

NEW-YORK, November 3.
Arrived the brig Betsy, York of Port-land, 2 days from Wilmington, Del. corn meal.

The schr. Reynard, Albert, 22 days from St. Jago de Cuba, sugar, hides, log-wood bees wax, etc. Left brig Ceres, Day-ton, for New-York, soon; brig Joseph, Murphy of Baltimore, captured; schrs. Jane, Barlow, for N. Y.; in 5 days; Ex-periment Dixon, waiting trial; Grey Hound, Holmes, to sail in 3 days; Betsy, Boulton, Perseverance, Bocken; Minerva, Soloston, in 3 days, all of Baltimore; and schr. Amicus, Nelson, in 10 days for Philadelphia.

Cleared, ship Sampson, Newton, Alge-siras; brig St. Tammany, Blagge, Guada-loupe; Warren, Morris, St. Sebastians; Caliope, Records, Charleston.

The brig New-York, Landen, of this port has arrived at New-London from Bor-deaux.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.

No arrivals at this port yesterday.
Cleared, ship Favorite, Pierce, Cadiz; Orion, Clasby, Kingston, Jamaica; schr. Hope, Lincoln, Boston; Patmas, Coffin, N. York; brig Charlotte, Wheldon, from Havana.

Mount Vernon, —, from —, and two schooners, names unknown, are below.
Extract of a letter from Londonderry, dated August 25, 1807.

"We are all here seriously alarmed for fear of a war with America, and we wish most fervently the dispute may be amicably settled—indeed we have serious apprehensions that we shall have some trouble in this place in consequence of the Catholic bill being turned out of the imperial parliament, and the late unexpected changes in our administration. Every eighth man in the United Kingdom is to be put under arms; this is to be done by ballot, and they must either go or pay a fine of twenty pounds for a substitute. And all the permanent ser-geants of the United Kingdom, amounting to 23,000 have got recruiting orders to in-list for the army, and give 5 guineas bounty.

Dispatches are said to have been received from our minister at London of as late a date as the third of September. The recall of admiral Berkeley is stated as certain.

A report prevailed at Washington that Mr. Hay, in taking leave of the district court at Richmond, expressed opinions which did not go to the exculpation of general Wilkinson—Mr. Jefferson's commen-dations of his "energy" notwithstanding.

[Ibid.]

There is every reason to confide in the truth of the report, that admiral Berkeley has been recalled by his government.

The best informed circles at the city of Washington, men who undoubtedly derive their impressions from executive information are of opinion that the present discussions with Great-Britain will terminate amicably. As soon as the Revenge shall have returned, the president means to communicate to con-gress all the documents, forming a volumi-nous mass on this subject.

[Rel.]

We observe by the Aurora of this morn-ing, that it is no longer printed by "Wm. Duane, Successor of Benjamin Franklin Bache," but by William F. Duane and Co. MURPHY IN PARVO. And all this without either a single prologue or epilogue to the fact. It was not fair, indeed it was not, Mr. William Duane, successor of Benjamin Franklin Bache, to take leave of your readers by stealth, if you do not intend to exhibit behind the curtain. After ten years hard service, you might at least have given them a "poliover," as the king of Congo would say; but you probably thought that you had palavered long enough to no pur-pose. But William F. Duane might surely have said something at the commencement of his ostensible editorial labors—have told what he would and what he would not do. We know not who Co. is; but if he suffered to conjecture, might suppose it to be Duane, Leib and Duane. At any rate, the Co. is very convenient; for if William does wrong, the blame can be laid on Co.

[Freeman's Journal.]

From the Philadelphia Political Register.

The following is the last paragraph of a string of fulsome compliments to the presi-dential message, in the National Intelligen-der of Friday last:

"May this be the closing scene of an ad-ministration, not less rich at present in the affection of its country, than it will be here-after distinguished by the gratitude of pos-terity!"

The writer of this ejaculation (and he is most probably a party in the prayer) may re-alise the first part of his wish in a way that he has not contemplated.

If an attempt to invade the rights of an independent and co-ordinate branch of the government, by suggestions to the legislature against the "administration of the law"—If the avowed application of public money without an appropriation by law (heretofore so loudly and vengefully denounced by Mr. Jefferson and his adherents)—If approving and extolling "the energy of the com-mander in chief" when that energy, as in presidential phrase it is termed, violated the dearest rights of the citizen, and the most sacred principles of the constitution, and for causes too, in which successive ju-ries have rendered verdicts of "not guilty"—If such statements,* of a negotia-tion with a foreign nation, as fasten a direct falsehood either on the president or his ministers, who, if the falsehood be charge-able on them, have, nevertheless, against the interest and dignity of the United States, been continued in their mission, and invested with additional authority—if, contrary to

the genius and practice of our constitution and country, the project of a conscription of our seamen establishing a principle of the rankest despotism, and involving in its consequences the worst evils of press-gang authority—if these, and other "highly" like these, be objects to claim the attention and investigation of the national legislature, in the strict degree which the declared intention of some of them, and manifest tendency of others demand, then, indeed, may we look forward to the "closing scene of an ad-ministration, not less rich at present in the affection of its country, than it will be here-after distinguished by the gratitude of pos-terity."!!!!

