muscatel Raisins  
18 do fresh prunes  
27 kegs pickled salmon  
20 do tongues and sounds  
20 boxes mould candles 4, 5 and 6 to the  
pound of Winchester brand  
16 casks cheese  
December 17 d4t

**Jus: landing and for sale**  
By the Subscribers,  
2800 bushels Turks Island SALT,  
30 hds. prime James River Tobacco &  
28 bales Cotton.  
**ARMSTRONG & DUNN,**  
No. 24 Chesapeake.  
N. B. They daily expect a few pipes first  
quality Holland GIN.  
December 16 d3t

**Duport**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and  
patrons generally, that as the city assemblies  
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

**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 to 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  
December 9 d

**Dissolution.**  
THE co-partnership heretofore existing under  
the firm of GWINN & JONES, is this day  
dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having  
demands against said firm, are requested to  
exhibit their accounts for settlement, and those  
who are indebted to make immediate payment to  
Peter Jones, who is duly authorized to settle  
the same,  
**WM R. GWINN,**  
**PETER JONES.**  
The business will in future be carried on by  
the subscriber who has on hand and intends being  
constantly supplied with a general assortment  
of hats.  
Also,  
A few hundred of Canada Muskrats for sale,  
**PETER JONES,**  
No. 92, Baltimore street.  
(D. 17) 2a4w  
December 16

**TO BE SEEN,**  
**Two Dromedaries,**  
FROM ARABIA.  
THESE are the first of the species ever im-  
ported into this country. The value of  
them is such, that the Arabian, possessor of  
his Dromedary, has nothing either to want or  
to fear. They will travel at the rate of a hundred  
miles in a day, 5 or 6 days together,  
without either eating or drinking. They are  
partly like the horse, cow, sheep, and the rabbit,  
and are the most docile animal in the world.  
They kneel down, take on their hoar, and wait  
the pleasure of their keeper to rise. They arrive  
at their full growth at 5 years old, which  
is about 20 hands high, and live to the age of 40  
or 50 years. The oldest of the above is forty  
years, and the youngest 17 months.  
These astonishing Animals are to be seen  
at No. 36, opposite the lower Marsh-market.  
It is to be hoped the Ladies and Gentlemen of  
Baltimore will not lose this favourable opportunity,  
which may be the only one (at least for  
many years) of viewing these surprising animals,  
so much spoken of by naturalists and  
Historians.  
Admittance 25 cents; children half  
price.  
December 16

**Congress.**  
PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES.

[Taken for the AMERICAN.]  
TUESDAY, December 17.

Mr. J. C. Smith, from the committee  
of claims, made a report on the memorial  
of James Hogg and others of the late  
frigate Philadelphia.

The committee reported, that finding  
no evidence accompanying the memorial,  
they sent it to the secretary of the navy  
for information on the subject, and the  
answer of the secretary was not favorable  
to the memorial. It stated, that the  
provision in the act in that case made, is  
very liberal—were it otherwise the com-  
mittee would find it very difficult to say  
what reward should be given to men who  
had suffered, and who had rendered  
their country such meritorious services.  
The letter of the secretary was then  
read, which stated, that the petitioners  
had received all their pay, and the whole  
allowance in such case given by the act,  
and the navy office was not authorized to  
pay more—that they had received their  
full pay, as well for the time of their  
confinement, as since their release up to  
their arrival at Washington—that their  
case should be considered as an appeal to  
the country for further compensation  
rather than for any thing not already  
given them under the act, and when he  
(the Secretary) considered the nature of  
that allowance, he could not think them  
at present entitled to more.

The report was, that the petitioners  
have leave to withdraw their petition.  
Mr. Clay said he thought the case of  
the petitioners required a little further  
consideration—they had suffered much  
for their country, and their case was ex-  
tremely hard.

Mr. Leib moved, that the report of the  
committee of claims together with the  
letter of the secretary of the navy be  
referred to a committee of the whole  
house and printed—Carried.

