American, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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31, SOUTH GAY-STREET,
NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

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☞ *All advertisements appear in both papers.*

FRIDAY, *DECEMBER* 27, 1805

P. A. Guestier,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
A quantity of Lisbon SALT,
Just arrived in the ship Harriot.
Nov. 30 d

Thomas Hanna,
Bowly's-wharf,
HAS JUST RECEIVED AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
2000 bushels prime wheat
3310 do. Bran
Also on hand:
6 casks old Madeira Wine,
Which may be had on a liberal credit.
December 25 d4t

Received from New-York,
Per schooner Philip,
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. Evans'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 Subscriber, 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

Sugar, Rum, and Salt.
Just arrived per schooner Raven, from Antigua,
28 hhds.
28 tierces and } First & second quality Sugar
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 leagers } Cape Madeira wine
8 hogsheads }
2 do. choice Constantia
14 tierces Tamarinds } Entitled to drawback and suited to the Dutch market.
Which are offered for sale on accommodating terms, by
HUGH THOMPSON.
December 16 d

Isaiah Mankin,
69, SMITH'S-WHARF,
HAS just received per schooner New Bithiah, captain Hall, from Boston,
100 boxes codfish in nice order
100 kegs pickled salmon and
100 do. tongues and sounds.
On Hand,
80 hhds Patuxent Tobacco
18,000 wt. old James River do.
30 kegs do. manufactured do.
30 boxes and 1 hhd. codfish
Claret in hhds. entitled to debenture
70 barrels and 1 hhd. cyder vinegar
15 barrels and 25 baskets Glauber Salts, &c
December 17 d10t

Abner Tucker,
Now on a tour for his health,
Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Baltimore, that he has brought with him
A MODEL IN WOOD,
OF THE ANCIENT CITY OF
JERUSALEM,
THIS ingenious piece of machanism, so universally admired by every person who has seen and heard it explained, is laid out on a scale of *sixteen* by *nine* feet. The LECTURE upon it is long, and calculated to impress the mind with a solemn awe of the Deity, while we see before our eyes the trial and crucifiction of our Divine Saviour.

Those who wish to examine it will do well to improve the present opportunity, by calling at No. 8, Market-space, where they will be admitted for the moderate sum of 25 cents, children for half price. He can with confidence invite all, and particularly the religious of every denomination to attend his Lectures.

Among other objects worthy of notice, are the seven mountains in the vicinity of the city and several species of fruit on trees, six feet high.

He informs the citizens, that his hours of exhibition are from 10 o'clock in the morning, until 10 at night.
Dec. 23 d8t

Frederick Lindenberger & Co.
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	Crowly 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 a 28 lbs.
Card wire	Red lead
Guns, assorted in cases	Men's & women's saddle trees
Mill, cross-cut & pit saws	Saddlers' tacks
Shot and bar lead	Sprigs
Tin in boxes	Powder proofs and shot moulds,
Wrought nails from 8d to 20d	

Which, with almost every other article in the Hardware line, they offer for sale on the usual terms.
september 24

Congress.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

[*Taken for the* AMERICAN.]

TUESDAY, December 24, 1805.

Mr. J. C. Smith, chairman of the committee of claims, made a report on the petition of John F. Randolph and Randolph M'Gilles, praying compensation for services rendered to the Militia of Georgia. That they have leave to withdraw their petitions.

Mr. Smith then moved, that this petition be referred to a committee of the whole—Agreed to.

Petition of several officers in the late revolutionary war, praying that they may not be debarred from applying for compensation, by any act of limitation.—Referred.

Mr. Crowninshield, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, made a report in favor of the petition of Simon Phillipson, which was referred to a committee of the whole.

Report on the petition of Isaac Clarkson, for a drawback on sugars exported by him, about the time of the breaking out of the yellow fever, which prevented him from giving bonds in the time prescribed by law. The amount of these drawbacks amount to upwards of 15,000 dollars, and which, by this means, reverts to the United States. The report was, that the petition was reasonable and ought to be granted. It was referred to a committee of the whole, and ordered to be printed.

