

TRURO, (Eng.) Oct. 3.

lately stated, that several seamen of the American States schooner Revenge had enlisted with an officer of the British Royal Marines, now on the recruiting service in Truro, but that he had sent them to the American commander, with a statement that he could not countenance them. We should have been happy to this honourable conduct on the part of this officer, had produced an equally honourable return from the American; but will the American declaimers upon national honour and political justice say, we tell them, that capt. Reed, of the States schooner Revenge—an officer and a vessel rendered conspicuous by the bearer of instructions from the American Executive to its Ministers in London, on a dispute between the two countries, in which desertion and the employment of deserters form so prominent a feature—that this captain Reed, so obliged and so stimulated to honorable feeling, to give up one of his crew who had declared himself a deserter from a British Regiment! Yet such is the fact. It is a fact too, that several others of the crew of the Revenge declared themselves British subjects; and that they were not claimed as such by the delicacy and prudence of a British officer to whom they offered themselves, considering that the vessel was waiting the return of dispatches from the American minister, would not furnish a pretence to the Americans that their vessel had suffered any detriment or delay, in her mission by weakening her crew.—*Corwall Gazette.*

BOSTON, November 20.

The Monitor contains the treaty for an armistice between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, concluded under the mediation of France, and signed by the respective negotiators on the 24th of August, at the castle of Slobisia.

A report is current that on the part of the English, an application has been made to the king of Sweden to deliver up his fleet, which is now rigging and getting ready for sea in Calsona, as a deposit to the English. On Langeland, as well as Freeman, several English seamen attempted to effect a landing, but were repulsed.

The Neapolitan papers inform us, that the ex-king Ferdinand, with all his family, have departed from Sicily in an English frigate.

Great apprehensions were entertained at Constantinople, that the British squadron at the mouth of the Dardanelles would attempt to force that passage.

It is stated with confidence, that his majesty's Physicians have given it as their opinion, that in the present state of his complaint, it would not be prudent to risk the operation of coughing.

Arrived, ship Washington, Crocker, London (from the Downs 30); brig Fortunate, from Wilmington. Capt. Crocker, left the Down Oct. 18. Left, ship Flora, Slater, from New-York for Amsterdam; General Hamilton, Shaler, do. do.; brig Sukey, Rhodes, of Boston, do.; barque Two Brothers, Gardner, from New-York, for Antwerp; Woodrop Sims, from Amsterdam to Philadelphia, do.; Mary, Richards, from Antwerp for New-York; ship Henry, from Amsterdam, for New-York. Sailed in co. ships Young Factor, for N. York; Alfred, for Charleston; and Horizon, do.

The Galen passed from Boston for London, Oct. 13; and ship Farmer, Lant, of Portsmouth to St. Petersburg for Charleston. At Dover, schr. Jane, Woodbury, of Newburyport, from Rotterdam, for Teneriffe, in ballast. The Criterion, for Savannah, sailed from Liverpool Oct. 14. Passed Gravesend Oct. 4. Liverpool Packet, Parsons, and Hunter from Virginia. At Cork, Matha, Goff, from Philadelphia; Sally, Virginia, At Plymouth, Dispatch, from Lima for London, detained; Two Friends, Williams, from Baltimore, do.—At Liverpool, Perseverance, from Virginia; Shannon, Curree; Leopard, Jordan; Ernius and Rolla, all from New-York. At Waterford, Sally, Smith, from do.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 23.

The beautiful frigate Constitution, capt. Campbell, arrived yesterday from Boston. The numerous arrivals at this port yesterday, furnish no later Gazette accounts than those given in yesterday's paper, by the arrival at Boston. A gentleman, however, who came passenger in the young Factor from Deal on the 17th of October, informs, that most of the American vessels that had been recently sent in the Downs on their way to Holland, &c. had been released, and were daily sailing for their ports of destination; amongst the number, he recollects the gen. Hamilton, of this port, and the Jefferson of Philadelphia. This is most pleasing information, and induces them to believe that many of them were sent in, merely because a war with this country was expected—But in England, the apprehensions of war with America had mostly subsided.

