

**TRIESTE, Sept. 4.**  
The fate of Ragusa is decided. General Marmont arrived in that city on the 14th ult. immediately assembled the members of the government, and acquainted them that the republic of Ragusa now belonged to France, and that it as well as Dalmatia, should be united to the kingdom of Italy. This information caused great joy to all the inhabitants, and particularly to the commercial part of them. Gen. Lauriston is appointed governor of Ragusa, and of the whole of Albania.

The disagreeable intelligence has reached us, that the English, who for this fortnight have left our coast, have taken thirteen vessels from Cattaro, Corfu, Zante, &c. bound for this port, and laden with oil, wine, raisins, and other commodities of the Levant. They advance as a pretence for this violence, that since Cattaro and the republic of the Seven Islands have been taken possession of by the French, that they must treat them as hostile territories.

The latest accounts from Constantinople of the 14th of August, assure us that negotiations for peace are earnestly going on in the camp of the Grand Vizier.

**GENOA, Sept. 1.**  
Admiral Collingwood is still in the Archipelago, where he collects the whole naval force which was hitherto in the Levant, and at Malta, either to renew the attack on the Dardanelles, if the Turks did not conclude a peace with England, or attack the Russian fleet under the command of admiral Sinavin, in case the emperor should manifest any hostile intentions against England.

**THORN, Sept. 5.**  
Some of the papers of this city contain the following singular notice in German and French:

"By much observation and persevering reflections, I have discovered a sure and certain method by which a person without much trouble or expense, may be able to produce the most fruitful, healthy and pleasant weather. I will give a sufficient proof of the experiment to any society, i. e. persons the police may nominate. If the little expense will be defrayed. I have no further interest than it might be for the general good. The great nation that encourages every invention will certainly give this notice some attention. Apply to the printing office of Thorn."

**MONTREAL, Nov. 12.**  
Rumours have been circulated in town these few days of the expectation of a war with the United States from a report that contractors for the American government are purchasing all the forge at different points of the line, and where they have contracted for the building of temporary barracks for cavalry, &c. and exercising the militia. It is not with the expectation of invading Canada, but for protecting their frontiers from the incursions they may expect from us, and our Indian friends, who are ready to fall upon them, in case of a war with Britain.

**NEW-YORK, December 1.**  
Arrived ship Magistrate Folger, 50 days from Liverpool, coal, crates and dry goods.

Ship Edward Preble Porter, 57 days from Leith, coal and dry goods.

Ship Fair American, Marshall, 45 days from Liverpool, coal and dry goods. Nov. 2, lat. 46, 9, long. 45, spoke ship Independence, Walker, 12 days from Charleston for Greenock. 15th, lat. 42, long. 66, 10, spoke ship Sukey, Gray, 35 days from Marcellus for Salem.

British schr. Hercules, Thomas, 14 days from St. Johns, N. B. plaster and fish.

Brig Sea Island, Bunham, 11 days from Savannah, cotton & pea nuts. Left in the river, bound in, the ship Adonis, Moore; brig Georgia, Joslin, & brig Providence, Crocker. Spoke coming out of the Bar the Amazon, Copp, from New-York. At the same time, spoke the schr. Enterprise, Crowell, from the coast of Africa, bound in.

Brig William King, M'Daniel, of Bath, 14 days from Havana, sugar. Left, brig Havana Packet Franklin, from New-York; brig Patty, for de. ready. Sailed in co. brig Agenria, Gordon, of New-Port, for N. York.

Brig William, Grant, 66 days from Drogheda (Ireland) in ballast. Nov. 4, lat. 40, 11, long. 60, spoke ship Eliza, 3 days from N. York for Bordeaux.

British brig Minerva, Burrill, 75 days from Hull, coal, white lead, mustard, copperas and shot.

Br. brig Ann, Ross, 16 days from Bermuda, in ballast. Left, barque Mary, Black, from N. York for Jamaica, had been on the rocks, and was to sail in 8 days; brig Nymph, Waring, for Philadelphia next day. Nov. 1, lat. 34, long. 66, spoke brig Ann, 55 days from Amsterdam for Baltimore. 22d, lat. 34, long. 66, barque Nixon, Harper, from Lisbon for Alexandria, loss of sails and short provisions, intended to put into Jamaica.