Petition of Seth Bowens, Jonathan Bower, Eli Elmer, Daniel Clarke, and Jonathan Vevirt—Referred to committees.

Petition of Amelia De Beaumarchais, a subject of his Majesty the Emperor of France, stating that the U. States were indebted to her in the sum of 2,280,000 livers and sous, as the daughter and heiress of M. De Beaumarchais, for supplies furnished the army in the revolutionary war with Great Britain.—That some improper deductions had been attempted to be made therefrom, and praying compensation.—Referred to the committee of claims.

Petitions of sundry inhabitants of the state of Ohio, praying the further time of one year, for the payment of certain tracts of land by them purchased of the United States.—Referred to the committee of ways and means.

Petition of Edward Lewis and another. Referred to the committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Findley now called for the report on the election of Coales Mead, for a representative for Georgia, and on the petition of Thos. Spalding. This business again produced a very long debate, which turned almost altogether on the laws respecting the elections and returns of members.

Mr. Findley contended in favor of the report of the committee, and of the right of the house to regulate all elections of members.

Mr. Williams, of New-York, differed materially with Mr. Findley; he thought it best to abide by the laws of Georgia.

Mr. G. W. Campbell thought the subject important to the house. He urged by many ingenious arguments, the power and duty of the house over all elections, and should therefore vote in favor of the report of the committee.

Mr. Sloan was decidedly of a different opinion, he was for keeping to the strict letter of the law. If the gentleman's doctrine was to be followed, we, continued Mr. S. shall be busy enough. If we examine in this way every election which may be doubted, we may have nothing but election business before us. He thought the house bound in this case, by the law of Georgia, and considered the votes not returned to the governor in the time limited, as of no avail.

Mr. Bloom, of Delaware, now rose, and made his first speech in a most able stile. His arguments were sound, and his manner impressive. He went through the whole laws of elections; contended for preserving them pure and entire to each state; and, that every respect should be paid them by this house. He was decidedly of opinion, founded upon mature consideration, that the votes not returned to the governor of Georgia in the time prescribed by law, ought not to be admitted, and that the house was bound by the law of that state, in this instance.

Mr. Quincy followed on the same side of the question, who also contended that the law of Georgia, was in this case the law by which this house should be governed. He mentioned a case in point in New-Jersey, where the sitting member was confirmed in his seat, notwithstanding the votes of a whole county, which might have altered the return, was not recieved.

Mr. Elmer, explained as to the case stated respecting New-Jersey, and was in favor of the report of the committee. On a division on this lengthly question, it was determined that Coales Mead was not entitled to a seat, and that Thomas Spalding was duly elected. Affirmative 69, Negative 52.

The yeas and nays were called for on the different parts of the report.

On the first there were, Ayes 68, Nays 53. On the second, Ayes 66, Nays 52.

Mr. Spalding was then called to the speaker's chair, and took the oaths, and his seat.

The house adjourned until Thursday next.

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.

(Continued from our last.)

Extract of a letter from Charles Pinckney, esq. minister at Madrid, to the Secretary of State, dated, Aug. 1805.

I HAVE written to you lately very often, informing you of the Spaniards being now in the habit of capturing our vessels as much as during the last war. The following is the list transmitted to me of American vessels taken by the Spaniards, and sent into Algeziras for adjudication, since the date of my last to you:

Brigantine Anne Isabella, of Virginia, Williams, master.
Brigantine Vereries Pesa.
Brigantine Dido, Shail, master, from Marblehead.
Ship Mary, Robert Stevenson.
Ship Eagle, Nehemech, Shaller, last from Liverpool.
Brigantine Jefferson, Simon Bulmond.
Brigantine Polly and Nancy, of Baltimore, John Croan.
Schooner Molengue, John Waterman, of New-York.
Schooner Leffen, William Maret, of Virginia.
Brigantine Diana, Silvester, Simmons, of New-Haven.

