

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, NOV. 9.

Mr. John E. Spencer, Mr. William Sudler and Mr. John Brown, delegates for Queen-Anne's county, Mr. Robert J. King and Mr. George W. Jackson, delegates for Somerset county, Mr. Upton Bruce, a delegate for Allegany county, Mr. Thomas Gardner and Mr. James Hopewell, delegates for Saint-Mary's county, Mr. Joseph Ennals, a delegate for Dorchester county, Mr. Zach Sturgis and Mr. John Dashiell, delegates for Worcester county, and Mr. Thomas Ayres, a delegate for Harford county, appeared, qualified, and took their seats.

The following resolution was read: Whereas great public inconvenience may hereafter result from the loose imperfect manner in which the records, votes and proceedings, of the legislature of the state of Maryland, from the year 1777 to the year 1805, at present remain, and as it is highly necessary that the property of the citizens of this state should rest upon a firm basis than a loose collection of papers, subject, from their exposed situation, to be destroyed by accident or design; and as in either case no record of their contents is left to be offered in evidence, if ever they should be required; therefore resolved, That—be a committee to examine the state of the records, votes and proceedings, of the several legislatures of Maryland, from the year 1778 to the year 1804, inclusive, with the liberty of sending for any persons or papers capable of affording information on the subject of their inquiry, and to report to this house, as soon as may be convenient, the result of their investigation.

The bill to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council for the ensuing year, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The following resolution was read: Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore advance to Frederick Green, printer to the state, the sum of six hundred dollars, in part of the salary which may be allowed him on the civil list.

The clerk of the senate delivered the following message:

With the concurrence of your house, we propose to proceed, at 12 o'clock this day, to the election of a governor, agreeably to the constitution and form of government. The honorable Robert Wright is put in nomination by the Senate, and we have appointed Mr. Somerville and Mr. Gibson, on the part of the Senate, to join such gentlemen as may be appointed by you to count the ballots, and report thereon.

Which was read. A petition from Samuel Sergeant, of Baltimore county, praying for a divorce, was preferred, read, and referred.

Mr. T. Dorsey delivered an unfavourable report on the petition of Samuel Sergeant; which was twice read, and concurred with.

A message was sent to the Senate in the following words:

We have received your message, proposing to go into an election for governor this day at 12 o'clock, and assent thereto. We have put no other gentleman in nomination in addition to Robert Wright, Esquire. Mr. Little and Mr. Clement Dorsey are appointed on the part of this house, to join the gentlemen named by you to count the ballots. A petition from sundry inhabitants of Harford county, praying commissioners may be appointed to review and lay out a public road, and a petition from William Howell, and others, of Cecil county, praying the confirmation of the will of Arthur M'Dade, an alien, were preferred, read, and referred.

Mr. Stewart delivered an unfavourable report on the petition of Susanna Beamer; which was twice read and concurred with. A petition from sundry inhabitants of Harford county, praying commissioners may be appointed to review a road, was preferred, read, and referred.

Mr. T. Dorsey delivered a bill, entitled, An act to ratify and confirm the marriage articles of Ely Dorsey, of Ely, of Frederick county, and Araminta his wife; which was read.

The clerk of the senate delivered a communication from the executive, enclosing reports of the armouers of this state; also a letter from the governor of New Jersey, with a resolution of the general assembly of that state, declining to assent to an amendment to the constitution of the United States; also a letter from the governor of the state of Delaware, enclosing resolutions of the legislature of that state approving of said amendment; which were read.

Ordered, that so much of the foregoing communication as relates to arms and ammunition be referred to the committee appointed to bring in a bill to regulate and discipline the militia of this state.

Ordered That the communications from the governors of New Jersey and Delaware, be referred to Mr. Bruce, Mr. Kern, Mr. T. Dorsey, Mr. J. T. Spencer and Mr. W. H. Brown, to consider and report thereon.

A memorial from sundry stockholders of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, and others, citizens of Frederick county, praying an act may pass authorising said Bank to extend a branch to Frederick town, and a memorial from the president and directors of said bank joining in said prayer, were preferred, read, and referred.

The house having qualified agreeably to the constitution and form of government, proceeded to the choice of a governor, and upon examining the ballots it appeared, that Robert Wright, Esquire, had a majority of votes. He was accordingly declared governor of the State.

The following message was sent to the Senate:

The honourable Robert Wright, Esquire, having been elected Governor of the State of Maryland, we have appointed Mr. John E. Spencer and Mr. St. ne, jointly with such gentlemen as shall be named by your house, to wait upon the governor elect, and request his attendance in the Senate room to qualify according to the constitution and form of government.