Arrived, ship Fanny, Terry, London—William P. Johnson, Wells, Amsterdam, 89 days; Grand Sachem, Le-Baron, Belfast 38; Two Marys, Raley, Nantz, 40; Hudson, Toms, Liverpool, 64; Jane, Sammis, Halifax 14; brig Harriet, Gardner, Morris, Cadiz, 53; schr. Providence, Travis, Baltimore, 11; Sally, Travis, Richmond, 8; Silenus, Field, Tortola, 20.

Cleared, ship Elisa, Skiddy, Bordeaux; brig Traveller, Hogan, Porto-Rico; Sarah Ann, McConehey, St. Croix.

NEW-YORK, November 24.

Captain Lovett, who arrived at this port yesterday from Cadiz, informs, that the blockading squadron off that port, made it a point to turn off and endorse the papers of every vessel they board, excepting they are entirely laden with lumber, or in ballast.

Captain Tibbets, of Wiscasset, was imprisoned 40 days at Buenos Ayres, among a variety of all colours, a part of the time double ironed. Captain Hyatt, of Newport, was treated in the same manner.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable house in Nantes, dated Oct. 8.

"The trade which has been carried on between Great-Britain and Holland is now completely annihilated; and in order to oppress the English commerce as much as possible, our government has re-enacted that celebrated decree of the 21st of November last, by which every vessel arriving in any port of France, that may have previously touched at a British one, will be obliged to put to sea again without reserve or any pretext whatever. We sincerely regret the evil effects of this violent measure, which our legislators have adopted to destroy the British trade, but which is also so baneful to yours."

FRENCH DECREE.

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser, FROM LATE FRENCH PAPERS.

Vessels having touched in England.—The 8th article of the imperial decree of the 21st of November last, prohibits the receiving in our ports of any vessels direct from England or from English colonies, or having been there since its publication. The 8th article provides that every vessel which, by means of a false declaration, contravenes this disposition, shall, as well as her cargo, be seized and confiscated as English property.

The director-general announces, by his circular of the 4th of this month (Sept.) that his majesty has just decided that those two articles ought to have their full and entire execution; and that any vessel which shall have stopped in England, or shall have been conducted thither, cannot be admitted.

So that the immediate return of those vessels, let the alleged cause of entry be what it may, will be required. Those who, by a false declaration, shall dissimulate their having stopped in England, and succeed in entering our port, shall be seized, and they and their cargoes shall be proceeded against according to the decree relative to English property.

On the receipt of the first intelligence of Mr. Munroe's return to this country, our readers will recollect that we did not participate in the gloomy consequences which it was said were to be inferred from that circumstance; but merely considered it as proceeding from a wish of that gentleman to have personal explanations with the executive on some of those serious points of negotiation which have so long agitated the two countries: All the London papers which have now come to hand, as well as private letters, go in complete confirmation of the opinion we though ourselves justified in giving some weeks ago.

[Public Advertiser.]

The following vessels have arrived at Quebec from Halifax, with troops for the defence of that province: ship Matilda, with 7 officers and 207 privates; brig Aragon, with 164 officers and privates; ship Paragon, 8 officers and 221 privates; schr. Nancy, 88 officers & privates; schr. Sally, from Prince Edward's Island, with 20 officers & privates; schr. Chance, from St. Johns, with 48 men of the Newfoundland regiment.

QUEBEC, Oct. 19.

Yesterday arrived his majesty's new frigate Horatio, of 38 guns. In her came passengers, his excellency lieut. general Sir James Henry Craig, K. B. captain general and commander in chief, in and over the British provinces in North-America. His excellency's suit consisted of lieutenant col. E. Bayoes, of the 4th garrison batt. adjutant general; major William Thornton, York Rangers, military secretary and first aid de camp; lieut. E. Dewar, 4th garrison, battalion, capt. A. Ker, 43d reg't lieut. E. Macoy, 20th regiment, aide-de-camp.

