Congreſs of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wedneſday, February 16.

BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. Newton called for the order of the day on the report of the ſelect committee, declaring that it is inexpedient to repeal the bankrupt law.

Mr. S. Smith ſaid the ſubject was important; and there was not time at this late period of the ſeſſion to give it a full and fair conſideration. Impreſſed with the neceſſity of attending to other public buſineſs that muſt be tranſacted, he had been induced to give up the conſideration, during the preſent ſeſſion, of a ſubject of great importance; (alluding to the repeal of the diſcriminating and countervailing duties) and which he had been extremely anxious to have diſcuſſed. If the houſe purpoſed to go through buſineſs then before them, abſolutely neceſſary for the public ſervice, they muſt forego a diſcuſſion that would inevitably conſume much time. He therefore moved a poſtponement of the conſideration of the report to the firſt Tueſday in November.

Mr. Mitchell hoped the conſideration of the report would be poſtponed. Being oppoſed to the repeal of the ſyſtem of bankruptcy, he had on a former day moved a poſtponement till a day, which had paſſed over, without the ſubject being taken. From its not having been called up on that day, he had ſuppoſed gentlemen did not mean to urge a deciſion this ſeſſion. The bankrupt ſyſtem he conſidered, as a great experiment in the commercial and political world, which congreſs had determined to try for five years when the law would expire by its own limitation. He hoped, as three years had elapſed, it would be ſuffered to continue till the period of its limitation, when from an experience of its effects they would be better enabled to decide on the propriety of perpetuating it. Should the ſubject, however, be taken up, he was prepared, while he voted againſt a repeal of the law, to offer certain amendments, which, after a mature conſideration of the ſubject, he conſidered neceſſary. He concluded by obſerving that this diſcuſſion would unavoidably take much time, and more he apprehended than the public good would admit, as he was perſuaded that even if a majority were in favor of a repeal, it could not be effected without a warm ſtruggle with its friends.

Mr. Euſtis hoped the motion of poſtponement would not prevail. The bankrupt law was extremely defective and required amendment. A committee had been appointed to amend it. Their proceedings had been paraliſed by a motion to repeal; and they had abandoned all idea of reporting until a deciſion was had on this motion. He hoped therefore that queſtion would be taken up and decided; and if the conſideration required even three days the houſe could not ſpend their time to more advantage.

Mr. Bayard. If the poſtponement take place, there will be an end of the report; and it will reſt with next congreſs to exerciſe their diſcretion in either repealing or amending the ſyſtem. The poſtponement will have the ſame effect this ſeſſion, as a determination not to repeal; and if the poſtponement is carried, the ſelect committee will immediately go to work, and can in a ſhort time report amendments.

Mr. Newton ſaid it was not his wiſh to take up much of the time of the houſe. He was in favor of a repeal of the bankrupt law; and he wiſhed the houſe to go into a committee of the whole, as there muſt be decided the goodneſs or the badneſs of the law. The gentleman from Delaware alledges the importance of the ſyſtem to the commercial world—Granted, and therefore the neceſſity of inveſtigating that ſyſtem in a committee of the whole, where the greater latitude of debate is allowed. But the commercial world is not very anxious on the ſubject. On the 14th of January he had made a report on the memorial from the merchants of Norfolk; the report had then been poſtponed for three weeks; and had remained unacted upon ever ſince, and yet not a ſingle petition had been received in favor of a continuance of the law. We muſt, therefore, infer that the merchants are willing to leave to us the deciſion whether it ſhall or ſhall not be repealed.

Should the houſe, contrary to his hopes, determine not to repeal the law, he was prepared to offer amendments, one of which would be that no perſon declared a bankrupt ſhould be entitled to his commiſſion for twelve months thereafter. Mr. Newton concluded by calling for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Varnum hoped the motion would not prevail. Gentlemen would recollect that all the benefits conferred by the bankrupt ſyſtem on the commercial world were ſo many injuries inflicted on the other parts of the community. Whether the law were repealed or not, there was no doubt that there ought to be amendments to it.

Mr. Haſtings was againſt the poſtponement. He doubted whether a majority of the merchants were in favor of this law. He believed no claſs of our citizens were more attentive to their intereſts than the merchants. He believed they conſidered themſelves injured by this law, and therefore they did not come forward with petitions againſt a repeal. He believed there had never been a law which had produced more iniquity and fraud, and he knew of no buſineſs before the houſe more important than a repeal or amendment of it.