Brig William, Waters, from N. Orleans, and 25 days from Havana, cotton, lead, sugar, tobacco, hides, and specie.

Schr. Betsey, Hall, Boston.

Schr. Industry, 45 days from Jamaica.

BELOW, last night, one brig, Wind S. W. Several vessels in the Offing.

Schr. Enterprise, Patton, from Turks-Island, on Sunday night went ashore on the point of the Hook—Her foremast was cut away, and she has since bilged. She had a cargo of salt.

Brig Aden, Dryburg, mentioned in our

last, 48 days from Cadiz—spoke, Nov. 15, lat. 32, 9, long. 66, 30, ship Highland Mary, 7 days from Norfolk for Bermuda.

Ship Richards, Ridgway, from New-York for St. Croix, has been sent into Tortola—vessel and cargo cleared.

The ship Intrepid, Hutchinson, from Philadelphia for Tonningen, foundered at sea on the 7th Oct. the crew (11 in number) were taken off the wreck just before it went down, by captain Calligo, of the schr. Thomas, and arrived safe at Beverly.

The brig Dispatch, Upton, from Maracaybo, for Salem, a ship, a brig from Russia, and 9 people, and other smaller vessels, were lost in the late storm back of Cape Harbor.

The brig Swift, Campbell, of this port, arrived at Marcellus, Sept. 25.

**PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.**

Our correspondent from Cape May, writes us in his letter of Monday morning last—"Went in by Cape May, ship Brutus, Craig, from Antwerp, a ship in cape Henlopen channel, a Northern schr. and a sloop."

Capt. Whipple arrived at Savannah from London, was boarded off Cape Ortugal by a British frigate, one of a fleet of three sail of the line, and two frigates. The boarding officer, informed that they were preparing an expedition to burn one of the largest ships of war ever built by the Spaniards, then on the stocks at Cape Ortugal. In the latitude of Bermuda, capt. W. was boarded by the Theseus frigate, capt. Cochrane, who had on board the crew of an American schooner, wrecked the night before.

Two elegant silver cups, of exquisite workmanship, have been presented to Messrs Harvey and M'Shane, of this city, by the under-writers at Lloyd's, London, expressive of their approbation of the extraordinary exertions of these young gentlemen, in preserving property on board the ship Mississippi, Skidmore, from London to New-York, which ship got ashore off New-York, last winter. These presents do equal honor to the liberality of Lloyd's, to the exertions of these young men, and to the taste of the gentleman who devised and superintended their execution.

**FROM WASHINGTON,**

"Nov. 28, 1807.—It is whispered, that the last dispatches from Gen. Armstrong, taken in connection with the movement of a distinguished stranger to the Westward, and the departure of his lady for France, has considerably abated the cabinet-ardor for a war with Great Britain—and it would not surprise me, if our depending negotiations in Europe took a very sudden change."

**NEW-ORLEANS, October 20.**

A supreme court, begun and holden at the town of Alexandria, in the county of Rapides, within and for the fourth superior district of the territory of Orleans, (including the counties of Rapides, Ouibite and Natchitoches), on the third Monday of Sept. in the year of our Lord 1807.

The grand jurors within and for said district, in addition to the bills of indictment found, consider it a duty which they owe to themselves, to their fellow citizens, and to the government of their country, to present the numerous outrages, and the repeated violations of all the principles of amity and good neighborhood, committed by the Spanish government or its agents, at the post of Nacogdoches, by encouraging the slaves of this district to desert from their masters, and protecting them after they have escaped without the limits of this territory. This encouragement and protection of slaves even after they have added to the offence of desertion, the crimes of theft and robbery, has been of long continuance.