Mr. C. Dorsey delivered a bill, entitled, An act authorising Joseph Green late sheriff collector of Charles county, to complete his collection; which was read.

Leave given to bring in a further supplement to the act for the amendment of the law.

The clerk of the Senate delivered the bill to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council, endorsed, "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed. And the following message:

We have received your message of this date, and have appointed Mr. M'Elderry & Mr. Shriver on the part of the Senate, to join the gentlemen named by your house to wait upon the governor elect, and request his attendance in the Senate room to qualify according to the constitution and form of government.

Which was read. Mr. Glenn and Mr. Dorsey from the Senate, acquainted the speaker that the governor elect is attending in the Senate room, and the Senate requests his attendance, with the members, in the senate room, to see the governor qualified.

The Speaker, attended by the members, went to the Senate room, and saw the governor qualified, and returned and resumed the chair.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, November 10.

Mr. David Schneby, a delegate from Washington county, appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

The following message was sent to the Senate:

We propose to proceed, at 12 o'clock, to the election of a council to the governor. Reverdy Ghiselin, James Butcher, Lewis Duvall, James Nabb, Archibald Dorsey and Thomas W. Hall, are put in nomination by this house. We have appointed Mr. Kern and Mr. Hopewell to join any gentlemen named by your house to examine the ballots, and report thereon.

Mr. Henry delivered the bill authorising Thomas J. Pattison, sheriff and collector of Dorchester county, to complete his collection, as amended; which was read, passed, and sent to the Senate.

A petition from Julia Cooke, of the city of Baltimore, praying a divorce, a petition from Thomas Dilworth, of Frederick county, praying that his title to property acquired by him while an alien may be confirmed, a petition from sundry inhabitants of Harford county, praying that a road leading from Deer creek to Belair may be improved, and a petition from sundry inhabitants of Harford county, praying for a public road, were severally preferred, read, and referred.

The speaker laid before the house a report from the auditor in favour of William Amos, senior; which was read and referred.

On motion, the question was put. That leave be given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to establish a chancery court on the eastern shore of this state, and to repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government as may be incompatible with the same? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 33 nays 29.

A petition from Littleton Dennis Teackle and Benjamin Stoddert, praying a lottery may be authorised for the benefit of Annapolis bridge, and a petition from Robert C. Stone, and others, praying compensation for money paid by their father for land purchased of the state, to which he never obtained a title, were preferred, read, and referred.

Mr. T. Dorsey delivered a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors; which was read.

Mr. Stewart delivered an unfavourable report on the petition of Julia Cooke; which was twice read and concurred with.

A petition from Samuel Barnes, of Dorchester county, praying to be divorced, was preferred, read, and referred.

Mr. Biggs delivered a bill, entitled, An act for the support of Elias Thompson and Mary Thompson; which was read.

The following message was received from the senate:

We agree to go into an election of a council to the governor at the hour mentioned in your message, and have appointed Mr. Glenn and Mr. Gibson to join the gentlemen named by your house to examine the ballot boxes. No person is put in nomination by the senate in addition to those mentioned in your message.

Which was read.

The house having qualified, proceeded to the choice of a council to the governor, and upon examining the ballots it appeared, that James Butcher, Lewis Duvall, Thomas W. Hall, Reverdy Ghiselin and James Nabb, had a majority of votes; they were accordingly declared the council to the governor.

Mr. Mitchell delivered a favorable report on the petition of Archibald Gordon; which was read.

Mr. Davis delivered a bill, entitled, An act to lay out a certain road in Harford county; which was read.

Adjourned.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, GOOD

Printing Ink,

In small Kegs.

November 18.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.

Arrived, ship Gov. Strong, Cleveland, Cronstadt. Left, Sept. 14, ships James, Skinner, and Pigou, for Philadelphia; Othello, Kempton, Brutus, Goodrich Susan, Delano; and Rodney, Ropes, all of New-York; brig Amazon, 47, days from Philadelphia, and several eastern vessels.

The ship Uriah, Coffin, Marseilles, 66 days. Left, among others (aiting the decision of our dispute with England) ship Sydney, of Philadelphia, Brunswick, and brig Aristides, of New-York; Ann, Waman, loading for New-York. Sept. 24, Cape Sattel E. S. E. 21 leagues. spoke ship Bufla, from N. York. Oct. 25, lat. 43, long. 58, spoke ship Bellona, Stone, 77 days from the Mediterranean for New-York.