Mr. Griſwold was in favor of a poſtponement; which would lay aſide the queſtion of repeal, and clear the way for amendments.

Mr. Thatcher ſaid the people were not in the habit of coming forward and dictating to congreſs. Their ſilence, therefore, on this occaſion, was no argument of their indifference. He believed the bankrupt law required amendments, which would be made in caſe the queſtion of repeal were laid aſide, for the fair diſcuſſion of which there was not time. He therefore hoped the motion to poſtponement would prevail.

The queſtion on the poſtponement was then taken by yeas and nays and loſt by the caſting vote of the ſpeaker—the houſe being equally divided—Yeas 39—Nays 39—as follow:

YEAS.—Meſſrs. Alſton, Bayard, Boude, Butler, Campbell, Claiborne, Condit, Dana, Early, Elmer, Euſtis, Foſter, Fowler, Goddard, Griſwold, Grove, Hanna, D. Heiſter, Helms, Hemphill, Henderſon, Hill, Huger, Lowndes, Mitchill, T. Morris, Mott, Nicholſon, Read, Rutledge, J. Smith, N. Y. S. Smith, Southard, Stanley, Tenney, Thatcher, Van Cortlandt, Van Renſſelaer, L. Williams—39.

NAYS.—Meſſrs. Archer, Bacon, Brown, Cabell, Clay, Clopton, Cutts, Davenport, Dawſon, Dickſon, Elmendorf, Gray, Gregg, Haſtings, J. Heiſler, Hoge, Holland, Holmes, Leib, Mattoon, Meriwether, New, Newton, jun. Randolph, jun. Smilie, J. C. Smith, Joſiah Smith, Stanford, Stanton, Stewart, Taliaferro, jun. Thomas, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Varnum, Van Horne, R. Williams, Winn, Wynns—39.

Wedneſday, February 23.

An engroſſed bill to revive and continue in force an act in addition to an act entitled "an act in addition to an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military ſervices, and for the ſociety of the United Brethren for propagating the goſpel among the Heathen," and for other purpoſes, was read a third time and paſſed.

This bill contains an honorable donation of land, equal to the quantity allowed to an officer of the ſame grade, to GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

Mr. Nicholſon preſented a memorial from James Strawbridge, agent of the Tenneſſee company, offering certain propoſitions of compromiſe with the United States.

Referred to the committee of the whole to whom was referred a bill for the ſettlement of claims of lands ſouth of Tenneſſee.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill authoriſing the tranſfer of the duties of the ſuperviſor to any other office.

Referred to a committee of the whole to day.

The houſe went immediately into a committee of the whole on the bill.

Mr. Varnum in the chair.

Mr. Randolph explained the object of the bill, by ſtating that it had been introduced in conſequence of an application from the treaſury department. It was conſidered that in thoſe diſtricts were the collection of the internal taxes was nearly completed, and where the ſuperviſor may, from the ſmallneſs of his commiſſion, be unwilling to diſcharge the duties of the office, they might be tranſferred to ſome other officer of the United States who might be willing to undertake to diſcharge them. In caſes where the compenſation will be extremely ſmall, it is propoſed to allow a ſalary not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

Mr. Dana ſuggeſted the propriety of limiting the tranſfer of duties to officers employed in the collection of the cuſtoms.

Mr. Griſwold moved to limit the power of the preſident to the appointment of revenue officers.

On this motion a ſhort converſation enſued.

Thoſe in favor of the motion thought it proper for the legiſlature to deſignate as cloſely as practicable the deſcription of officers from which the preſident ſhould be empowered to nominate thoſe to whom the duties of ſuperviſor ſhould be tranſferred; while thoſe againſt the motion remarked that authority to appoint any officer would be ſafely veſted in the preſident in a buſineſs of ſo trifling a nature, and that convenience would reſult from not abridging the field of choice.

The amendment was loſt without a diviſion.

The committee roſe, and reported the bill; and the houſe immediately took it into conſideration.

The Speaker put the queſtion on engroſſing the bill.

Mr. Griſwold obſerved that in all inſtances were monies of the United States were received, bonds had been required.