MONTREAL, Oct. 27.

We announce to the public the safe arrival of the troops for the defence of the province at Quebec, in good health and high spirits; also a strong reinforcement for this garrison. It appears that the reports of peace on the continent are of American fabrication.

Arrived, Ship Connecticut, Lovett, 50 days from Cadiz, wine and salt. Left, ship Adventure, Ropes, of Salem, for the North of Europe; Monticello, Aborn, of Norfolk, for Lima; Jupiter, Allen, of Philad. for La Vera Cruz; Hannah, Cottrell, of Boston; Columbus, New-York; barque Alert, Burgess of Charleston, for North of Europe; brig Acteon, Dryburg, for New York or Europe; for Mary Mead, Freeman, of Charleston, for North of Europe; Charles, Chace, Baltimore; Olympus, Perry, Newbedford; Mary, Cornwall, N. York; schr. Clarissa, Henshaw, New York; Hannah, B. ston.

Ship Franklin, Quesberg, 49 days from Cadiz (having been 20 days on the coast) wine and salt.

Ship Flora, Adams, from Liverpool, and 37 days from Belfast, salt and coal. Nov. 5, lat. 41, 53, long 57, spoke brig Charles, Tredwell, 48 days from Liverpool, for Savannah.

Ship Young, Factor, Gault, from London, 36 days from the Downs, dry goods, &c. [The vessels left reported by the Washington arrived at Boston.] The ship Gen. Hamilton, from New-York for Amsterdam, and many others, had been cleared and sailed for their destined ports. The ship Othello, Kempton, from Russia for New-York, put into the Downs, with the loss of an anchor and cable. Sailed in co. schr. Jefferson, of Philadelphia for Canton. On Friday, spoke the British October Packet, for N. York.

Ship Manchester, Bunker, 55 days for Liverpool, salt, coal and earthenware. Oct. 5, off Londonderry, parted with ship Native, of Portland, from Liverpool for Charleston, and schr. Dispatch, Smith, for Rich-

mond. Oct. 25, was boarded by the Ardent 64, conveying a homeward bound fleet of Indian and transports—Nov. 15, on St. George's bank spoke again the ship John Loring, from Tonningen, for New-York.

Brig Rockland Ramblett, 50 days from Bordeaux, wine and dry goods. Sailed in co. ships Isabella, for Cork, and Columbus, for Philadelphia, both belonging to New-York, and ship Victress, for do. Left, ships Louisiana, Brevor, for Philad. in 5 days; Calypso, Bark, for N. York in 8; Fame, Crowell, do. uncertain; Amity, Harrison, do. discharging; Argo, Hunt, for Boston in 30; John & Francis, Silliman, Charleston in 15; brig George, Chester, for N. York in 3; Betsey, Johnson, do. do. Nancy, Mitchell, Philadelphia, discharging; Trident, Ne man, Boston in 6; William, Dow, Norfolk in 12; Dolphin, Merchand, Boston discharging; Belisarius, Love, N. Orleans 8 days; schr. Sally Barker, Hunsy, Boston, next day; ships Franklin, and Sarah, of New-York, repairing—

The ship Washington, Hidelius, of Philadelphia was dropping down the river, not being allowed to entry, on account of her being carried into England; and brig Washington, Adams, from Boston, had been detained down the river 15 days, on account of her being in England since the decree of Dec. last—but by another of Sept. which permits neutrals to entry, not being direct from England, she was permitted to proceed up to Bordeaux. She was boarded by some English cruisers and privateers and treated politely—not a paper nor any questions asked. Oct. 6, lat. 45, 23, long 1, 49, spoke ship Portland, of Philadelphia 35 days from Charleston for Bordeaux. 8th, was boarded by a British frigate, and treated politely. 15th, was boarded by a British privateer, who took several articles, and paid for them.