* See the message from the president of the U. S. to congress, bearing date, on the 18th of February, 1807, transmitting a letter from the ministers Munroe and Pinkney, dated London, Dec. 27, 1806—and compare them with the president's message of the 27th of October, 1807.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, November 2.

Mr. Quincy moved that the petition of Paul R. Vere and J. M. Revere, of Boston, (presented at a former session) be now re-ferred to the committee of commerce and manufactures. The petitioners are manu-facturers of copper, and pray that a duty may be laid on imported copper in sheets, in order to encourage the works established by them with great labor and expense. Agreed.

Mr. Quincy also moved that the petition of Thomas Leach, Levi Tower, and Ab. Tower, owners of the schooner Phoenix, (presented at the last session) praying to be allowed a bounty on a quantity of salt saved from the said vessel, which the collector had refused to allow, from some irregularity in the application, be referred to the com-mittee of commerce and manufactures. A-greed.

Four other members appeared and took their seats.

Mr. Thomas said he had the honor to be appointed a member of the committee of Commerce and Manufactures. He believed it would be allowed by the members who knew him, that he had never failed to per-form any duty assigned to him by the House nor should he ask to be excused from serving on this committee were it not for this circumstance:—At the time the committee was appointed, the immediate repre-sentative of the city of New-York was not present; that gentleman, said he, is now in his place, who besides being the representa-tive of that important commercial city, is much better acquainted with questions of commerce than himself. He hoped the House would therefore grant his request.—Granted—and on motion, Mr. Munford was appointed in his place.

Mr. Thomas moved that the letter from the president of the senate, and speaker of the house of representatives of the state of New York, enclosing certain resolutions of the legislature of that state, relative to the protection of the port and harbor of the city of New-York, be referred to the com-mittee on that part of the president's mes-sage, which relates to the aggressions com-mitted by foreign armed vessels. Agreed to.

TUESDAY, November 3.

Mr. Poindester said, that a memorial from the legislature of the Mississippi Territory, was presented on the 27th of January last, praying for a revision and amendment of the land laws, and for an extension of the right of suffrage. He wished to refer these subjects to distinct committees, and for this purpose moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That so much of the memorial of the legislative council and house of repre-sentatives of the Mississippi Territory, as re-lates to the extension of the right of suffrage in said territory, be referred to a select com-mittee, and that the said committee have leave to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Poindester then moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That so much of memorial of the legislative council and house of repre-sentatives of the Mississippi Territory, as re-lates to the extension of the right of suffrage in said territory, be referred to a select com-mittee, and that the said committee have leave to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

The Speaker laid before the house a com-munication from gen. Win. Eaton, inclos-ing the translation of a memorial from Ha-met Caramelli, ex-bashaw of Tripoli, stat-ing, that, from attaching himself to the service and interests of the United States he had suffered great injury. That he had re-lieved on the promises of the officers of the United States for remuneration, the non-performance of which had reduced him to the greatest difficulties. Referred to a select committee of seven members.

IN SENATE, Oct. 28.

Mr. MITCHELL submitted the following motion, for consideration.

"Resolved, That the part of the presi-dent's message, which relates to the de-fence of our sea-port towns and harbors, and the further provisions to be made for their security be referred to a select com-mittee, with leave to report by bill or other-wise."

OCT. 30.

Mr. WHITE submitted the following motion for consideration.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of extinguish-ing the claims of the United States to cer-tain balances reported to be due from sev-eral of the States to the United States, by the commissioners appointed to settle the accounts of the individual states with the United States; and that the said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Nov. 2.

On motion by Mr. Millidge.
Resolved, That the members of the Sen-ate, from a sincere desire of shewing ev-ery mark of respect due to the memory of the honorable Abraham Baldwin, deceased, late a member thereof, will go into moun-ting for him one month, by the usual mode of wearing a crape round the left arm.

On motion by Mr. Millhouse, a similar resolution was passed in relation to Mr. Tracy.

The following motion made by Mr. Adams, was agreed to and referred to Messrs. Adams, Smith of Maryland, Mil-lidge, Mitchell and Anderson.