In this bill there was no ſuch proviſion. He was againſt ſuch an innovation, and muſt, therefore, vote againſt the bill.

Mr. Randolph replied that marſhals, and other officers, on whom theſe duties might be devolved, did give ſecurity for the faithful performance of duty. The duties of ſuperviſor, when tranſferred to them, would be their duties.

This was conteſted by Meſſrs. Griſwold and Henderſon.

Mr. Nicholſon moved an amendment requiring bonds to be given, which was carried without a diviſion, when the bill was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Nicholſon called for the order of the day on the bill to regulate the grants of land ſouth of Tenneſſee.

Mr. Bayard called for a reſolution on making an indemnification for French ſpoliations.

Mr. Thompſon called for the bill for the government of Columbia.

The houſe agreed to Mr. Nicholſon's motion, and went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Varnum in the chair—on the bill for regulating the grants of land ſouth of Tenneſſee.

The bill correſponds, in its leading features, with the report of the commiſſioners, inſerted in our laſt paper.

Mr. Iſrael Smith moved an amendment to the 1ſt ſection re-inſtating the claimants under the company of military adventurers in lands held by them under Great-Britain.

This motion was ſupported by Meſſrs. Iſrael Smith, Griſwold, Dana, and Bacon; and oppoſed by Meſſrs. Nicholſon, R. Williams, Meriwether and S. Smith.

The amendment was loſt; ayes 14.

Several amendments were then made in the details of the bill.

Thurſday, February 24.

A letter was received from the ſecretary of the treaſury, incloſing a report of the emoluments of the officers employed in the cuſtoms.

Alſo from the ſame department, an account of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for 1801.

Mr. Gregg reported a bill in addition to an act regulating the grants of land to refugees from Nova-Scotia, &c.

Read twice, and ordered to be engroſſed to-morrow.

The houſe took up the amendments of the ſenate to the bill amending the act for the military eſtabliſhment.

The amendments are, a new ſection authoriſing the employment of one artificer and eighteen men to make practical experiments; and allowing 3,000 dollars, inſtead of 2,000 dollars for clerk hire in certain offices.

Amendments agreed to; ayes 33; noes 23.

Mr. Thompſon ſaid there was a long bill for the organiſation of the militia of Columbia which had been referred to a committee of the whole. From its great length he was apprehenſive unleſs ſome other diſpoſition were made, there would not be time to paſs it through both houſes. As it was indiſpenſable that ſomething ſhould be done, he hoped it would be referred to a ſelect committee other than that which had reported it, on whoſe report it might be engroſſed for a third reading.

Agreed to and referred to a committee of ſeven.

An engroſſed bill authoriſing the tranſfer of the duties of ſuperviſor to any other office, was read a third time and paſſed.

The houſe took up the amendments reported by the committee of the whole to the bill regulating the grants of land, and providing for the diſpoſal of the lands of the United States ſouth of the ſtate of Tenneſſee; and agreed to them.

Mr. Iſrael Smith renewed his amendment, rejected yeſterday, with the qualification that only ſuch military adventurers as were not enemies of the American revolution, ſhould be confirmed in land ſettled by them.

This occaſioned a debate of conſiderable length, in which the amendment was ſupported by Meſſrs. Iſrael Smith, Bayard, Goddard and Shepard; and oppoſed by Meſſrs. Nicholſon, Randolph, Bacon, and Meriwether.

The amendment was loſt—Yeas 17—Nays 44.

The bill was then ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow without a diſſentient voice.

Mr. Nicholſon preſented a memorial from Thomas Young, ſubmitting certain propoſitions of compromiſe with the United States reſpecting lands ceded by Georgia—Referred.

A bill was paſſed to a third reading making certain ports of entry and delivery.

Among which the city of Waſhington is made a port of entry and delivery.

Other buſineſs was tranſacted, which ſhall be ſtated in our next.

BOSTON, February 16.

Arrived, ſhip Alknomac, Cleveland, 41 days from Rotterdam. Sailed in company with the ſhip Eliza, Barnard, of Boſton, for India. The ſhips Latona, captain Woodbury, arrived on the 1ſt of January, and the Mary, Hoyt, on the 2d, both from Boſton. Left at Helvoet Sluys, the ſhips America, Lelar; Columbia, Dixon; and Providence, Taylor, of Philadelphia; Lexington, Smith, of Baltimore; Pallas, Marſhall, of New-York; Cicero, Adams, of Newburyport; and the Hamden, Holbrook, of Hamden.

