A List of LAWS passed November Session, 1802.

No. 1. An act relative to the continuance of causes in the court of appeals, and to alter the time of holding the same.

2. An act to settle and ascertain the salary of members of the council for the ensuing year.

3. An act for the relief of John Erskine, of Talbot county.

4. An act to authorise and empower the justices of the leavy court of Charles county to levy a sum of money for the purpose of reparing the poor house in said county.

5. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for draining part of a branch called the Unicorn Branch, lying in the upper part of Queen Anne's county.

6. An act to lay out and open a road from the main road leading from the head of Chester to the head of Sassafras, in Kent county, to the Delaware line.

7. An act further extending the time for making returns of certain certificates and plots.

8. An act for the relief of Margaret Razer, of Frederick town, in Frederick county.

9. An act to lay out a road from M'Calister's plantation to Elisha and David Gorsuch's mill, and from thence to John Rutledge's plantation.

10. An act to extend the powers of the trustees of the poor of Montgomery county.

11. An act to authorise the levy court of Dorchester county to permit a certain part of the public road leading from the head of Church creek, to the town of Cambridge, in the said county, to be changed.

12. An act to authorise and empower the justices of the levy court of Caroline county to discontinue so much of the public road as is therein mentioned.

13. An act to declare the private road leading from Philip Hardcastle's mills, in Caroline county, until it intersects the main road leading from Greensborough to parson Keene's, a public highway.

14. An act for the benefit of William Sprigg Bowie, of Prince George's county.

15. An act for the benefit of John A. Gillison, of the city of Baltimore.

16. An act to lay out a road from William Sinclair's plantation to Vaughn's mine run and Gunpowder mills, and from thence to the Owl branch.

17. An act to empower the levy court of Talbot county to assess and levy a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.

18. An act to empower the levy court of Prince George's county to assess a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned.

19. An act to empower the justices of the levy court of Anne-Arundel county to assess and levy annually a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.

20. An act to confirm an act, entitled an act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to votes, and qualifications of voters.

21. A supplement to an act, entitled an act authorising a lottery in Havre-de-Grace for the purpose therein mentioned.

22. An act to prevent swine and geese from going at large in the town of New-Market, in Dorchester county.

23. A supplement to an act, entitled an act to appoint and authorise commissioners to review and lay out the road therein mentioned, in Harford county.

24. A supplement to an act, entitled an act to prevent the going at large of geese and swine in the town of Havre-de-Grace, in Harford county.

25. An act to appoint commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Denton, Caroline county.

26. An act for the benefit of William Thomas, of Prince George's county.

27. A supplement to an act, entitled an act to regulate the inspection of tobacco.

28. A supplement to an act, entitled an act to erect a town in Montgomery county, and for other purposes.

29. An act relating to the town of Havre-de-Grace.

30. A supplement to an act, entitled an act to authorise the laying out a public road from Thomas Underhill's mill to intersect the road leading from John Neale's to John Coxe's, in Harford county.

31. An act to authorise the trustees and other members of the German Catholic church in the precincts of Baltimore to raise a sum of money, by lottery, for finishing said church.

32. An act to authorise and empower the levy court of Worcester county to assess and levy annually a sum of money for the support of Elizabeth Cowley, daughter of Henman Cowley.

33. An act for the relief of Nathaniel Talbot, of Caroline county.

34. An act to repeal an act, entitled an act for the destruction of squirrels in Caroline county, passed November session, 1800.

35. An act authorising the levy court of Saint Mary's county to levy a sum of money for the rent of an office for the register of wills of said county.

36. An act for the benefit of Thomas Hewitt, of George-town, in Kent county.

37. An act for the relief of Jane Offutt, wife to Mordecai Burgess Offutt, Verlinda Beatty, wife to Charles Beatty, Rebecca Offutt, wife to James Offutt, of William, Mary Offutt, wife to James Douli Offutt, Cassandra Wade, wife to William Wade, Charles Offutt Jones, Elizabeth Edmonson, wife to William Edmonson and Zadock Jones, all of Montgomery county.