That so much of the President's message, as relates to the recent outrages committed by British armed vessels, within the juris-diction, and in the waters of the U. States, and to the legislative provisions which may be expedient as resulting from them, be re-ferred to a select committee, with leave to report by bill or otherwise."

The following motion, also made by Mr. Adams, was agreed to, and referred to Messrs. Smith of Maryland, Bradley, and Sumter.

"That so much of the said message, as relates to the formation of the seamen of the United States into a special militia, for the purpose of occasional defence of the harbors against sudden attacks, be referred to a select committee, with leave to report by bill or otherwise."

DOCUMENTS.

Accompanying the message of the president of the United States, to the two houses of con-gress, at the opening of the first session of the tenth congress.

NO. I.

Note communicated by Lord Howick to Mr. Munroe, dated January 10th, 1807.

The undersigned, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, has re-ceived his majesty's commands to acquaint Mr. Munroe, that the French government having issued certain orders, which in-violation of the usages of war, purport to prohibit the commerce of all neutral nations with his majesty's dominions, and also to prevent such nations from trading with any other country in any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of his majesty's dominions. And the said government having also taken upon itself to declare his majesty's dominions to be in a state of blockade, at a time when the fleets of France and her allies are themselves confined with-in their own ports by the superior valour and discipline of the British navy.

Such attempts on the part of the enemy, giving to his majesty an unquestionable right of retaliation, and warranting his maj-esty in enforcing the same prohibition of all commerce with France, which that power vainly hopes to effect against the commerce of his majesty's subjects, a prohibition which the superiority of his majesty's naval forces might enable him to support, by actually in-vesting the ports and coasts of the enemy with numerous squadrons and cruisers, so as to make the entrance or approach thereto manifestly dangerous.

His majesty, though unwilling to follow the example of his enemies, by proceeding to an extremity so distressing to all nations not engaged in the war, and carrying on their accustomed trade; yet feels himself bound by a due regard to the just defence of the rights and interest of his people, not to suffer such measures to be taken by the en-emy, without taking some steps on his part, to restrain this violence, and to retort upon them the evils of their own injustice. Mr. Munroe is therefore requested to apprise the American consuls and merchants residing in England, that his majesty has therefore judged it expedient to order, that no vessel shall be permitted to trade from one port to another, both which ports shall belong to, or be in possession of France or her allies, or shall be so far under their control, as British vessels may not freely trade thereto; and that the commanders of his majesty's ships of war and privateers have been in-structed to warn every neutral vessel coming from any such port, and destined to another such port, to discontinue her voyage, and not to proceed to any such port; and every vessel, after being so warned, or any vessel coming from any such port, after a reason-able time shall have been afforded for re-ceiving information of this his majesty's order, which shall be found proceeding to another such port, shall be captured and brought in, and, together with her cargo, shall be con-demned as lawful prize; and that from this time, all the measures authorized by the law of nations, and the respective treaties between his majesty and the different neutral powers will be adopted and executed with respect to vessels attempting to violate the said order after this notice.

HOWICK.

Downing-street, Jan. 10, 1807.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

The brig Lion, 104 days from the Isle of France, is below.

The ship Mary, McCoy, of and from Bal-timore, for Barbados, was dismantled on the 26th August, in lat. 24, long. 62. She afterwards put into St. Thomas, where the ship and cargo were sold for the benefit of the underwriters.

OPINIONS.

Of the Government Paper.
If the following extracts from the last "Na-tional Intelligencer" convey the senti-ment and opinions of government, the question of Peace or War? will not, we think, much longer agitate the public mind.

If this is the language of Mr. Jefferson, his language is much more manly, and his sentiments more liberal, than are those of many of his outrageous adherents:

"We have lately submitted to our read-ers various extracts from English prints, which we have considered as in a degree in-dicative of the temper of the government of that country towards us. In this estimate we are well aware that the inferences drawn by its amount to no more than probabilities; and we are still not without hope, that the councils of Britain will be animated by sentiments of justice and honor, and that they will be sufficiently enlightened to perceive, that the ultimate prosperity and power of a nation, however great and however power-ful, can only be secured by guarding her own rights, without violating those of others."

"Such [speaking of the remarks of Cob-bet] are the principles contended for by this writer. We hope they are not the princi-ples of the government; we are sure they are not those of the nation. But we fear that they are the principles of a class of men neither mean in number, nor contemptible in point of power; men who, under the ex-isting political system, may influence the passions of the people, and hurry affairs to a rupture."