The citizens of this district, firmly attached to the government under which they live, and ready at all times to sacrifice their lives and fortunes in its defence, have hitherto waited with patient forbearance, in expectation of that protection to which they are entitled. But instead of protection, every day brings fresh proof of the impunity with which wrongs are committed upon us under the mask of friendship and peace, by those who as neighbors have experienced on our part, a sacred observance of their rights, and towards whom we have ever extended all the good offices in our power. After repeated but unavailing reclamations made by our fellow citizens upon the officers of the Spanish government for slaves who have made their escape into the territory, we have at length received for answer, an avowal of their resolution, with an assertion that this resolution is founded on the express orders of their government not to restore them, but to continue to extend towards them their protection and support. In this situation the citizens of this district look to their government for its immediate interposition to put an end to this unprovoked system of injury, intolerable in its immediate effects, but infinitely more dreadful in its future consequences. It is interesting, not to the inhabitants of this district only, but to the whole territory—and is, as we conceive, one of those audacious aggressions upon our rights, which most deeply affects the honor of the government and the nation.

We can only add that in the last resort, self preservation must point out to us our remedy for wrongs, which if persisted in without redress, would expose our property to continual depredations, and ourselves and families to all the horrors of the most dreadful of insurrections, that of slaves against their masters.

The grand jury request that this presentation be made public by being published in the Orleans newspapers.

(Signed)

**WILLIAM MILLER,**

**FOREMAN.**

**NORFOLK, November 25.**  
We are told that on Sunday morning a British 74 and two frigates anchored in Lynnhaven Bay; that officers every day since then landed from them near the Pleasure-House; that an inhabitant in the neighborhood of the Pleasure-House, (whose name we do not at present wish to mention) has had the temerity of supplying them with some necessaries; intimation of which has been given to Brigadier General Matthews.

## FEDERAL GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3.

A letter from Cadiz, by the Acton (arrived at New-York) states, that in consequence of an expectation of the continuance of war, colonial produce had taken a start—that the French and Spanish fleets were ready for sea, and only waiting for a squadron from Carthage, which was to join them; that vessels had been chartered at Cadiz to go to Lisbon, to carry British subjects and their property to England.

The Jamaica Courant of the 4th ult. mentions that an embargo had been laid on all vessels at St. Vincent's, in consequence of a force having been sent from Barbadoes to take possession of the Danish islands of St. Croix and St. Thomas.

## THE DISPATCHES.

The following, from the National Intelligence of yesterday, is the latest of official kind that we have seen.

We have received the following as the purport of Mr. Canning's answer to Mr. Monroe. This statement is altogether derived from public rumor.

The Note is said to state, that the British government has always claimed and exercised the right to take British seamen wherever found; that according to the modern usage of civilized nations, national vessels were not liable to search; that Great Britain will conform to this usage; that for the affair of the Chesapeake reparations will be made, and a minister sent to the United States for that purpose; no hint is given as to the nature or extent of the reparations; on the contrary, it is expressly stated, that the claim of the American government to reparations is lessened by the refusal to deliver up their men and by the President's proclamation, both of which are considered as acts of hostility on our part; that the minister sent to the United States would be expressly instructed not to blend with the affair of Chesapeake either the impressment of seamen, or any other subject of differences between the two countries—the letter is in a state more haughty than conciliatory, and calculated rather to increase than lessen the sentiment of indignation so generally excited by the unprincipled conduct of G. B. towards neutrals generally, and particularly towards the United States.

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[TAKEN for the FEDERAL GAZETTE.]

Washington, December 2.

Proceedings this day.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the navy, transmitting, in pursuance of a resolution of the 16th ult. a statement of the supplies purchased for the use of the navy during the last 3 years in the different ports of the United States, by the respective navy agents, together with the emoluments and commissions allowed on the same; which, with the documents accompanying it, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Montgomery presented a petition from the Journeymen Hatters of the city of Baltimore, praying that an additional duty may be laid on imported Hatts. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Van Rensselaer presented a petition from Samuel White, of New-York stating that he had some years ago forwarded a considerable sum of money in the U. S. Mail to Boston, which had been taken out by a Post-Master; that after a pursuit of 30 days he had apprehended the said Post-Master, and had him bound over for trial; that before the trial came on, the post-master had again absconded, in consequence of which his recognizance had been forfeited; and that the money was now in the treasury of the U. S. He therefore prayed remission. Referred to the Post-Master General.