The schr. Sally, West, 28 days from Trinidad. Left, Hamlet, and Pallas, of New-York. Oct. 26, lat. 24, long. 81 spoke brig Camillas, of New-York, from New-Orleans for Havana.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17.

Arrived, ship Concordia, Johnson, 79 days from St. Petersburg; and 52 from Elsinour, hemp, iron, and manufactured goods. Oct. 27, lat. 43.4, long. 54, ship Augusta, Potter, from Philad. for Amsterdam. Nov. 9 lat. 39, 10, long. 70, spoke brig Canton, 36 hours from N. York, for the Mediterranean sea.

Brig Ohio, Rust, 35 days from Kingston, rum, pimento, and specie.

Schr. Jefferson, Carlton, 3 days from Norfolk, flour and flax seed. Sloop Catharine, Ann, of Staten Island, was driven ashore at Lynhaven Bay, during the late gale.

Down in the Sound, ship Levant, Perry, 57 days from Liverpool, coal, crates and dry goods. Oct. 28, lat. 43, spoke ship Roberts, of Portsmouth, 67 days from Amsterdam for N. York—30th, lat. 41, spoke ship Sarah, for New-York, 43 days from Greenock. Nov. 7, lat. 40, 37, spoke ship Western Trader, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

Ship Defiance, Sisson, from Bristol, England, hardware, &c. Oct. 28, lat. 40, long. 64, spoke barque Moses from Salem for Surinam.

Brig Olivia, Leflingwell, 34 days from P. Petre, Guad. sugar, coffee and cotton. Schr. Laura, Burgess, 50 days from Malaga, wine and fruit. In lat. 29, long. 30, spoke ship Rebecca, from the River of Plate for Bristol, England.

Below last night—3 ships.

Cleared, ship Numa Bunker, Jamaica.

Lloyd's List.

Sept. 16. The Elizabeth, Clackner, from Amsterdam to Baltimore, is a shore & bilged on Yarmouth beach. At Graves end, the Lucy Inglee, from N. York. Sailed the Union, Barker from St. Michaels and Virginia. At Liverpool, the Cisterion, Colborn, Kennebeck. At Whitehaven, Ceres, Davison, from America. At Worthington, the Martin, Irving, do. At Dublin, the Julia, Dagget, Virginia. Gravesend, sailed the Eliza-Ann, Williams, for Philadelphia. At Liverpool the Charles, Atwell, from Savannah. Clyde, sailed the Sarah, Dennett, for N. York. Limerick, sailed the William, Osborne, for Philadelphia. At Antwerp, the Thomas, Wilson, from New Orleans. At Nantz, the two Marias, and Midas, both from New-York; and the Ceres, Brown, from New-Orleans. At Cherbourg, the Victory, Hopkins, from New-York; and the Apollo, from Portsmouth.

Strong complaints are made in English prints of the undue and unwarrantable leaning discovered by our administration towards France, her mortal enemy. They say that protection and accommodation were yielded to France, her mortal enemy. They say that protection and accommodation were yielded to the French ships of war La Cybelle and Patriot in the Chesapeake, while a proclamation was issued interdicting the English ships of war from our waters, and making it penal to afford them supplies. The answer we once thought obvious and conclusive, namely that it was the British ships that first violated our rights by demanding of our national ships to deliver up their deserters; now it unfortunately comes out that the French have more than once done the same thing without incurring any such consequences.

The following cases are mentioned in point:

When the Hornet sloop of war went to L'Orient, we had five French sailors on board who had been naturalised, and who had been in our service for several years. A French officer came on board the Hornet and seized these men by force (then under the protection of our flag,) and carried them off. Not one word has been heard of this outrage.

And when the U. States' frigate Constitution, H. G. Campbell, commander, lay in Cadiz Bay, the French admiral Rosily, hearing that there was a French sailor on board by the name of Nicholas Verhage, sent on board and demanded him, and he was delivered up. This man was not even a deserter from any French ship, for he had never served in any French armed vessel, public or private, but he had voluntarily enlisted some years before, on board the U. States' frigate Essex, while she lay at Malaga. In proof of this fact is produced the following

CERTIFICATE.

"Consulate of the U. S. at Cadiz.

"I do hereby certify, that the bearer hereof, Nicholas Verhage, was serving on board

of the U. S. ship Constitution, H. G. Campbell, esq. commander, and while in this bay, was delivered up in consequence of orders from the French admiral Mons. Rosily.