"Perversion may ascribe these declara-tions to a hostile spirit; to a hatred of En-gland. Such sentiments we solemnly ab-jure. A desire for war with any nation is most repugnant to our feelings, and to avoid it we would cheerfully submit to any thing but the loss of national honor. And as to Britain, her people are honest and industri-ous, intelligent and brave; and are, perhaps, all things considered, not surpassed by any other nation. For these virtues we respect them and wish them well. But the princi-ple of self-preservation enjoins duties para-mount to all others; duties, which we should be criminally culpable, were we to disregard."

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APPOINTMENTS.

By the Governor and Council of Maryland, October 1807.

Thomas Cromwell, capt. William Howick, lieut. and Eli Stockdale, ensign, 15th reg. Baltimore county.
John Keefe, capt. Adam Shriver, lieut. and Jacob Egan, ensign, do. do.
William Murray, lieut. and Frederick Shaffer, ensign of T. Singery's comp. do. do. Shadrach Kemp, capt. Stephen Gill, of Nicholas, lieut. and Samuel Wisner, ensign, do. do.

Conrad Kerlinger, capt. William Hoff-man, lieut. & Jacob Shearman, ensign, do. Dennis Barnes, lieut. and Vachel Brown, ensign, of J. Hood's comp. do. do.

William Blizard, capt. Jacob Woolery, lieut. and John Blizard, ensign, do. do. William Frizzell, capt. George Jacobs, lieut. and Samuel Caples, ensign, do. do.

John B. Snowden, lieut. and Nicholas Haring, ensign, of capt. M. Brown's com-pany, do. do.

Kinsey Johns, quarter master, do. Charles Moran, capt. Thomas Billings-ley, lieut. and Middleton, Dodson, ensign, 1st reg. Charles county.

James Middleton, capt. Wilson Smoot, lieut. and Theodore Dyer, ensign, do. do. Theophilus Dent, ensign of capt. John Barnes's comp. do. do.

Adam Frashour, capt. William C. Hobbs, lieut. and John Houck, ensign, 16th reg. Frederick county.

Henry Reese, capt. George Meneare, 1st lieut. John Boulding, 2d lieut. and Christopher Walker, cornet, troop of horse attached to 3d brigade, city of Baltimore.

James L. Donaldson, lieut. of capt. Ken-edy Long's comp. 27th reg.

Joseph H. Nicholson, jun. capt. Thom-as Emory, 1st lieut. William Turbut Wright, 2d lieut. and John Bagges, cornet, troop of horse attached to brigade No. 6, Queen-Anne's county.

John Elder, captain, Joshua Beasman, 1st lieut. and Benjamin Bennett, 2d lieut. of a volunteer rifle company, Baltimore county.

John B. Wells, captain, Francis Parnham, lieut. and John Parnham, junior, ensign, of a volunteer company, Charles county.

Nathan Brawner, captain, Walter McCon-chie, lieut. and Wm. Jones, ensign of a vol-unteer company, Charles county.

John Mackall, junior, captain, Joseph Ford, junior, lieutenant, and Joseph Williams, ensign of a volunteer company, Saint Mary's county.

John S. Smith, 2d lieut. and Isaac McKim, cornet, of captain William B. Barney's vo-lunteer troop of horse, called by themselves the First Baltimore Hussars.

BARBADOS, October 6.

GALLANT ACTION.
The capture of the enemy's privateer Jenna Richard, by the Windsor Castle Pack-et, mentioned in our paper of Saturday, on which day they arrived here, will in a com-parative degree, ever rank among the most gallant achievements of our navy, and truly deserves every encomium that can be bestow-ed upon it. The disparity of force between the two vessels puts this brilliant action in the clearest point of view, and serves further to establish the general reputation of our seamen; while its result reflects great credit upon the cool and collected courage of Mr. Rogers, acting captain, as well as on the steady, good conduct and discipline of his crew. The Windsor Castle carries four 6 and two 4 pounders, and 28 men; the pri-va-tee six 9's and one long 18 pounder amid-ship, worked on a traverse, and 98 men.—The action, from its commencement (which was on the part of the enemy at long shot) to its close, was nearly three hours; but it was a hard fight of about twenty minutes, yard arm and yard arm, that the victory was gained. The enemy ran on board the Pack-et, and hung on by her grapples, and with her musquetry and traverse gun did her much injury; but captain Rogers, availing himself of the height of his quarters, kept up so galling a fire of musquetry, that the enemy was foiled in every attempt to throw his men on board, numbers of whom were pik-ed up from her shrouds and netting in their efforts to get over. One of the quarter-deck guns of the Packet being also brought to bear fore and aft upon the enemy, the captain ordered it an additional charge of 100 musket balls, which was poured in upon her with such dreadful slaughter, that her deck was instantly covered with killed and wounded, and such a general panic given the whole crew, that the remainder fled from