Extract of a letter from Charles Pinckney, esq. minister at Madrid, to the Secretary of State, dated, Sept. 22, 1805.

MY last informed you that I was still under the necessity of remaining here until the 2d Oct. on account of all the mules being embargoed for the king's service until that day, so that I could not before go to the Sitio to take leave; that I had still been without the pleasure of seeing Mr. Erving or Mr. Bowdoin, and that not being able to wait for them any longer, I should, when I went away, leave Mr. Young charged with our affairs until they or one of them, came; that, during this time, and constantly, I had been busily employed with this court in endeavouring to arrest the numerous depredations of their privateers on our commerce, and their condemnations of our vessels, and that to do this my exertions have not only been unceasing, but that more than twenty letters have passed between Mr. Cevallos and myself on the subject. I have now the pleasure to send you the result, by enclosing the copy of a letter which I have just received from Cadiz, and which I have received in such an unquestionable shape as to leave no doubt of its authenticity. By this it appears that my exertions have been effectual, and will probably prevent future captures on that ground.

[TRANSLATION.]

From the Secretary of State and of the Marine to the Director-general of the fleet.

SIR,

The minister of the United States, complaining of new injuries and captures of American vessels by Spanish cruisers, has given information of the carrying to Algeziras of eleven vessels of his nation, under pretext as he says, of their carrying English merchandize. The king being made acquainted with it, has been pleased to determine that, if there be no other cause for the capture of these vessels than that alleged by the minister, they shall be put at liberty again; since, according to the 15th article of the treaty with the United States, *the American flag secures the freedom of the merchandizes, although they may be enemies* property; but if the cause of detention be any other, his majesty requires that they be decided in due course, and with as little delay as possible. I communicate it to you by the royal order, in order that you may communicate it to the generals of the departments of marine, in order that they may make it known to the commandants of marine in every district, and to the owners of privateers, informing them that they will be responsible for the injuries they may occasion.

St. Ildefonso, 3d Sept. 1805.

Consular office of the United States of America.

(L. S.) *Gibraltar.*

On this 13th day of September, 1805, personally appeared in my consular office of the United States of America, John Allen, commander of the sloop Ranger, belonging to the government of the aforesaid United States, and John Thompson, master's mate on board said sloop Ranger, who, after being sworn on the holy evangelists, did declare jointly and severally, each speaking for himself, that they sailed in and with said vessel from Boston in America, on or about the 21st day of July last, on the service of said government, in company with the sloop Traveller, commanded by captain Benjamin Prince, with whom they parted company a few days after their leaving Boston, by stress of weather.

That on the 23d of Aug. last, being in latitude 40 deg. 32 min. north, and longitude 30 deg. 33 min. west, a schooner came up with them mounting six guns with sixteen blunderbusses, and about eighteen men, who although the American colors were flying on board the Ranger and the vessel hove to, fired three broad sides at her without shewing any colors, ordering captain Allen to go on board them, which he did; they then came on board the sloop Ranger, broke open captain Allen's chest and trunk, taking from them twelve white shirts, a suit of uniform, six pair silk and six do. cotton stockings, twelve handkerchiefs, two blue jackets, three white dimity waistcoats, two new hats, two pair of new shoes and two pair nankeen pantaloons, a spie-glass, sixty-three gallons brandy, butter, cheese, pork, and other articles of ship's stores; likewise, the doctor's box, the mate's and some of the men's cloaths and money; also, a letter for the governor of Malta, and several other papers.

That the commander and crew of the said schooner privateer behaved in a most insulting and abusive manner, and they seemed by their appearance, language, dress and manners to have been Spaniards; wherefore they make this declaration, and protest, not only for tue robbery committed, but also for the insult shewn the flag under which they sailed.

Signed, JOHN ALLEN,
JOHN THOMPSON.

Sworn and declared the day and year first above written, before me,
Signed, JOHN CAVINO,
Consul of the U. S. of America.