38. An act for the benefit of William Ellicott, of Prince George's county.

39. A supplement to an act, entitled an act to prohibit the raising of swine and geese in Princess-Anne-town, in Somerset county.

40. An act to authorise and empower Judith C. Moale and Thomas Moale, of the city of Baltimore, to lease and demise the real estate of Richard Holton Moale, deceased, for the purpose therein mentioned.

41. A supplement to the act, entitled an act to lay out a road from Aquila Tarman's tavern to Thomas Cockey's mill, and from the said mill to the road called The Deer Park Road.

42. An act for the relief of Patrick M'Gill, of Frederick county.

43. An act to lay out and make a public road from the black house, in Harford county, to intersect the Pennsylvania line.

44. An act to prevent hogs going at large in the town of Emmitsburg, in Frederick county.

45. An act supplementary to the act, entitled, an act appointing commissioners to contract for and purchase the lands commonly called the Choptank Indian Lands, in Dorchester county, and for appropriating the same to the use of the state, and to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned.

46. An act to authorise and empower the levy court of Harford county, to assess and levy annually, a sum of money for the support of John Long, and Blanch Long, his wife.

47. An act for the relief of certain proprietors of houses on Wilk's-street, in that part of the city of Baltimore called Fell's-Point.

48. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to open a road from Hancock-town, in Washington county, by William Tong's mill, to intersect a road leading from Cumberland, in Allegany county, to Sidling-Hill creek.

49. An act to alter and change the name of John Mills, of Anne, of Dorchester county, into the name of Crawford.

50. An act to extend the powers of the trustees of the poor of Montgomery county.

51. An act to empower the levy court of Baltimore county to assess a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.

52. An act authorising Lambert Beard, a collector of Cæcil county, to complete his collection.

53. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act authorising the laying out a certain road in Frederick county.

54. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act to erect a town in Queen-Anne's county.

55. An act authorising a lottery to raise a sum of money for improving the streets of Elizabeth-town, in Washington county.

56. An act to authorise a lottery in Frederick county.

58. An act for the investment of the unappropriated money in the treasury in the bank of Baltimore.

59. An act, entitled, an act to enable John Sprigg Belt, James Walker and Archibald Dorsey, to complete the collection of the county tax in certain districts in Anne Arundel county.

60. A supplement to the act authorising a lottery to raise a sum of money for improving the navigation of the eastern branch of Potomak river.

61. An act to extend the powers of the trustees of the poor of Montgomery county.

62. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to levy on the assessable property of Anne-Arundel county, a sum of money for the purposes herein after mentioned.

63. An act to direct the register of wills of Caroline county to keep his office in Denton, in said county, and there to deposit the records, books and papers belonging to said office.

64. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Dukes, of Dorchester county.

65. A supplement to an act, entitled an act to appoint commissioners to examine, survey and lay out the road therein mentioned.

66. A further supplement to the act, entitled an act to regulate elections.

67. An act to appoint Nicholas Carroll, of the city of Annapolis, and Nicholas Brice, of the city of Baltimore, trustees for the sale of certain lands lying in Cæcil county, part of the real estate of James Brice, esquire, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased.

68. An act respecting the bringing of slaves from the district of Columbia into this state.

69. An act for extending the benefit of struck juries to criminal cases.

70. An act to provide for the elections of representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, and of electors on the part of this state for choosing a president and vice president of the United States.

71. An act to authorise the laying out a public road from the widow Robinson's gate, across Randall and Dobbin's mill dam, to intersect the Mountain road, at or near the methodist meeting house in Anne-Arundel county.

72. A further additional supplement to the act, entitled an act for erecting a public school in Frederick county.

73. An act to empower the levy court of Anne-Arundel county to assess and levy a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned.

