

American,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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

Daily paper 87 and Country paper 5 per ann.
All advertisements appear in both papers.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1805

An Apprentice

TO the HARDWARE BUSINESSERS wanted: a lad of respectable connections, from 14 to 16 years of age, as an apprentice in a wholesale and retail Hardware Store. Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 21

d4t

P. A. Guestier,

OFFERS FOR SALE,
A quantity of Lisbon SALT,
Just arrived in the ship Harriot.

Nov. 30

d

Received from New-York,

Per schooner *Phillip*,
100 barrels prime PORK,
15 pipes 4th proof Cogniac BRANDY,
For sale by
C. GHEQUIERE & H. KUNCKEL,
September 18

Christ. Lindenberger & Co.

200 1-2, MARKET-STREET,
(Directly opposite Wm. Egan's tavern.)
HAVE imported, by the Diana, Fame, and other late arrivals, their entire assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, BRASS & JAPANNED WARES, which they are opening for sale on the Usual terms.

Sept. 24

d

Just Received,

AND for sale by the Subsciber, fifty barrels of Susquehanna SHAD—who is, as usual, supplied with a general assortment of GROCERIES; also, coarse and fine SALT, which will be sold on inviting terms.

JAMES FOY,

No. 84, Dugan's wharf.

Nov. 14

d

Just landing and for sale

Per the *Subscribers*,
2800 bushels Turks Island SALT,
30 hhds. prime James River Tobacco & 28 bales COTTON.

ARMSTRONG & DUNN,

No. 24 Cheapside.

N. B. They daily expect a few pipes first quality Holland GIN.

December 16

d8t

Sugar, Rum, and Salt.

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

December 2

d

Cape Madeira Wine, Constantia and Tamarinds,

JUST RECEIVED, via Norfolk, from the Cape of Good Hope,
58 leaguons } Cape Madeira } Entitled to
8 hogheads } ra wine } drawback and
2 do. choice Constantia } suited to the
14 tierces Tamarinds } Dutch market.
Which are offered for sale on accommodating terms, by
HUGH THOMPSON.

December 16

d

Burnett's Oyster House,

Bond-street, near the corner of Shakespear-street, Fe's Point.

GRATEFUL for past favors, the Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and customers, and begs leave to assure them, that every exertion will be used to merit their approbation.

CHARLES BURNETT.

N. B. A constant supply of the best Oysters that can be procured, will be kept during the season.

Nov. 1

d

Isaiah Mankin,

69, SMITH'S WHARF,
HAS just received per schooner *New-Bi*, 100 hhds. codfish in nice order
100 kegs pickled salmon and
100 do. tongues and sounds.

On Hand,

80 hhds. Patent Tobacco
18,000 wt old James River do.
30 kegs do. manufactured do.
20 boxes and 1 hhd. codfish
Claret in hhds. entitled to drawback
10 barrels and 1 hhd. cyder vinegar
15 barr ls and 25 baskets Glauber Salts, &c

December 17

d10t

Frederick Mendenberger & Co.

I HAVE received by the *Ceres*, from Liverpool, a part of their fall importation of Hardware, Cutlery & Saddlery.

Which makes their assortment very general and extensive, among which are the following articles, viz—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Anvils and vices | Frying pans |
| Spades and shovels | Crow and blistered steel |
| Taylors and hatters' irons | Sheet iron |
| Sad irons | Girth, surcingle and straining webbs, &c. |
| Iron and brass wire | White lead in oil, in kegs of 14 & 28 lbs. |
| Carl wire | Red lead |
| Guns, assorted in cases | Men's & women's saddle trees |
| Mill, cross-cut & pit saws | Saddlers' tacks |
| Shot and bar lead | Powder proofs and shot moulds, |
| Tin in boxes | which, with almost every other article in the Hardware line, they offer for sale on the usual terms. |
| Wrought nails from 2 1/2 to 200 | |

September 24

d

William Merryman

INFORMS his friends and the voters of the city and county at large, he continues to solicit their patronage for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election.