Consulate of the Udited States.
ISLAND OF CUBA.

I. Henry Hill, jun. consul of the United States, for the said island, residing at the city of Havanna, do hereby certify, that the documents hereunto annexed, marked with the letters from A to G, inclusive, and stamped with my consular seal, are true and faithful copies of the originals lodged and recorded in my office—having been by me therewith carefully collated and compared.

In testimony whereof, I have subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Havanna aforesaid,
(L. S.) the 30th day of August, 1805, and in the year of the independence of the United States the thirtieth.

HENRY HILL, JUN.

(To be continued.)

NEW-YORK, December 24.

The Editors of the New-York Gazette feel themselves indebted to captain Chew, of the ship Hare, for the subsequent interesting news.

The Hare left Gibraltar on the 25th of October, in company with the Old Tom, Waughop, for this port, under convoy of the United States' brig Vixen, captain Cox—next day was driven through the Gut, and put into Malaga, from whence they sailed the 4th November, and next day parted with the convoy off Cape Spartel. On the 23d of October a schooner arrived at Gibraltar with dispatches from Admiral Collingwood, advising that the British Fleet of 27 sail of the line, had had an engagement with the Combined Fleet of 33 sail of the line, off Cadiz, which lasted 12 glasses, in which 17 sail of the latter were captured, two sunk, and one blown up.—That Lord Nelson, with seven captains on the English side were killed, the former in the latter part of the action having lived long enough to hear a list of the captured ships read to him. On the same evening the Bellcisle, of 74 guns, was towed in by the Naiad frigate, having lost all her masts in the engagement. While at Malaga Mr. Kirkpatrick, the American Consul there, received the following statement from his correspondent in Cadiz:

"An account of the Combined Fleets of France and Spain, that sailed from Cadiz on the 19th and 20th of October, 1805, and fought the British fleet on the 21st of the same month.

SPANISH SHIPS.

Principe d'Asturias, 112 guns—Returned to Cadiz Bay on the 21st October, very much damaged, and a great number killed and wounded—among the latter Admiral Gravina and his Major-General Escano, however not dangerous; on the night of the 22d her main and mizzen masts were so crippled that they rolled overboard.

Santa Anna—Struck to Admiral Collingwood, who manned her and took out her captain, Admiral Haba being wounded was left by his own choice on board; being entirely dismasted & ungovernable, she fell so near the fort of Cadiz that she was re-taken on the 23d by the squadron that went to sea for that purpose, and brought into Cadiz harbor.

Bargo, 100 guns—Was much damaged in the action, but came into port on the night of the 21st—on the 23d, in the morning, she got under way with several other ships, to re-take the Santa Anna, which the British were towing off; and on the night of the 23d, not being able to make the port, she anchored about six leagues distant, and it blowing very hard she rolled her masts (which were very much damaged) overboard; and was taken next morning by the British in sight of Cadiz.

Monarca, San Justo, and San Leandro—All arrived at Cadiz on the night of the 21st, and next morning, the San Leandro, while at anchor in the mouth of the Bay, rolled away her main and mizzen masts.

San Francisco d'Asis—Came in the night of the 23d, drifted ashore in Cadiz Bay near Fort St. Catalina, and is totally lost; the part of the crew that was on board when she went ashore were saved, having an English Prize-Officer and men on board.

Neptuno—Came in the morning of the 22d dismasted, and drifted ashore on the night of the 23d, near St. Catalina, and was totally lost, crew saved, having an English Prize-Officer and men on board.

San Juan Nepomoceno, San Ildephonso, Argonauta, and Bahama—All totally dismasted, and sunk in the possession of the English on the 23d.

Missing, though the tower gave notice of one more Spanish ship being in possession of the English, but do not mention her name, supposed to be the Santisama Trinidad, of 144 guns.

FRENCH SHIPS.

Pluton—Came in the night of the 21st.