74. A supplement to the act, entitled an act to authorise and empower Judith C. Moale and Thomas Moale, of the city of Baltimore, to lease and demise the real estate of Richard Holton Moale, deceased, for the purposes therein mentioned.

75. An act to lay out and open a public road from the farm of Charles Sewell to the farm of John Chairs, junior, in Queen Anne's county.

76. A supplement to the act, entitled an act for the speedy conveyance of public letters and packages, and for other purposes.

77. An act respecting land certificates.

78. An act for the relief of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

79. A further supplement to an act, entitled an act to remove the market-house at the head of Elk, and establish the same, and for the advancement and regulation of the said town.

80. A supplement to the act, entitled an act to repeal an act, entitled an act to lay out several turnpike roads in Baltimore county, and the several supplements thereto, and for other purposes.

81. An act to make public the proceedings of the levy courts in the several counties of this state, and to repeal part of an act of assembly therein mentioned.

82. An act to alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state, as relate to the division of Frederick-county into election districts.

83. An act to enlarge the powers of the commissioners of the town of Havre-de-Grace.

84. An act concerning the Potomak company.

85. A supplement to the act, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and one.

86. An act to incorporate the members of the Taney town library company, in Frederick county.

87. An act authorising a lottery to raise a sum of money for finishing Washington academy, in Somerset county, and for other purposes.

88. An act to authorize the drawing of certain lotteries within the city of Baltimore.

89. An act to enable the corporation of the city of Annapolis to lay a tax on property within the said city and the precincts thereof, and to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned.

90. An act authorising a lottery to raise a sum of money for the purpose of finishing the protestant episcopal church in Elizabeth-town, in Washington-county.

91. An act to open and make public a road from Norwood's ferry, on Patapsco river, to intersect the main road leading from Elk Ridge landing to the falls of Patapsco.

92. An act directing the mode of paying the valuation of slaves and servants in cases of commutation of punishment by the governor.

93. An act to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned.

94. A further additional supplement to the act, entitled an act to direct descents.

95. An act for the removal of nuisances from the precincts and neighborhood of Baltimore.

96. An act relating to runaway servants and slaves.

97. An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

98. An act requiring the register of wills of Baltimore county to give daily attendance at his office.

99. An act to lay out a road in Anne Arundel and Baltimore counties.

100. An act respecting the debts due to this state, and the debtors thereof.

101. A supplement to an act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors, administrators and guardians and the rights of orphans and other representatives of deceased persons.

102. An act declaring part of Bridge-street continued a public highway.

103. A supplement to the act, entitled an act to provide for the election of representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, and of electors on the part of this state for choosing a president and vice-president of the United States.

104. An act to pay the civil list.

105. An act to authorise the building a Protestant episcopal church within the city of Baltimore, by the name of Saint Peter's church, and for other purposes.

106 An act to revive and continue the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

107. An act, entitled a supplement to the act for the valuation of real and personal property in this state, so far as relates to the appointment of commissioners of the tax for Harford county.

108. An act to alter, change and abolish such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the establishing a general court and court of appeals.

109. A supplement to an act, entitled an act relating to writs of *capias ad satisfaciendum*, passed at November session, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine.

An act to pay the journal of accounts.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, January 6.

Mr. Leib presented a petition from Francis Mentges. Referred to the committee of claims.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, inclosing two statements respecting the internal revenues received from the commissioner of the revenue.

Mr. S. Smith, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, made a report on the petition of Henry Messonnier, allowing him 659 dollars overpaid for duties. Made the order of the day for Monday.

Mr. Fearing called up the petition of John M'Intire, and moved its reference to the committee of claims Carried.

Mr. Griswold moved that the house should resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, on his resolution respecting Louisiana.

The speaker said the house could not resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, on any particular subject. It must be done generally.

Mr. Griswold so modified his motion.