December 5

34w

Congress.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

[Taken for the AMERICAN.]

MONDAY, December 23, 1805.

Message from the president of the United States, covering the memorial of the governor and judges, in behalf of the inhabitants of Detroit, which, as the reading was agreed to be dispensed with, we cannot now give the particulars.

Memorial of the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of New-York, stating, that that city is in a very defenceless state—much more so than any other commercial city in the union. During the revolutionary war, it was always subject to an attack, being open by different approaches by water; and in case of a war with any maritime power, it would be the first great object of the enemy. The memorialists concluded, by praying that the city of New-York, may be put into a speedy state of defence.

Referred to the committee appointed on that part of the president's message, which relates to the defence of ports and harbors.

Memorial of the chamber of commerce of Philadelphia, praying for an additional duty on tonnage, to defray the expence of the harbor, &c. Referred.

Petition of Samuel Blodget, as agent for a great many citizens, to erect an university in the city of Washington.—This petition stated that 18,000 names were already subscribed in favor of such an institution, and the subscriptions already raised amounted to 30,000 dollars.

Referred, on a division of 70 affirmative, to a select committee of five.

Mr. Dawson, from the committee to which was referred so much of the president's message as related to aggressions—to the defence of our ports and harbors—and the building of 74 gun ships made a report thereon, in which certain sums are to be appropriated for such purposes.

Resolved, that the said report, together with two letters from the secretary of the navy, be referred to a committee of the whole and to be printed.

Mr. Dawson then offered the following resolution.

Resolved, that the president of the United States be requested to inform the house whether any and what steps have been taken by any particular state, indebted to the United States, in defence of their harbors. Agreed, and referred to a committee of two.

Petition of the inhabitants of Lynchburg, in Virginia, for alterations in certain post-offices and post-roads. This petition stated, that a sum not less than eight hundred thousand dollars annually passed through that town towards Richmond and other places; and that this sum is carried in specie and bank notes often on horseback, over bad roads and across dangerous waters; and praying in future the mail may be carried in a covered waggon.

Referred to the committee of post-offices and post-roads.

Petitions for post-offices, presented from inhabitants of Massachusetts remote therefrom—and from New-Jersey, for similar reasons. Referred to same committee.

Mr. Gregg, from the committee of public lands, made a report on the petition of George Rogers Clarke, that the prayer of such petition ought not to be granted.

Petition of the inspectors of Baltimore, to the effect of that already presented from the inspectors at New-York, praying a further compensation for their services.

Referred to the secretary of the treasury.

Petition of Thomas Sterling, a soldier in the revolutionary war with Great Britain, and wounded at the battle of Monmouth—praying relief.

Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Finley, as chairman of the committee of elections, called for the report on the memorial of Thomas Spalding for a seat in the house in place of Cowles Mead—and he moved that the memorialist and the sitting member, shall, if they desire it, be heard by council before the bar of the house.

Mr. Mead, then rose and said, that he wished that council should be dispensed with on his part—and Mr. J. Clay replied to the same effect on the part of Mr. Spalding, the memorialist.

It was then resolved that the house do now go into a committee of the whole thereon.

Mr. Dawson in the chair.

A very long debate ensued, upon the law of elections; which from the plan of the American, in giving earlier reports of the whole proceedings of each day, than any other paper in the city, we have not time to follow speakers through the wide field of the laws of elections—their constructions and diversity of opinion thereon.

Mr. Mead, the sitting member spoke at length on the particulars of his case, and with ability.

Mr. Clay replied to him, on the part of the memorialist.

Mr. Early advocated the election of the sitting member on the ground of the law of Georgia, not being complied with in making returns, of which neither party can avail themselves, &c.

Mr. Bidwell spoke to the like effect.