"JAMES M-CANNON Con-agent."

Supposing these facts to be correctly stated, we confess it seems to cut up the only ground the administration had left to stand upon. Let them pause then, if it is yet not too late, and reflect on the prospect before us.

[N. Y. Ev. Post.]

A Dose for French Tories.

The information received this day by the way of Boston, that Bonaparte has ordered his decree to be rigorously enforced against the Americans in common with all other neutrals, will, we fear, choke a certain great personage in the United States. No man of sense and reflection, however, can be surprised at it. We cautioned American merchants against Messrs. Armstrong and Jefferson's interpretation of this decree, as long ago as last March, and we have repeated the caution several times since. We then said that these men were "crying peace when there was no peace." And it was only last Saturday week, that we took occasion to warn our commercial friends against the insidious language held out in the message in regard to this very subject. We told them that when Mr. Jefferson assured congress that he had reason to indulge hopes that Spain would conform her decree against neutrals, "in its construction and application in relation to the United States" to the construction and application by France, he was standing on very slippery ground which would most certainly deceive him and all who trusted in him. It now appears that at that very moment France and Spain were capturing every one of our vessels they could come across, and that too, under an interpretation of the decree of Bonaparte himself. "Is the decree (says Bonaparte) contains no exceptions, there shall be none in its application." "There is reason to hope (says the message) that Spain will conform her decrees to France, in its application."

PHILADELPHIA, November 18.

Arrived, schr. Leander, Atkins, Havana, 16 days, sugars and hides.

Cleared, brig Eliza, Gray, Havana; sloop Julian, Ingram, Norfolk.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

November 3, lat. 42, long. 62, spoke ship Friendship, 19 days from Gibraltar, for Salem; parted from the Hornet off the W. Islands, for America. 11th, spoke sloop Baltimore, from Bristol for Africa.

Ships Latona, M'Clea, from Liverpool; and the Mercury, Swaine, from Lisbon, have arrived at Wiscasset.

The Swift, captain Taber, arrived at this port last evening, which left Liverpool on the 29th September, brings dispatches from Mr. Munroe, for the secretary of state. Capt. T. informs, that on the 3d inst. in lat. 42, 40, long. 62, spoke ship Friend-ship, Williams, of Salem from Leghorn, via Gibraltar, out 19 days, who informed him that all the United States vessels had left the Straights, that he had spoken the United States brig Hornet, and parted with her off the Western Islands. Capt. Taber says there is no danger of a war between the U. S. and Great Britain. (N. Y. Paper.)

[?] We have been informed that a messenger passed through Baltimore this morning with the dispatches.]

The intelligence received from France via Boston, and published in this day's Register, is peculiarly interesting at the moment, when the legislature of the union is deliberating on our relations with foreign powers; and when the result of its deliberations must involve the decision of peace or war.

It is within the recollection of every one that the decree of the emperor Napoleon, of November 21st, 1806, declaring the British Islands and their dependencies in a state of blockade, was the first announcement of the most extraordinary principle ever raised by a belligerent against the rights of neutral nations—A principle so extraordinary, called for the immediate resistance of every neutral power; and it became peculiarly incumbent on the executive of the United States, to whose superintendence our foreign relations are immediately confided to have withstood this gigantic stride of belligerent pretension. It was a fit occasion to have exemplified our claims, and to have evinced our impartiality towards Great Britain and France. To have met the declaration of such a principle at the threshold was the true and only effectual mean of preventing the practice under it by either of those powers. Was this the conduct pursued by Mr. Jefferson—was the occasion seized to evidence a strict impartiality, and a dignified resistance to such encroachment? Where are the indignant remonstrances of our government against such monstrous despotism? Was not the whole representation on the subject, confined to a "Je pense" and a "Je crois;" an opinion and a belief? neither formal nor conclusive, between Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Deeres, who declared himself unauthorized and incompetent to say any thing on the subject. And has not the neglect of this important duty, this dereliction of our best interests, induced the British to practise under the principle, which France first declared, and which she now determines to enforce against us? And, are we not plunged into our present deep, and almost inextricable embarrassment, by this weak, this wicked desertion of duty—in the part of those, to whom it was specially confided?

Let the legislature examine the facts in the manner which its duty prescribes, and the people will be correctly informed whether the defect has been in the constitutional powers, "or the administration" of them! How much confidence must it have required, to state the suffering of our commerce in the Mediterranean, in the embittered manner in which it was given to congress against one of the belligerents, when the very cause of complaint, was justified

by the total neglect of the administration to remonstrate against, and firmly to withstand the principle (declared by the other belligerent) on which that practice was grounded?