The motion was supported by Messrs. Griswold, Lowndes, Hemphill, Goddard and Dana; and opposed by Messrs. S. Smith, Bacon, Dawson, and Randolph, in an animated debate which continued for two hours; on which the yeas and nays were taken, on the call of Mr. Griswold; and were, yeas 38; nays 48.

Immediately after the decision of the house was declared by the speaker, Mr. Randolph and Mr. Griswold both contended fot the floor.

The speaker gave the preference to Mr. Griswold, who immediately moved a resolution to the following effect, with a view to refer them to the committee of the whole house.

1. Resolved, That the people of the United States are entitled to the free navigation of the Mississippi.

2. Resolved, That the navigation of that river has been obstructed by recent irregular measures carried on at New-Orleans.

3. Resolved, That the right of the people of the United States to the free navigation of that river ought never to be abandoned.

4. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any and what legislative measures are necessary to be taken to secure the free navigation of that river.

The question was put on taking these resolutions into consideration and lost—Ayes 32; noes 50.

Mr. Randolph then called for the order of the day on the confidential message of the president respecting New-Orleans; on which the galleries were cleared at about half past one o'clock, and the doors remained closed during the remainder of the day.

From the NEW-YORK EVENING-POST.

NUMBER 7.

PRESIDENT's MESSAGE.

We are informed by our chief magistrate that a cession of the valuable and important province of Louisiana to France took place in the course of the late war; but we are not told at what period of the war, nor under what conditions, nor when the executive became officially possessed of the information nor whether he has had any official information at all. Surely the people had reason to expect something a little more particular, from an administration who have for years been clamoring that government ought to have *no secrets*—that there ought to be no cabinet secrets whatever. We would them ask, has France received the cession expresly subject to the conditions and stipulations of the Spanish treaty with the United States? And is it not at any rate high time that our government was duly and *officially* informed whether this be so or not? because if not, it becomes a great and interesting question, how far we should be justified in waiting till the enemy has taken possession of the country, and by entrenchments and fortifications strengthened himself so much as to render it difficult to approach him. Would not this be the extreme of weakness and bad management? Without yielding to the supposition of a writer in the Morning Chronicle, that the French consul, when called upon for our right to a free navigation, as granted and guaranteed by the Spanish treaty, might say, that that was an affair between us and Spain, because if he takes it, he takes it subject to all existing incumbrances and stipulations, still we would suggest whether it is the part of prudence for the administration to wait passively till he has fairly possessed himself of the country? But here we beg leave to be expresly understood, as not meaning to advocate decisively a war; for while in common with our fellow-citizens we claim the privilege of expressing our opinions on all subjects of common national concern, we are free to acknowledge that it belongs to the government, who have the whole map of our European relations before them, to determine on peace or war.

If, however, war is to be ultimately resorted to, we would ask, was there ever, can there ever be a more favorable moment for it than the present? A small body of troops could march to New-Orleans, and take possession of it without the least danger of being repulsed, and it would not require a very large establishment of regulars to keep the possession against any power France or Spain could send. It would, however, require an establishment, and now, when this business brings the subject within the perception of every one, it will, perhaps, be seen, how well the executive could on this occasion avail himself of that much calumniated measure, which was so little understood, so greatly misrepresented, and finally rendered abortive by the ill-founded clamors of blind prejudice. How much would the executive find himself strengthened had he at this moment the aid of that *provisional army*, which has so often been made use of equally by the artful and the ignorant, as a bug-bear to scare the people, and make them believe that designs were harbored inimical to their liberties? It will be remembered, that the measure here alluded to, was adopted at a moment when it was believed we were on the very eve of a war with France, and when we ought to have been more than on the eve. In that event the first step would have been, to have taken possession of all the country east of the Mississippi, including New-Orleans; and from that time, forever, we should have had in our own keeping the key of our own treasury, instead of tamely suffering it to be kept by others, and as often shifted hands as interest or caprice may chuse. Instead, therefore, of carefully and studiously shunning hostilities, would not good policy lay hold of the very first *justifiable* occasion to go to war? Would not a war put us at once and forever in the possession of that tract of country which, it may be pronounced without much hesitation, ought to be exclusively ours, and which we venture to add, must certainly become so, before we can be considered as having acquired our proper and actual boundary?