Mr. Sloan also spoke in favor of the sitting member, and was followed on the same side by Mr. Ellis, who contended, that the votes not regularly returned to the governor of Georgia, could not constitutionally be recognised by the house.

Mr. Mead, in an able manner replied, to the arguments offered against his return as a member of the house. He said that the memorialist had taken a wrong course—that the law has also laid down the way in which he must seek redress—instead of which he pleads *actus Dei*, and has not pleaded law. Mr. Mead named many cases in elections, viz. Lyon and Smith—Jackson and Wayne, as being in point, and concluded by observing, that it was not his peculiar case that he advocated—it was not his own feelings that were most engaged—it was a question on the law of the union, and upon that and the decision of the house he cheerfully submitted.

The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

William Eaton, Esq.—The resolution for rewarding this hero, was read and passed.

Petition of Anna Bird, widow of Otway Bird, collector of Norfolk, to accept certain parts of the real estate of the late Otway Bird, in discharge of the arrears due from the same to the United States. Referred.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying a MESSAGE from the PRESIDENT of the United States.

Comprising at full length all the papers not previously inserted in the National Intelligencer.

Copy of a letter from captain John Stinson, commander of the ship *Huntress*, to the Secretary of the Navy.

LONDON, Aug. 20, 1805.

SIR,

"On my arrival at Liverpool, I wrote for the information of government, giving a statement of the capture of the ship *Huntress*, (laden with government stores.) On my arrival here Mr. Lyman informed me he had not written, induced me to forward this, lest the first should miscarry.

"On June the 1st, lat 36, 20, N. long 74, 50, I was brought to by a Spanish schooner privateer called *La Maria*, commanded by Antonio Lobo, from Porto-Rico. The reason Lobo gave for detaining the ship, was, her being bound for a British port, and not having a Spanish passport." After robbing the ship of ten barrels of bread, one barrel of tar, and sundry other articles; took all my crew out excepting the cabin boy, put a prize-master and eleven Spaniards on board, and ordered the ship for Porto Rico.

"On June 9th, in sight of Bermudas, was re-taken by two English Guineamen; after taking the Spaniards out, put a prize-master and crew on board, and ordered the ship for Liverpool, where she arrived on the 16th ult. much damaged.

I have the honor to be,
Your very humble servant,

(Signed) J. STINSON."

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Jos. J. Maxwell, to his excellency general Castanio, Algiziras.

U. S. GUN BOAT NO. 3.

Harbour of Algiziras, June 15, 1805.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acquaint your excellency, that I was this morning brought to by four armed boats under Spanish colors, who after exercising the utmost insolence, and without assigning the smallest reason, conducted me to this port.

The orders received from my government were to proceed with all possible dispatch to the commander of the American squadron in the Mediterranean. The serious consequences attending this unwarrantable detention must be too obvious to your excellency to require remark. I shall only observe, that if your government authorises indignities of this nature, to my own I must appeal for redress. I am sensible, however, this cannot be the case, and persuade myself that your excellency will readily redress the insult offered the American flag, in this instance, and take measures to prevent a repetition.

Under this impression,
I am,
Very respectfully,
Your most obedient,

(Signed) JOS. J. MAXWELL.

HIS EXCELLENCY,
GEN. CASTANIO, Algiziras.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. J. Maxwell commanding gun boat No. 3, to commander Rodgers.

U. S. GUN BOAT, NO. 3.

Harbour of Syracuse, July 8, 1805.

SIR,

I HAVE to acquaint you that on the morning of the 15th June last, Gibraltar bearing N. E. distant 2 leagues, I was brought to by 4 Spanish gun boats, who, without examining a paper or assigning any other reason than their suspicion of my being an Englishman, took charge and conducted me into Algiziras.

*She had on board, besides the ordinary marine papers, a special passport from the President of the United States, reciting the nature of her cargo and its destination for the supply of the Mediterranean squadron of the United States. She had also the passports of the British and French ministers.