Same day, ſch'r Nancy, Goddard, 32 days from Guadaloupe.

Same day, ſch'r Mary, capt. Huxford, 7 days from Halifax.

February 17.

Arrived, brig Charles, captain Crocker, 53 days from Gibraltar. Spoke no American veſſel. Beef was 18 dollars per bbl. at Gabraltar.

Cleared, ſhip Hugh Johnſon, Weld, for Liverpool; brig Lydia, Boden, Hamburg.

NEW-YORK, February 22.

[CIRCULAR.]

American Conſulate, London, October 2, 1802.

SIR,

The awards of the commiſſioners acting under the 7th article of our treaty with this country, will be made payable to me, as agent of the United States, in truſt for the ſeveral perſons intereſted therein, except in caſes where appeals have been entered in the courts and memorials filed at the board by the particular agents of the claimants not being agents of the U. States; it is neceſſary therefore that I ſhould have powers of attorney to aſſign over, in conformity to the proviſions of the treaty, all the demands upon the captors in caſes where decrees have been had againſt them, and where it is poſſible that awards may be given by the board; the powers formerly granted to my predeceſſor not having been tranſferred over to me. I requeſt you to forward by the earlieſt conveyances, original and duplicate power of attorney, which, beſides the uſual clauſes, authoriſing me to receive of and from the captors, as well as from the Britiſh government, all ſuch ſum or ſums of money as may be decreed or awarded to you, ſhould contain the following:

"All full power and authority to aſ-
"ſign in my name all my right, title, in-
"tereſt and claim in and upon ſaid veſſel
"and cargo; ſpecie, freight, adventure,
"and all demands that I have upon the
"captors, whether by ſentence of reſtitu-
"tion or otherwiſe, or upon any other per-
"ſon and perſons, for or by reaſon of ſaid
"capture, or in virtue of ſuch ſentence
"unto ſuch perſon and perſons as the com-
"miſſioners acting under the 7th article
"of the treaty of amity and commerce
"between the United States of America
"and the king of Great-Britain may di-
"rect and order."

It is proper for me on this occaſion to obſerve to you, that by the inſtructions given to the public agent, all monies received by him are to be paid, for their ſecurity into the bank of England, and he is to give immediate notice, when the money is ſo received, to the perſons intereſted therein, that they may draw bills upon him payable at ſight. Upon this tranſaction he is not entitled to charge any commiſſion, nor upon any buſineſs relating to the claims, unleſs authorized ſo to do by the claimants. After this explanation, you will determine whether or not to leave in force thoſe powers which you may have heretofore forwarded to any perſon in this city, and which, if not revoked, may entitle them to receive from me and charge commiſſion on ſuch ſums as I may receive from the Britiſh government, or otherwiſe on your account. I am, ſir, your obedient ſervant,

(Signed)
GEORGE W. ERVING,
Agent of the United States.

Arrived yeſterday, the ſchr. Diſpatch, Jones, in 19 days from Curracoa.

Same day, the ſchooner Samuel, Smith, of Hartford, in 21 days from Richmond, and 3 from Hampton Roads.

Same day, the ſchooner Favorite, Weymouth, in 16 days from Richmond, and two from the Roads.

Same day, the ſloop Sally, Smith, of Fairfield, in 34 days from Surrinam, and 23 from Antigua, where ſhe put in leaky. Left no American veſſels at Antigua.—Flour was 8 50; pork 17; corn 8s. peas nine ſhillings.

Same day, the ſchooner Polly, Seaward, in 21 days from Old York. Spoke, Feb. 17, ten leagues to the ſouthward of Neverſink, a fine copper-bottomed ſhip from Hamburgh for Boſton.

Same day, through the ſound, the ſchooner Induſtry, Ryan, in 24 days from Savannah.

Same day, the brig Nonpareil, Gallup, in 4 days from New-London.

Same day, the brig David and George, Abeel, in 40 days from Liverpool.

Same day, the brig Eliza, Swaine, in 14 days from Savannah.