At all events, whenever this question of boundaries shall become the subject of future negociation between the United States and *any foreign power whatever*, we ought to be satisfied with nothing less than the extension of our southern boundary to the Gulf of Mexico, so as to include both the Floridas, the adjacent islands, and all the islands lying on the east side of the Mississippi, to its mouth, with the free navigation of that river through its several passes to the sea.

Such are the limits which appear to us to be assigned to the United States, by nature and by reason. It is believed to be absolutely essential to the full and proper enjoyment of the advantages of our southern and western territories, that its inhabitants should be wholly uninterrupted in their progress to the ocean. And until we shall have arrived at so desirable a state of things, we shall be continually liable to those inconveniences and disputes which destroy all harmony between neighboring nations and produce a perpetual recurrence of the causes of war.

Here the question presents itself, how has it happened, that while Mr. Jefferson has laid before congress the "spirit of justice and friendly accommodation" of England, and squinted at the "monopolizing discriminations" of France, he has entirely shut his eyes to the faithlessness and open hostility of Spain? Like the poor child who hides its head beneath the bed clothes to escape the dangers which it conceives surround it. How happens it, we say, that the president should make an official communication of the cession of Louisiana, of which he has not been officially informed, and of which therefore, he cannot, and it may be, ought not officially to give notice and thereby commit himself in this particular, while he remains perfectly silent respecting the violence committed on the persons, and the depredations committed on the property of the Americans by the Spaniards? *Algesiras, De la Plata, Chili, the high seas*, and lastly the *Floridas* can bear witness to the depredations, the cruelties, the indignities which have been heaped on the unhappy American, whose government is too feeble and too nerveless to yield him that protection which the poorest of the Indian tribes never fail to afford one of their number. Of the wrongs received from Spain, we know the president has been officially informed, and he ought officially to have communicated the information to the national council, instead of waiting, as he has done, to receive it from them, and thus shifting all responsibility from his own shoulders to theirs. Since, however, such is the order of the day, we are glad to see that the legislature are not altogether afraid to meet their duty fairly and manfully.

On the 17th Dec. a resolution was brought forward and carried in the house, without opposition, relating to New-Orleans; it is to request the president to cause to be laid before the house such information in possession of the department of state, as relates to *the violation on the part of Spain* of the 22d article of the treaty of '95, which stipulated as we have seen, that the Americans should have a place of deposit for their merchandize and effects.

The last mail brings us the message of the president in answer, which appears in evening's paper. The reader cannot fail to notice the soothing terms employed by him; what the house of representatives denominated a *violation of treaty*, our gentle president calls an *irregular proceeding*; but says he, "I was led by the regard due to the rights and interests of the United States, and to the just sensibility of the portion of our fellow-citizens, more immediately affected by the *irregular proceeding at New-Orleans*, to lose not a moment in causing every step to be taken which the occasion claimed from me." What these steps have been we know not; candor suggests that we should wait till we see them before we proceed further. We shall merely observe that none of all the documents which are afterwards enumerated as accompanying the message, purport that any steps have been taken *by* the executive, but merely that certain communications have been made *to* him and others. We would charitably hope that our apprehensions may prove altogether groundless; and that it will appear, from some other documents, not here enumerated, that the chief magistrate has indeed taken the *proper steps* in the *proper time*, to provide as far as was practicable against the evil, and at any rate to save the national character.

In the mean time it may not be uninteresting or useless to bestow a few words on the Spanish treaty, and on what we, with the house of representatives, consider a direct *violation* of one of its most important articles.

[*To be continued.*]

Peters and Johnson

Inform their friends and the public, that they are well stocked with, and now ready to deliver,

STRONG, TABLE & SMALL

BEER.

October 28. dim-1aw