It is necessary to remark, that my guns were at that time in the hold. Immediately on my arrival I stated officially the circumstance to the general of marines, which I also enclose for your perusal. The boat was instantly discharged with many apologies and offers of supplies and assistance, should I stand in need of them. I was requested to wait a short time the general's answer. I did so till 4 P. M. Apprehensive I might be detained much longer, and knowing the importance of the boat's joining you without the smallest delay, I weighed without it, and stood over to the Rock, where, for the first time since our separation on the 13th May, I found the John Adams.

I should have waited on the general of marine personally, but could not procure pratique.

I proceeded immediately to mounting my guns, and sailed from Gibraltar the 18th June.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, sir,
Your most obedient,

(Signed) JOS. J. MAXWELL.

Com. RODGERS.

THE EPISTLE

FROM THE
YEARLY MEETING,

Held in London, by Adjournments, from the 22d. to the 31st. of the Fifth Month, 1805, inclusive, to the Quarterly, and Monthly Meetings of Friends, in Great-Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.

DEAR FRIENDS,

WE trust that, through the continued mercy and assistance of the Head of the church, we have not met in vain in this our annual assembly; because in contemplating the present state of our religious Society, we have been enabled to attend to various subjects in which its welfare is involved, with calm deliberation, with the warmth of love, and with much harmony of mind. Some of the views which have at this time opened before us, we shall briefly attempt to unfold to you; saluting you, as we cordially do, in the love of our gracious and holy Redeemer and Preserver. Friends, on all occasions, in every strait, in heights and in depths, seek to him, retire to him; let the advancement of his cause be your primary pursuit; and count it as a privilege inestimable, to be numbered among his lowly-minded followers.

We have received epistles from all the Yearly Meetings of our North American brethren; also one from Ireland. On the American Continent, our Friends appear, in their collective capacity, to be steadily pursuing the path of apprehended duty, in the cause of righteousness; and, amidst all the discouragement which they, as well as we in this land, have met with, from cruel avarice, in pleading the cause of the oppressed Africans, it still lies near to their hearts, and a firm, forcible, yet cool remonstrance on behalf of that people, has been not long since presented to the general legislative body of the American States. The dismal subject of the Slave-Trade, the source of accumulating misery to Africa, of accumulating guilt to Britain, and of continued reproach to the holy religion, which, in common with our countrymen, we profess, has also claimed our sympathy in this Meeting; and we desire our friends may be individually prompt to entertain for these our fellow-men the sensations of pity, which on various occasions may arise. Where, friends, shall we find a juster cause of regret, than to see a nation professing Christianity, pouring forth from her harbours numerous equipments, not designed to improve and exalt, but to degrade, enslave, and consign to misery, those very nations, to which, in recompence for ages of injury and insult, she owes the benefits of brotherly kindness, and Christian example?

The usual accounts which we have received from the several Quarterly Meetings in Great-Britain, denote that all are not steadily concerned to walk as becomes the simplicity of our profession. We have been introduced into concern of mind on this account, and have endeavored to administer some remedy for the complaint; but we desire also to acknowledge, that we find room for encouragement in the number of lively and judicious friends still preserved and qualified for labour, and of others (thanks to the Shepherd and Bishop of souls) still arising from among our beloved youth. To both these we would say, Hold on your way, and may your hands be strong, as your reward is sure.

The amount of suffering this year in Great Britain and Ireland is ten thousand eight hundred and eleven pounds. Demands of a military nature have occasioned about sixteen hundred pounds of it; and one friend has borne his testimony by suffering three months imprisonment.