The brig Minerva, Noble, 52 days from Bordeaux, wine and dry goods. Met going in, ships Susan, from New-York, and Orlando, from Philadelphia.

Schr. Concord, Nelson, Richmond. Schr. Hannah, Collier, Fredericksburg. Schr. Ceres, Guys, Virginia. Below the ship Laura, McLellan, 55 days from Liverpool.

The British October packet, 10 days from Halifax.

Cleared ships Bellville, Dony, Jamaica; Emeline, Murdock, Liverpool; brig Mars, Alcorn, Algiers; Alonzi, McDonald, Havana; Hope, Webb, Martinique.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.

Arrived, schr. William, and Samuel, Hand, Havana, 23 days.

Cleared, ship Rose, Gardiner, Lisbon; brig Eliza, Smith, Havana; Enterprize, Knowles, Guadalupe.

Ship Helvetius, Bowen, from Amsterdam and 2 other ships are below.

Captain Hand sailed from Havana in company with the brig Susannah, Thornton, of and for this port. Left, ship Sally, Naglee, just arrived from Kingston; brig Freelove, Hughes; Clio, Bouttellier; Union Johnson; Unanimous, Hathorn; schr. Friends, Evans; and Concord, Turner, all of Philadelphia. A few days since capt. Hand took the captain and crew of the brig Industry, Ne ell, of Newburyport, from off the wreck of that vessel, cast away on the Florida on her passage from Matanzas for this port.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 25.

We understand that Gen. Moreau, about a week since, left Philadelphia for the West-country, it is said, for New-Orleans. His unexpected departure and the rapidity with which he has passed on his journey, have excited considerable curiosity, not unmixed with suspicion, which seems principally to have arisen from the place to which he is said to be going. Information has been received of his passing through Lancaster and Chambersburg without having made any delay at either place. When we consider the distinguished character and unsullied reputation of General Moreau, we cannot for a moment indulge the idea of his having any views hostile to the United States; and we think it highly probable that a very short time will bring to light the most satisfactory explanations of the objects of his journey, which may turn out to have been undertaken solely for the gratification of a laudable curiosity. [Intelligencer.]

G. F. and J. Lindenberger,

No. 200, BALTIMORE-STREET, Opposite the Indian Queen Tavern, Have received by the Diana, from Liverpool, an additional supply of

Cutlery, Saddlery, etc. etc. Now opening for sale on their usual terms. October 2

Hager's-Town Bank,

SEPTEMBER 30th, 1807.

IN pursuance of an order of the Board of Directors, notice is hereby given, that two millions of each share of stock held in the bank shall be paid up at the bank on or before the 1st Monday in December next; & that all persons failing to pay will not be entitled to any dividend on what they have paid, from the said first Monday in December until this instalment is paid. ELIE BEATTY, Cashier. [Oct. 3.] 27th Dec

Boston Pork, etc.

40 blbs. Navy Mess, and No. 1 Pork, 4 blbs. Hams, 2 boxes Chocolate, 6 boxes Fresh Hops, Will be landed this day and for sale by WILLIAM CHILD. Also for sale, 4th proof Cogniac and Bordeaux Brandy, Claret Wine, Young Hyson Tea, Zant Currants, Boston No. 1, Beef, Iron Hoops and Shovels, Apply at No. 88, Bowlys wharf. November 25. 28th

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

The Letter-Bag of the brig Happy Couple, Charles Lovell, master, for New-Orleans, will be taken from the Coffee-House, on Friday morning.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

From our Correspondent.

Washington, November 25.

Proceedings this day.

Mr. Poindexter presented a petition from the mayor and Aldermen of the city of Natchez, praying for a donation of two half-acre lots, for the purpose of erecting public buildings thereon. Referred to the committee on public lands.

An engrossed bill authorising the purchase of certain copies of the journals of Congress, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Talmadge offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, that the secretary of the department of war be directed to lay before this house, a statement of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, composing the army of the U. States, noting the number which may be wanting to complete the present establishment.