Mr. Stanton offered the following reso-  
lution:  
Resolved, that a committee be appointed  
to enquire into the expediency of sus-  
pending, for a limited time, an act regu-  
lating foreign coin, and for other purposes  
as contained in the second section thereof.

Mr. Alston observed, that this business  
was before the committee of revision and  
unfinished business, and he thought that  
it had been determined; but as they may  
still have it before them he thought the  
resolution unnecessary.

Mr. Nicholson asked for the reading of  
the law, which being done he said he saw  
no necessity for the motion.

Mr. Thomas wished the gentleman to  
vary his motion so as to leave the appoint-  
ment to a committee of revision and un-  
finished business.

Mr. Stanton agreed, and the question  
being put there appeared in the affirmative  
only 29—Not carried.

Mr. Newton called for a bill for the  
relief of Theodorick Armistead of Nor-  
folk.

Mr. Crowninshield said that the report  
was not yet on the table.

Mr. Speaker replied that it had been  
laid on his table as the bill was called for.  
Motion to refer the same to a com-  
mittee of the whole—Affirmative 20—  
Not carried.

Mr. Southard called for the memorial  
of Stephen Sayre.

Mr. J. C. Smith wished it to be post-  
poned to the first Monday in January.  
He observed that the prayer was barred  
by the act of limitation. As the subject  
of limitation was now before a committee,  
the case in that respect of the memorialist  
might be relieved.

Mr. Southard withdrew his motion.

Petition of the measurers of salt and  
coal in New York, was presented, stating  
that their allowance was too small and  
insufficient to maintain their families,  
and praying that in place of fifty cents  
for measuring 100 bushels of salt, and  
six cents for every hundred bushels of  
coal—they might be allowed seventy-five  
cents for each. Referred to the com-  
mittee of commerce and manufactures.

Petition of the manufacturers of hats,  
in New York, similar to those upon the  
same subject, from Pennsylvania. Re-  
ferred to same committee.

Memorial of Ann Ledger, referred to  
committee of claims.

The house now went into a committee  
of the whole on the rules and regulations  
of the house.

After many amendments being made  
and lengthy debates thereon, the rules  
were read as amended and passed.

Mr. Tenney, from the committee of  
revision and unfinished business, reported  
undetermined cases, &c. which were  
ordered to be printed.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.  
December 6, 1805.  
The President communicated the fol-  
lowing letter and report—  
Navy Department, 17th Dec. 1805.

SIR,  
IN obedience to the resolution of the  
Senate of this day, requiring the secreta-  
ry of the navy "to lay before the Senate,  
the reasons why an additional appropriati-  
on is required for the naval service for  
the current year." I give the honor to  
state,

That out of the sum appropriated for  
the support of the navy, for the year  
1805, the sum of \$12,370 dollars has been  
paid for extra expenses not contemplated  
in my estimate for that year. Statement  
A gives a view of these expenses.

The sum of 287,650 dollars has more-  
over, been paid out of the money appro-  
priated for the support of the navy, for the  
year 1805, for expenses incurred during  
the year 1804, by the squadron fitted out  
under the act, entitled "An act further to  
protect the commerce and seamen of the  
United States against the Barbary pow-  
ers," and by commodore Preble in his  
preparatory arrangements for attacking  
Tripoli. With respect to these last men-  
tioned expenses, it may be proper to ob-  
serve that there existed at the time they  
were incurred, an adequate appropriation,  
made by the act under which they were  
authorised, to pay them, if payment had  
been necessary during the year 1804; but  
it was not necessary to pay them until the  
year 1805; & as the appropriation made by  
the act above referred to, was not agree-  
ably to the treasury construction, subject  
to my order, at the time that payment of  
these expenses was required, they were  
paid out of the money appropriated for  
the support of the navy for the year 1805.

From the preceding statements it ap-  
pears that the following sums have been  
paid out of the money appropriated for  
the support of the navy for the year 1805;  
for the expenses not contemplated in my  
estimate for that year, viz.  
For extra expenses incurred  
during the year 1805, as  
per statement A, \$12,370  
For expenses incurred dur-  
ing the year 1804, explain-  
ed above 287,650  
Constituting a total of, do. 300,000

Which is the existing deficiency,  
Respectfully submitted,  
**ROBERT SMITH.**  
The honorable the  
President of the Senate.