Now, dear friends, hear, we beseech you, the word of exhortation. What hinders the advancement of our Society in its Christian progress; seeing the holy High Priest of our profession is willing to lead us to complete sanctification? What, but the carnal mind, operating in various, and in specious forms? We do not tax all who embark in large concerns in trade, with an undue desire after riches; but we much fear that the effect, which their schemes are likely to have upon themselves and their connexions, as affecting their condition both religious and ci-

vil, is not duly regarded. The love of money is said in scripture to be the root of all evil; and we believe it may be shown, that honest industry and moderation of desire are roots of incalculable benefit to the humble Christian. We feel for many of our friends in limited circumstances, in this day of increased, and possibly increasing expense; but we would caution such, and particularly those who are setting out in life, against imitating the manner of living of those whose means are more abundant. We wish, friends, to call you, not to penuriousness but to economy; and we particularly desire that all such as have families of children, even if in more affluent circumstances, would insure them to early industry, and not to habits of depending too much on the services of domestics. For this latter, and useful class, we also desire to plead, and request those who have the privilege of ability to employ them, to sympathise with them in their labours, to delight to render them happy, and even to seek for that disposition that can lead them along as fellow-travellers in the road to the city of God. Various are the means by which this may be attempted. The principal one certainly is, the keeping of the mind attentive to the discoveries of Truth; but seeing, we doubt not, that a perusal of the Scriptures is the frequent employ of many families, we desire that the servants may be made partakers of the benefits resulting from the practice, and from occasional opportunities of retirement in spirit. Indeed we are afresh engaged to press upon friends a diligent acquaintance with the sacred records, and a diligent endeavor to store the minds of their tender offspring with the great truths of Christian redemption. In so doing, you may implant in the susceptible and retentive minds of your children, principles of preservation against the temptations of future life; and resemble those of old times, who, smitten with the power and goodness of the Lord of life and glory, when personally on earth, are said to have brought with divine approbation, little children to Christ. Thus imbued with a knowledge of the wonderful effects of heavenly love which the evangelists relate, they will be prepared also to receive his spiritual appearance in their hearts, according to our holy profession; as well as duty to appreciate, and delight in the records of the Christian faith and practice of our pious predecessors. With their history also we think it important that our youth should be more acquainted, than we fear many are. It is a history abounding with examples of what the love of Christ is able to effect, in doing or in suffering. It is a practical comment on the words of the great apostle: "Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword?" "Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors, through him that loved us. For I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

On the calamitous subject of war, we do not feel much now to say. Friends, you are not ignorant of what adorns our profession, with respect to this subject. Only this would we say, make it not a topic of conversation. Guard against placing your dependence on fleets and armies; be peaceable yourselves, in words and actions; and pray to the Father of the universe that he would breathe the spirit of reconciliation into the hearts of his erring and contending creatures.

Friends, seek peace, and pursue it. Ye are called to love. O that the smallest germ of enmity might be eradicated from our enclosure! And verily there is a soil in which it cannot live; but naturally withers and dies. This soil is Christian humility: a state highly becoming and indispensable for a being who depends continually on the favor of his Lord; a state in which of all others he can most acceptably approach his presence; and a state which naturally conducts frail man to love and compassion, for the companions of his frailty and poverty, yet his fellow-partakers of the offered riches of the Gospel.

Dear friends, we believe that the Lord's goodness is still towards his people; and that his language to them yet remains to be similar to that, which of old was conveyed by the prophet, "O that there were such a heart in them that they would fear me, and keep my commandments always; that it might be well with them, and their children forever!"

Signed in and on behalf of the meeting by
JOSEPH GURNEY,
Clerk to the Meeting this Year.

Seeing a sufficient number of the epistles, which from time to time this meeting is concerned to issue, is printed for every family in the Society to have them, it is particularly requested that these epistles may be solidly read at some convenient time or times, in each family collected together.

[N. B.—This Note not to be read in Meetings.]
1 Rom. viii. 35, 37—39.
† Deut. v. 29.

CHARLESTON, December 11.

Extract of a letter from Columbia, dated the 7th inst.

"The business respecting the closing of the ports against the African trade, was made the order of the day for the