Arrived laſt night, the ſchooner Nancy, Atwater, in 18 days from Anguilla.

Alſo, the brig Fortune, Billings, of N. London, in 24 days from St. Kitts.

Alſo, the ſchooner Four Friends, Hanmer, of Eaſt Hartford, from Martinique, Trinidad, and 18 days from Anguilla. In a gale on the 6th inſtant received conſiderable damage, and loſt overboard James Corter, ſeaman.

Alſo, the brig Catharine, Sowle, from Copenhagen, via Londonderry, in 81 days. Spoke, December 30, in lat. 42, long. 35, the ſhip Minerva, 24 days from Charleſton for Greenock.

Cleared, ſhip Commerce, Dyer, Liverpool; brig Venus, Corey, Charleſton; ſloop Elizabeth, Gracen, Cape-Francois.

February 23.

Captain Robinſon, of the brig Ann, who arrived here yeſterday from the Straits, laſt from Gibraltar, informs us, that he ſaw a letter from Mr. Eaton, the American conſul at Tunis, to Mr. Gavino, the American conſul at Gibraltar, ſtating that there were eleven Tripolitan corſairs cruizing in the Straits. Of this we ſhall probably be more particularly adviſed in a few days, as captain Robinſon, has brought out diſpatches for government.

Our informant adds, that prince Edward's regiment of royal fuſileers, being diſpleaſed with the unuſual rigor of their treatment, had formed a determination to mutiny; and had ſo far ſucceeded in carrying their plan effectually into execution, as to influence one or two other regiments to join them. It however fortunately happened, that on the 24th of December, (earlier than the time agreed upon to diſcloſe their mutinous diſpoſitions) ſome of the leaders, becoming intoxicated, commenced the mutiny, and applied to the 54th regiment to aſſiſt them. The colonel of the regiment, having been apprized of their intentions, harangued his ſoldiers—the effect was, that the mutineers, when they came up, were oppoſed by the 54th, who actually fired on them—ſeveral exchanges of muſquetry took place, and five or ſix were killed on each ſide before the Royals were repulſed. On the 26th of December, only two days after, the inconſiſtent ſoldiery of the two regiments who had agreed to a mutiny, repenting of their conduct, declared themſelves in favor of prince Edward, and expreſſed their willingneſs to ſupport him on all occaſions.

Captain Hanmer, from Martinique, informs us, that juſt before he ſailed, (twenty four days ſince) the government of that place had put in force another oppreſſive regulation on American commerce, viz: They have obliged our captains to pay one dollar on every barrel of proviſions landed, and on other articles in proportion. And on every dollar in ſpecie brought from that iſland, they exacted nine per cent. How long will our government thus ſuffer their commerce to be ſhackled?

We learn that Mr. Monroe, extra envoy to France and Spain, takes his paſſage on board the ſhip Richmond, commanded by John Rudd, to ſail for Hamburg in all next week. It is ſaid Mr. Monroe is to be landed at Havre, or ſome other port in France.

By the inſpector general's report, it appears that during the laſt year 17,333½ barrels of pork, and 5,956 of beef, have been inſpected and repacked in this city.

Arrived yeſterday, the ſhip Shepherdeſs, Tylee, in 29 days from Curracoa. Spoke, February 8, in lat. 27, long. 71, 30, the Engliſh ſhip Albicore, 5 days from Jamaica for London—had loſt her foremaſt. Captain Tylee, on the 11th inſtant, experienced a heavy gale—and on the 14th another ſtill more ſevere, which continued to increaſe till the 17th, when the Shepherdeſs received ſome damage, and made conſiderable water.

Same day, the brig Ann, capt. Robinſon, from Sicily, Leghorn, Toulon, Malaga, and 53 days from Gibraltar. Capt. Robinſon has politely favored us with the following extract from his journal:

"Sailed from Gibraltar the 29th Dec. in company with the United States ſhip Conſtellation. On the 20th it blew a hurricane from the Eaſtward; there had not been ſo ſevere a gale remembered for a number of years—a Britiſh ſloop of war and ſeveral other veſſels drove from their anchors, and with great difficulty weathered Cabareto point; ſeveral drove on ſhore, the brig Amphitrite, Sherman, of Philadelphia, went on ſhore at Algeziras, but was hove off after taking out her cargo—had got over to Gibraltar, and was preparing to heave down. On the 28th, paſſed the rock, the brig Pallas, Hazard, 37 days from Stonington, bound to Alicant. 29th in going out of Gibraltar bay, ſpoke the brig Mercury, of Beverly, returning, had driven out in the late gale with loſs of both anchors and cables. 31ſt, ten leagues weſt of Cape Spartel, ſpoke the brig Eliza, Griffith, from Philadelphia for Leghorn. February the 4th, in lat. 25, 50, long. 60, ſpoke the ſhip Commerce, David Cogſhall, maſter, from Gottenburg for New-York, out 69 days; in a gale had loſt both boats, quarter boards on one ſide, & head rails.

Flour at Gibraltar was 10; beef 18, & pork 20 dollars per barrel.

Same day, the French brig Cornelia, captain Charnel, in 30 days from Cayenne, and 21 from Antigua.

Same day, the ſchooner Atalanta, Haſan, in 20 days from Curracoa.

Same day, the ſchooner Sally, Paddock, in 6 days from Philadelphia.

Signals laſt evening for two ſhips.

The ſhip Hope, Phelps, has arrived at Briſtol in 32 days from this port.

Cleared, brigs Olympus, Allen, Havre-de-Grace; Sally, Van Antwerp, Guadaloupe; ſchooner Antelope, Dean, Jamaica; ſloop Sally, Farman, Charleſton.

February 24.

The ſhip Orlando, Marſchalk, arrived at this port yeſterday, ſailed from Amſterdam on the 4th January. She brings intelligence that on the 25th December the American veſſels chartered by the French government ſailed from Amſterdam for Helvoetſluys, to take on board troops for Louiſiana.

Captain Britton, of the ſchooner Ann, from Richmond, informs us, that in the late ſnow ſtorm nine ſail of veſſels went aſhore in Hampton Roads; but whether they had experienced any ſerious damage, he did not learn. On the 20th inſt. captain Britton put into Little Egg Harbor: whilſt lying there great quantities of cloathing, dry goods and rigging were waſhed aſhore, ſuppoſed to belong to ſome veſſel which had ſunk in the late gale; in which caſe all hands muſt have periſhed. Amongſt other articles picked up, was a ſilk handkerchief marked H. B.

Capt. Marſchalk, who ſailed from Amſterdam on the 4th ultimo, informs that the troops for Louiſiana had not yet ſailed, and that it was uncertain when they would, as no time was appointed for their departure.

Arrived yeſterday, the ſhip Ulyſſes, Mugford, of Salem, in 113 days from Calcutta, to Martha's Vineyard, and 13 from the Vineyard. Left at Calcutta, October 16, the ſhip St. Cuthbert, capt. Hooker, of Portſmouth, to ſail ſhortly for New-York; the ſhip Marion, Seton, of New-York; ſhip Camilla, Roſſeter, of Philadelphia; ſhip Ann, Rutter, of Baltimore; ſhip Financier, Webber, of Boſton; ſhips Martha, Shillaber, and Franklin, Townſend, of Salem. The ſhip Eſſex, Orne, and Commerce, Weſt, ſailed for Salem, on the 14th of October; and brig Sally, Aſhton, on the 1ſt of September, for Salem. The Ulyſſes, touched at the iſland of Aſcenſion, on the 4th of January, and left there, the ſhip Martha Waſhington, Caulder, of Glouceſter, bound from Batavia, for Amſterdam, all well. The Martha Waſhington, left the Cape of Good-Hope, on the 17th of December, when the ſhip ——, Beckford, belonging to Gray, of Salem, was there, bound to Calcutta; as well as the brig ——, Knapp, belonging to Salem, bound to Macoa, for coffee. The Ulyſſes, ſpoke January 29, in lat. 25, long. 60, 39, the ſchooner Goliah, Wright, 14 days from New-York, for Curracoa.

Same day, the ſhip Betſy, Chew, from on ſhore near the Hook. It is preſumed the Betſy, has received no farther injury than before ſtated.

Same day, the ſhip Orlando, Marſchalk, in 49 days from Amſterdam. Sailed in company, the ſhip Louiſa, Douglas, for Baltimore; Charlotte, Warner, for Charleſ-