[A.]  
Estimate of the extra expenses of the Navy  
Department, incurred during the year  
1805.

	DOLLARS.
For vessels and gun boats, cap- tured and put into commission in the Mediterranean, by the commanding officer,	32,000
For building the two vessels of war, authorised by the act, en- titled "An act further to pro- tect the commerce and sea- men of the United States a- gainst the Barbary powers," by which act an adequate ap- propriation was made, but which appropriation was not subject to my order after the close of the year 1804,	62,120
For expenditures under the re- solution of Congress, of the 27th November, 1804, voting a sword to captain Decatur, and two months extra pay to each of the officers of the ketch Intrepid, for which no appropriation was made,	2,000
For expenditures under the re- solution of Congress, of the 3d of March, 1805, voting a medal to commodore Preble, a sword to each of the com- missioned officers and mid- shipmen, who distinguished themselves in the attacks a- gainst Tripoli, & one month's extra pay to each of the petty officers, seamen, and marines of commodore Preble's squad- ron, for which no appropri- ation was made,	20,000
For six months service of the frigate the Adams, 23,000 dollars, and four months ser- vice of the brig Hornet, 16,500 dollars, which vessels were put into commission for the protection of our com- merce on the coast,	39,500
For nine months service of eight gun boats, having only men enough to navigate them across the Atlantic,	35,000
For two bombards, purchased and fitted out by commodore Preble, and seven months service,	47,000
For nine months service of 400 extra men sent out in the John Adams, to the Mediter- ranean,	63,750
For bounty to seamen, which we were obliged to give to induce them to enter the service, the pay in the merchant ser- vice being extravagantly high,	10,000
	\$312,370

From the National Intelligencer.

Since the era of the leading political  
divisions subsisting in the United States,  
public opinion has, at no time, been so  
unequivocally expressed as in the design-  
ation of those who at present adminis-  
ter our general concerns. From the me-  
morable period of the British treaty to  
the termination of Mr. Adams's still more  
memorable administration the scale of  
power turned upon a balance. The Bri-  
tish treaty, aided by the mighty influence  
of the name of Washington, went down but  
by a bare constitutional majority in the  
Senate, and by a single vote in the House  
of Representatives; Mr. Adams became  
President of the United States by a ma-  
jority of only three electoral votes, one  
obtained by accident, another by fraud,  
and the last by an elector voting in direct  
opposition to the will of his constituents.  
In the House of Representatives, so equi-  
poised were parties, that it required the  
greatest exertions, and even some sacri-  
fices, to insure a bare majority in favor  
of that ill-conceived and clumsily shapen  
system of measures, which have since  
received from an indignant nation the  
appellation of the reign of terror. Dur-  
ing the fleeting moments of this gentle-  
man's power, such was the chaos of the  
cabinet, if the phrase be allowed, that no-  
thing but the pressure of external danger,  
and the approaching period of a new  
election enabled him to preserve his seat.  
Again the name of Washington was  
forced into the political scene, and high  
offices conferred on men previously the  
avowed enemies of the measures pursued.  
But all this machinery was fruitless.  
Power thus obtained, and supported by  
such expedients, became every day more  
and more feeble and precarious; until,  
after a stormy period of four years, dur-  
ing which the most vindictive feelings  
were kept in constant activity, and the  
country held in an amphibious state of  
neither peace nor war, the tide was turned,  
and the present administration, after an  
animated contest placed in the seat of  
power. Such, however, was the influence  
of office and the advantages derived from  
the possession of power, that Mr. Jeffer-  
son prevailed only by a small majority.  
Public opinion, however, more unequivocally  
expressed itself in the representative  
body, where was found a large majority of  
republican members. Still in the Senate,  
that important organ of many of our high-  
est concerns, there existed, for a time,  
a contrary complexion of politics.