We hesitate not to say, that such neglect or partiality, we care not by what name it is called, tends to the disgrace and ruin of any nation, where it prevails.

Whether the declaration of France, "that she will enforce the principles of her decree against the United States," will have any tendency to correct the executive partiality, we pretend not to say. That it will have its due influence on the public opinion, and the decisions of the legislature, we trust and believe.

[Jackson.]

COMMUNICATION.

In the report of the committee, appointed by those persons who met at the Pantheon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the supposed misconduct of certain civil officers, a charge is made against Judge Dorsey, founded in absolute falsehood. When the person who gave this "information" to the committee, was directed to take the necessary oath preparatory to the examination, he expressed great unwillingness to be sworn lest he should be looked upon as an informer; and requested permission to withdraw for a few minutes, for the purpose of seeing some of the persons concerned in the riot, and not as stated, for the purpose of "consulting counsel," of which no mention whatever was made by the witness. The Judge replied, that if he was uneasy lest he be accused of being an informer, the summons which was served upon him would be his justification, and handed the summons to the witness, which he put into his pocket, and his objections seemed to be removed.

The witness upon being again directed to put his hand upon the book, expressed further scruples, saying he was unwilling to be examined generally, but had no objection to answer particular questions, at the same time disclaiming all connection with the rioters, against whom he was to testify. The Judge assured him that no improper question should be put to him, upon which he consented cheerfully to be sworn, and requested that all persons in the room might be sent out but the Judge and himself. The Judge told him that he had no objection to all the persons, except one, being removed; which was done, and the witness gave what he stated to be all his knowledge upon the subject.

The request that all witnesses might be removed, appeared at the time to be a strange one. The object now satisfactorily explains itself, and a false statement is given to the public, with a view to destroy the reputation of the Judge, and it becomes the duty of such as have within their power the means, to confound guilt and do justice to innocence.

It is therefore explicitly stated, that the charge made against Judge Dorsey, in the Report of the Committee, is utterly untrue; and whenever it shall be necessary, will be proved to be unworthy belief.

[The following is an extract from the "Report of the Committee," to which our correspondent alludes:]

"On the day which followed the affair, he, [Judge Dorsey,] summoned before him a witness who was himself one of the party, and altho' as he has stated, he required only five minutes delay to consult counsel on his situation, the Judge compelled him to an immediate disclosure of the names of his companions."

Bell's Weekly Messenger, pership Swift says, "Reports without number were yesterday circulated in the city that the negotiation with America was broken off; that Mr. Monroe had suddenly set out from London; and that we were consequently to be involved in war with the U. S. We believe there is no foundation whatever for any of these rumours. In the first place no answer to the dispatches from America has yet been delivered to Mr. Munroe by our government. In the second place, even had he received it, and that it was unsatisfactory, still Mr. Munroe will not immediately leave this country. The answer, of what nature soever it will be sent back by the Revenge, that brought the American dispatches; and Mr. Munroe will remain here until the differences between the two governments are finally adjusted. Then and then only, Mr. Pinckney will succeed him as minister from the United States."

From the Mediterranean.—Capt. Williams, arrived at Salem, from Leghorn, confirms the account of the capture of that city by the French; of their laying an embargo, which continued until the 16th September, when it was taken off.—He informs, that Lord Paget, the English minister was negotiating at Constantinople, with a prospect of success; being backed by Collingwood, with 16 sail of the line; who had taken the island of Tenedos, (recently restored to the Turks by Russia) with 6 or 7 sail of the line—that a French army of 60,000 men, which had been on the march to Naples, supposed to be ultimately destined against Sicily, had halted; and this halt was attributed at Leghorn to appearances unfavourable to the French in other parts of Europe. The discontents at St. Petersburg, it was expected, would produce a change there in favour of the war party; and it was confidently believed that England would still be able again to combine both Austria and Russia against France, to which the powerful diversion she had made at Constantinople, would probably contribute. Such was the view of affairs at Leghorn, the 1st of October.

On Saturday last, the following address was presented to General Wilkinson:—

GEN. JAMES WILKINSON,

SIR,

The undersigned, on behalf of the 1st Company of the 39th Regiment, Baltimore Union Volunteers, Van Guard Volunteers, and Baltimore Independent Rifle Company, attached to the 39th Regiment of Maryland Militia. (Lieut. Col. James Mosher command.) beg leave respectfully, to present this evidence of their attachment to you, as an in-