Resolved, that the secretary of the department of war be directed to lay before this house, a statement of the number of volunteers, either of artillery, cavalry or infantry, whose services have been offered in pursuance of the law authorising the president to accept of the services of any number of volunteer companies not exceeding 30,000 men.

Mr. Talmadge observed, that it would be remembered by every gentleman on that floor, that in the message of the president, at the opening of the present session, it was remarked, that whether or not it would be necessary to increase our present military establishment, would depend on future circumstances. He presumed that every gentleman felt the importance of maintaining the dignity and honour of the nation; and in order to do this, & to be prepared to meet any event which might occur; it was certainly necessary to know what—as our present force. There was another reason (Mr. T. said) which operated strongly on his mind;—the house never failed at every session to vote money for the support of the army and navy, as well as of the civil list; and this could not be well done, unless we knew the number of the establishment.—With respect to the second resolution, he said, it would be recollected that at the last session, (February, 1807) a law had been passed authorising the president to accept of the services of a number of volunteers not exceeding 30,000 men, which law was to continue in force for two years. He thought it of importance to know what number of volunteers had been accepted under this law, and how far that number could be relied on in case of emergency. It would also be recollected, that at a former session a law had been passed, authorising the president to call on the respective states for a number of militia not exceeding 100,000 men. This law had been passed in Feb. 1806, and was limited to two years; it would of course expire next February—He therefore hoped the resolutions would be agreed to.

Mr. Thomas had no objection to the first resolution; but he contended that the secretary at war would be unable to furnish the information required by the second resolution. It was true that two laws had been passed, one authorising the president of the United States to order out 100,000 militia, and the other authorising him to accept of the services of 30,000 volunteers; but it would be remembered, that the president in his order calling on the different states for their respective quota of the 100,000 militia, had directed the several executives to accept of any volunteer companies which might offer their services, as a part of the quota. He knew that volunteer companies had been accepted, which were not discriminated whether as a part of the quota required by the first law or the second. He hoped the question on the resolutions would be taken separately.

The question was accordingly taken on the first resolution and agreed to.

Mr. Talmadge made some additional observations in favor of the second resolution, insisting that the 100,000 militia required by the first law, and the 30,000 volunteers authorised to be accepted by the last, were entirely different.

Mr. Quincy said, if it was true that the secretary at war could not furnish the information required by the second resolution, the house ought to have positive information of the fact. He contended, that if such were the fact, the law had not been fairly executed. He had no doubt, however, but the information could be obtained.

Mr. Chandler and Mr. Alston both contended, that the information desired, could not be obtained.

Mr. Thomas then moved, that the second resolution should lie on the table, for further consideration.

Mr. Smith asked if it was not necessary for the house to know the real state of the force on which we were to depend for the defence of the nation? He saw no good reason for objecting to the resolution. If the secretary at war could not give the whole of the information required, he could give what he knew. At all events, he said, the resolution could do no harm.

Mr. Thomas's motion was lost.

The question was then taken on the resolution, and it was agreed to, nem. con.

The bill to incorporate the trustees of the Baptist church, in Washington, was read a third time and passed.

A message was received from the president of the United States, stating that he had approved and signed the act making further appropriations for the support of the navy during the year 1807.

The house went into committee of the

whole on the bill extending the right of suffrage in the Mississippi Territory, and for other purposes.

This bill was strenuously opposed by Mr. Troup, on the ground that if it passed, the famous Yazoo interest would preponderate in the Mississippi Territory. An amendment to the first section was agreed to in committee of the whole, after some discussion; when the committee of the whole rose, and reported the bill as amended. A considerable debate again took place in the house on the said amendment, and the ayes and noes were called for by Mr. Lyon on agreeing to it. [The object of this amendment is, to impose some instructions on the right of suffrage.] The ayes and noes were taken, and the amendment was lost—ayes 41, noes 79.