The ensuing biennial election added new  
triumphs to the republican cause, to  
which it gave an efficient majority in both  
branches of the legislature, as well as the  
support derived from the harmonious ac-  
tion of a majority of the state legisla-  
tures.

But the era of triumph was reserved  
for the Presidential election of 1804. It  
was on this occasion that the nation was  
constitutionally called upon to sit in judg-  
ment on the collective measures of their  
rulers for the four preceding years, and  
to pronounce how far they corresponded  
with the high expectation that had been  
raised. It was on this occasion that the  
deadly blow of vengeance against a man,  
whom slander had blackened with her  
deepest hues, would have been struck,  
had not public opinion arrested it. With  
what delight would his opponents, those  
who, not satisfied with condemning every  
measure of his public life, had malignantly  
scrutinized the minutest traits of his  
private conduct, and judging of his heart  
by their own, had given to virtuous ac-  
tions the semblance of vice, with what  
delight would such envenomed hostility  
have consigned a Jefferson to those peace-  
ful abodes in which it is known that his  
heart delights. Even there, however,  
would he have been secure from the  
shafts of calumny? No—it would have  
pursued him to his deepest retirement,  
nor have deserted him, even in his expir-  
ing moments. Such is the mournful  
depravity and malignity of disappointed  
ambition! Let not this language be mis-  
understood. It is not applied to the great  
mass. If to they may be called, of the  
anti-republicans, or federalists of the  
United States. However they may dif-  
fer from their chief magistrate in politi-  
cal opinion, they are known as cordially  
to despise the base calumny that fol-  
lously steals into the retirement and  
confidence of private life to wreak a ma-  
licious vengeance, as those whose politi-  
cal system they oppose. No—it is applied  
exclusively to a few disappointed men,  
who make a great noise, and call them-  
selves the federal party; to whom how-  
ever they are deadlier foes than their  
avowed enemies.

In 1804 the nation was called upon to  
pronounce its judgment. Was this judg-  
ment pronounced in timid or inaudible  
accents? No—The lion was roused;  
and its voice might have been heard by  
the universe. Of 176 electoral votes,  
each of which may be considered as re-  
presenting about 34,000 individuals, Mr.  
Jefferson had 162, being about eleven-  
twelfths of the whole; or in other words  
the representatives of about five millions  
five hundred thousand individuals out of  
six millions, which constitute the entire  
population of the United States.

Cotemporaneous with this were the  
elections for representatives, of whom, in  
the present Congress, one hundred and  
fifteen are republicans, and twenty-seven  
federal; while in the Senate, composed  
of thirty-four members, twenty-seven are  
republican and seven federal.  
Take this view, fellow citizens, and  
say whether principle has ever obtained

a more splendid triumph over prejudice,  
whether an honest fame has ever more  
completely risen superior to the shafts of  
calumny; and whether a virtuous people  
have ever, since the creation of the world,  
shone with a purer lustre? Say, whe-  
ther republicanism does not stand erect  
and dignified, while political usurpation,  
in its various shapes, is the slave of error  
and the victim of debasement? Say,  
whether, in the cant of monarchy, repub-  
lics are ungrateful to their highest bene-  
factors? And say whether, in this dege-  
nerate age and this corrupt world, there  
is not one people, worthy of the distin-  
guished felicity they enjoy?

After this delineation of facts, let us  
no longer either within or from without  
be told, that we are a disunited people.  
The truth is that the world does not ex-  
hibit six millions of men so united as we  
are. Ours is a solid, substantial, unequi-  
vocal union, not founded on prejudice, not  
coerced by fear, not cemented by despot-  
ism. No, it is the union of love, of com-  
mon interests and common intelligence.  
We are one people. Nature has given  
us the empire of a distinct world, which  
it is our wish to enjoy without disturbing  
others. We are the friends of all man-  
kind, provided they forbear being our  
enemies. The picture is an interesting  
one. It shows that men, collectively as  
well as individually, are happy in propor-  
tion as they are virtuous; that self-govern-  
ment is the shield of their felicity, and  
the parent of true national grandeur.