their quarters. Captain Rogers, with equal presence of mind and promptitude, seized the occasion, and with five men only, leaped on-board the enemy, who were instantly se-cured by battering down the main hatch, and guarding the main scuttle; from whence, after himself striking the enemy's colours, they were ordered up one at a time, and se-cured with their own irons, which they were compelled to produce. The loss of the Pack-et in this bold and gallant affair, was three killed and ten wounded; that of the enemy, 33 killed and 31 wounded; which even still gave her a superiority of numbers over the original complements of the Packet, and more than double that which remained after their surrender! The mizen-mast of the Windsor Castle is totally disabled, and her sails and rigging much cut up; the privateer is but little injured in either hull or rigging, and is a remarkably fine schooner, and has been one of the most successful of the enemy's cruisers.

Port of Baltimore.

CLEARED, Brig Federal George, Field, Boston

Sale by Auction.

Just landed from the brig Blanchy, from Mar-tinique, and will be added to our sale on Fri-day, the 6th instant, at 12 o'clock.

76 hhds. Musco. SUGAR, Part of which is first quality. VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auctioneers. November 4.

Sale by Auction.

Is just arrived and will be sold on SATUR-DAY, the 7th instant, at 12 o'clock, on O'Donnell's wharf, near the head of Freder-ick street dock.

The CARGO of the ship Tentacoe, Consisting of 140 qr. casks of the very first quality 51 hhds. PORT WINE, direct 10 pipes from Oporto. THOMAS CHASE, Auctioneer. November 5.

Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY, The 7th instant, at 12 o'clock, at our auction-rooms, at the head of Frederick street dock, will be sold,

The Schooner SALLY, Burthen 700 lbs. in complete order to receive a cargo, and may be sent to sea without any expense. Her inventory may be seen at our auction room, and terms made known at time of sale.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auctioneers. November 5.

George Holman

Has received by the Indian Chief, an additional supply of French rich Pulverized Handkerchiefs Do. Madras, do. Checked and Striped Gingham Laced Cotton Hosiery Rich Silk, ditto Fine China's Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres November 5. d44 cost

MOROCCO.

The subscriber respectfully informs his cus-tomers and the public, that he continues to manufacture at his manufactory on the west end of Baltimore-street, the following articles—of which he has for sale, at the above place or at No. 2, Chesaps de—

40 dozen Yellow Roans } MOROCCO SKINS, Fast & second qualities.
30 do. Red do.
30 do. Green do.
do Blue & Purple do.
5 do. Black Roans, suitable for Hatters
50 do. Do. Morocco Goat Skins,
5 d. Green do, do, do, and
20 do. Skins for Shoe binding.

JOHN MATTHEWS.
N. B. Two apprentices from 14 to 17 years of age will be taken to the above business if immediate application be made.

November 5. d44 2aw4t

Two Negro Boys.

Will be sold for a term of years two Negro BOYS, from 12 to 14 years of age. Apply at this office. November 5. d44

Wood cutters.

Ten or fifteen Wood Cutters, are wanted by the subscriber, to whom good wages will be given, and the cash paid every Saturday evening.

SHAD & TOBACCO for sale, Goods taken on Storage as usual at the Head of the Bacon, by LEVINUS CLARKSON. November 5. e2w

To be Let.

The Store and Dwelling No. 4, on Chesaps-de. Possession may be had in a few days. For particulars inquire of GEORGE HEIDE, 163, Baltimore street.

Who has to sell, 8 by 10, and 11 by 1. Bohemia Window Glass. November 5. d44

BALTIMORE THEATRE.

The public are respectfully informed that for the remainder of the season the doors will be opened at a quarter past 5 and the curtain rise at a quarter past 6 o'clock, precisely.

On FRIDAY EVENING, November 6. Will be presented, a Comedy, in five acts, called

He would be a Soldier.

After which, a Comic Dance, (composed by Mr. Francis) called

The Sportsman Deceived;

OR, THE CLOWN TRIUMPHANT. To which will be added, a Comic Opera, in 2 acts, called

The Flitch of Bacon;

OR, THE CUSTOM OF DUNMOW PRI-ORY. BOX, One Dollar—PIT, Three Fourths of a Dollar. November 5.

The Baltimore Mechanical Volunteers, are requested to meet at Myers's Hotel to-mor-row evening at 6 o'clock, on business of importance to the company. The several committees will report at same time and the unfinished quarterly concerns of said com-pany be completed. Members will be punctual in their attendance as the meeting will be of the utmost consequence to every member.

JOSEPH K. STAPLETON, Secy.