The house adjourned about half past 8 o'clock.

The following is the "Report in part," yesterday laid before the house by Mr. Blount, from the committee to whom was referred so much of the president's message as relates to aggressions, &c.

That the numerous aggressions and violations of our jurisdiction recently committed within our ports and waters by British ships of war, whether they are to be regarded as the effects of positive orders from the British government, or as proceeding from that unrestrained insolence and rapacity in British naval commanders which previously produced the murder of our citizen John Pierce, and the perpetration of many other well remembered, outrageous and irritating acts, are convincing proofs of the necessity of placing our ports and harbors as speedily as possible, in a situation to protect from insult and injury the persons and property of our citizens living in our seaport towns, or sailing in our own waters, and to preserve therein the respect due to the constituted authorities of the nation.

That the committee, having maturely considered the subjects, are of opinion that the protection desired can be best and most expeditiously afforded by means of land batteries and gun boats, as they have been induced to believe that by a judicious combination and use of these two powers, effectual protection can be given, even to our most important seaport towns, against ships of any size unaccompanied by an army.

That our most important ports and harbors, and those requiring the earliest attention and the most expensive fortifications are, New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, S. C. Wilmington, N. C. Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, New London, Newport, R. I. Boston, Salem, Newburyport, Portsmouth, N. H. and Portland.

And that the ports, harbors, and places of minor importance requiring protection, and which may be protected by the less expensive works, are St. Mary's, G. Beaufort and George-Town, S. C. Ocracoke, Albemarle Sound, James river, York and Rappahannock rivers; Potomac, Pauxent, Annapolis and Eastern Shore, Md. Delaware bay and river, Egg Harbor, N. J. Amboy, Long Island, Connecticut shore, Yiverton, R. I. New Bedford, Marblehead and Cape-Ann, York, Kennebec and Saco, Kennebeck, Sheepscot, Demarecotta, Broad bay, and St. Georges, Penobscot, Frenchman's bay, and Passamaquoddy bay.

Wherefore, your committee holding themselves bound by the tenor of the resolution referred to them, to report hereafter their opinion of the expediency of interdicting the waters of the United States to foreign armed vessels, according as circumstances, now unknown, may when known, seem to require, submit the following resolutions, viz.

Resolved, That it is expedient to authorise the president of the United States to cause such fortifications to be erected as, in addition to those heretofore built, will, with the assistance of gun boats, afford effectual protection to our ports and harbors, and preserve therein the respect due to the constituted authorities of the nation, & that there be, and hereby is, appropriated for that purpose, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of dollars.

Resolved, That it is expedient to authorise the president of the United States to cause to be built an additional number of gun-boats not exceeding and to arm, equip, man fit, and employ the same for the protection of our ports and harbors; and that there be and hereby is appropriated for that purpose out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of

The report was referred to a committee of the whole on Thursday.

Married on Tuesday evening last, by the rev. Mr. Kurtz, Mr. Isaac Reynolds, merchant, to Miss Mary M. Hoffman, daughter of Mr. Jacob Hoffman, all of this city.

Port of Baltimore.

CLEARED,

Schr. Eliza, Whitteredje, Salem

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books.

November 25.

Arrived, ship Pochontas, Tompkins, from Liverpool, via Norfolk, dry goods, salt and coal—Thomas Tenant.

Also, ship Ruthy, Murphy, 17 days from Havana, ballast, Thomas Tenant. Left brig Betsy, Bowen and schr. Colina, Wornum, of Baltimore, discharging. Spoke off the Moro, going in, brig Pangon, Ewleth 22 days from Baltimore. Off the capes was boarded by the British ship of war Bellona, and treated politely.

ORDERED,

That the Baltimore Independent Blues meet on Monday morning next, at the Court House, at 9 o'clock, in full uniform, with arms and accoutrements in complete order, with six rounds of blank cartridges.

JOHN HUTCHINS, Sec'y.

Nov. 26.