It is interesting in another light. A  
consciousness of our harmony will inspire  
us with confidence in our strength, & will  
teach foreign powers the policy of re-  
specting our rights. They must be too  
well informed not to know that, with re-  
gard to them, we have but one will, and  
that, whatever little differences we may  
have among ourselves, there would not be  
found one in a thousand that would not,  
if summoned, efficiently unite in resisting  
their injustice.

The view we have taken demonstrates  
that at no antecedent period has the gov-  
ernment, which in any such emergency  
will be the organ of action, been upheld  
by so decisive a majority of the people.

NATCHEZ, October 22.  
Extract of a letter from a gentleman at  
Natchez, to the Editors, dated  
October 6, 1805.

"A few days ago, arrived here, Wil-  
liam Lang, John Davis, and Jesse Smith,  
who came before me and made oath to  
the following circumstance, viz. That  
they, the deponents, had been hunting  
for nine or ten months past up Red river,  
in a direct line about three hundred miles  
above this place, their party consisted of  
Julius Saunders, and John Saunders (his  
son) Francis McKay and the deponents,  
all of them citizens of the United States  
and that they had been successful in  
hunting, trapping, &c. having remitted to  
this place early the last summer the pro-  
ceeds of their hunting and trapping to  
that time; and that they experienced no  
accident or molestation till about the 22d  
of August, when the Osage Indians stole  
thirteen out of eighteen of their horses—  
they were at that time employed in making  
some Perogues to descend the river, as  
soon as they could—and on the 9th of  
September they were attacked and sur-  
prised in their camp by about 80 Osages,  
who rushed suddenly upon them—The  
two Saunders and McKay were killed, and  
the deponents made their escape into a  
thick cane-brake on a Bayou, a small dis-  
tance from the camp, where they secreted  
themselves till the next morning, when  
they sat off for the Caddo nation, where  
they arrived the 9th day after, and were  
kindly received. The savages took pos-  
session of the remainder of their horses  
and all their property at the camp, con-  
sisting of towards ten thousand pounds of  
tallow, a considerable number of skins,  
arms and ammunition, saddles, bridles,  
blankets, clothing, camp equipage,  
traps, &c. Amounting in all, at a reason-  
able calculation, to near three thousand  
dollars."

**A Tract of Land at Public Sale.**

To be sold at Public Sale, on FRIDAY, the 20th  
day of December next, at the premises, if fair,  
if not, on the next fair day.  
**TRACT OF LAND,** on which Mr. Ni-  
cholas Borsey lately lived, containing a-  
bout 486 acres, with a commodious two-story  
brick House, and other necessary buildings,  
which, at a small expense, may be put in good  
repair. This tract immediately joins Mr. Ri-  
chard Owings's mill property (on Elk-Ridge)  
where a constant market is offered for the pro-  
duce of it, at the very door. It is situated  
about 20 miles from Baltimore, and near  
the same distance from the Federal City. From  
its proximity to these two great markets, it is  
certainly an object worthy the attention of the  
farmer who can afford to improve it, and of-  
fers to the inhabitant of the city an eligible re-  
treat in summer, when he will find a variety  
of fine fruits, and as healthy a spot as any in  
this country. A further description is deemed  
unnecessary, as the purchaser will of course  
view the premises—and it is expected it will  
be sold at a great bargain.  
Mr. Willing and Mr. Samuel Ridgely, who  
live in the neighborhood, will show the prop-  
erty to whoever may wish to view it.  
Terms of sale—One half payable in 60 days,  
the residue in 1 and 2 years.  
December 16 1805

**Falls Turnpike Road.**  
THE Stockholders in the Falls Turnpike  
Road Company, are hereby notified, that  
a payment of Twenty Five Dollars per Share,  
is required to be paid on the 1st day of Janu-  
ary next, at my office, No. 46, South-street.  
By order of the Board,  
**WALTER ROE, Secretary.**  
Nov. 21 1805