Algesiras—Came in the night of the 22d, having struck to and been manned by the English, but being totoally dismasted and ungovernable, in the gale of the night; the English gave the command to the French on condition they should not be prisoners of war—this ship had above 300 killed, and among them Admiral Magon.

——, totally dismasted, struck to and was taken possession of by the English, but struck the shore & went to pieces near St. Petre, on the night of the 22d, and every soul except about 25 are said to have perished.

Incorruptible, Neptune, and Heroe—All came in on the night of the 21st, much damaged, and are calling for succour at the mouth of the Bay.

L'Achile—Blown up during the action, the major part of the crew saved.

L'Argonaute—Came in on the night of the 21st.

L'Aigle—Dismasted and in possession of the English, but in distress near Torre Gorda, said to be got off and coming in.

Bucentour—Admiral Villeneuve wounded, totally dimasted, and struck to Nelson—the Admiral and his Captain were put on board a frigate, and the ship manned by a lieutenant and 80 men. On the night of the 22d, the ship being totally dismasted, was blown by the violence of the wind towards the shore, and anchored near the Castle of St. Sebastin; next day, about an hour after the people were taken out, she went down. Major-General Prigny, who was left on board by Nelson, is slightly wounded.—At Cadiz 400 men are reported killed on board this ship, and most of the officers wounded.

Intrepid, Redoubtable, Monte-Blanco, Dugaytrouin, Formidable, Scipion, Berwick, and Swiftsure—These ships are missing, but as it is known that several of them had struck to the English, it is supposed they are in their possession.

A report, however, prevails, that Admiral Dumanoir has escaped with four frigates.

The bodies of Admiral Magon and capt. Villigris are reported found, driven on the Playa between Cadiz and St. Patrick, where above 1000 bodies have been driven on shore—the whole beach is covered with the recks of ships.

The five frigates and brigs are returned without any material damage,

L'Aigle is said to have got off, and anchored in the Channel.

Cadiz, 25th Oct. 1805."

On the 5th of November, at 4 P. M. Cape Spartel bearing E. S. E. distant 40 miles captain Chew feel in with the British Fleet of 13 sail of the line, under Admiral Collingwood, was brought to and boarded by the Martin sloop of war, the lieut. of which informed, that Lord Nelson and only two captains were killed; that they had 13 ships disabled, which with four of the prizes, had arrived safe at Gibraltar; that the remainder of the prizes were either destroyed to prevent them falling to their former possessors, lost on shore, or drifted into Cadiz Bay; that most of the latter class had since been destroyed by the boats from the fleet; that the Santisama Trinidad, of 144 guns, was destroyed in sight of Cadiz, after it was found impracticable to tow her off; and, that Admiral Villeneuve was on board Admiral Collingwood's ship, the Dreadnought. He could not tell the number of killed and wounded, as the returns were not yet completed; the general opinion, however, at Gibraltar was, that ten thousand men must have lost their lives in the action.

On the same day, capt. Chew left the fleet in company with the Victory, (Lord Nelson's ship) and Bellesile, both under jury-masts, bound to England.

The blockade of Cadiz was continued by Admiral Collingwood.

The British Admiral Louis, who had been sent to Totuan Bay for water with 7 sail of the line, (and absent during the engagement) had returned off Cadiz.

We further learn, verbally, that Admiral Gravina died of his wound, after he arrived at Cadiz.

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE firm of BROOKE & DILLON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons who had claims against them are desired to bring them in for settlement—and those indebted to said concern, are requested to come forward immediately, and make payment to either of us, or suits will be brought without respect to persons.
CLEMENT BROOKE,
JOHN DILLON.
The Grocery and Commission business will be continued at the old stand by the subscriber, who has on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES. CLEMENT BROOKE.
December 23 (24) d6t

For Sale,
I WILL dispose of at Public sale, on SATURDAY next to the highest bidder, at the marsh market, Robert R. Richardson's note of hand for 52 dollars, which has been twice lodged in the bank for collection, and laid over. Said note was given in payment for Beef.
PETER TESH, butcher.
December 24 d4t