Mr. Park presented the following resolution: Resolved that the committee to whom was referred so much of the President's message as relates to our intercourse with the Indian Tribes, be instructed to inquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary in the act for regulating our intercourse with the Indian Tribes, and for preserving peace on our frontiers; with leave to report by bill or otherwise. Agreed to.

Mr. Montgomery offered the following resolution: Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what amendments are necessary in the law for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States; with leave to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

Mr. M said that he had been induced to offer this resolution by a circumstance which had recently taken place. The ship Othello, bound from Liverpool to Baltimore had been intercepted by a pirate, attacked and boarded; she was some time in the possession of the pirate, but was afterwards abandoned. A number of volunteers from Baltimore had gone in pursuit of the pirate and taken her. Mr. Harden, part owner of the Othello, and who was in her at the time she was captured, had been examined by the judge of the district court. He had in his hand the opinion of the judge, which was transmitted to the executive of Maryland; and it stated that the court had not cognizance of the offence. He had also a copy of the opinion of J. T. Chase on the subject, which was, that the court of Maryland could not take cognizance of the offence. In consequence, the court of Calvert county, where the prisoners had been sent, had discharged them, and they are now at large. He thought a power to punish such an offence ought to be vested somewhere; it was of great importance to the city of Baltimore. A man committing a robbery on the high road, he said, could be punished by the laws of the land; while another may fit out a pirate, and commit piracy with impunity.

Mr. Randolph could have no objection that any law of the United States should be amended, but he could not consent that congress should pass laws for the regulation of the Chesapeake bay. If he understood the

gentleman, there were some defect in the municipal law of Maryland; but would that congress be authorized to legislate for that state. He contended that the states of Maryland and Virginia had a concurrent jurisdiction over the waters of the Chesapeake, and no other power on earth.

Mr. Quincy was in favor of the resolution. If offence committed within the Chesapeake were to be regulated by a particular state, it was in power of that state to commit the peace of the nation. If a body of militia should march into any state, and commit depredations there, it would certainly be the duty of congress to apply the remedy.

Mr. Montgomery said that he thought it his duty to offer this resolution. He did not say that there was a defect in the law of the United States; but he only wished a committee to be appointed to enquire whether the law was defective.

Mr. Randolph was still of opinion that this motion was made in an improper place; that it ought to be made in the legislature of Maryland. The gentleman says that the offence had been committed in the Chesapeake bay, and that the laws of congress did not provide for its punishment—very true; because congress had no jurisdiction over the Chesapeake bay.

Mr. Key thought it improper in congress to legislate upon this subject, if indeed they had the power. Certainly the legislature of Maryland had power to legislate upon it. That state had formerly a general court, with power to take cognizance of all offences committed within the jurisdiction of the state; but the legislature had about four years ago passed a law annulling that court, and distributing its powers among the different county courts. He believed the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Montgomery) was well acquainted with that law. They had thus deprived themselves of the power of taking cognizance of the offence here complained of, and they now applied to congress to remedy the evil.

Mr. Montgomery read the opinions above alluded to, when the question was taken on the resolution, and it was agreed to without a division. A committee of 7 members ordered to be appointed for the purpose.

The bill to extend the right of suffrage in the Mississippi Territory, and for other purposes, was read the third time; and, after about an hour's discussion, the question was taken by yeas and nays, and the bill passed; yeas 73, nays 55.

The bill authorizing the erection of a bridge over the Potomac was a third time read and passed; yeas 85, nays 43.

The house went into committee of the whole on the resolutions offered by Mr. Randolph yesterday.

Mr. Randolph said that upon the subject of the first resolution he hoped there were but one sentiment in the house, as he was confident there was but one sentiment in the nation. [Mr. R. was interrupted by the chairman, for the purpose of calling the house to order, & then told him he might proceed.] Mr. R. said he believed there was no occasion to proceed, because there could be no occasion for any member to address a deliberative body, which was unwilling to listen to him. It was a mocking of legislation; he had often been astonished at the perseverance of those who would persist in boring the house with observations which it was not disposed to hear. But, he asked, who enjoyed the benefits of the carrying trade, about which the nation was two years ago to be plunged in war? Men who had lately emigrated to this country, with their capitals; men who would not come forward in defence of the liberties of the country, although the gibbet stared them in the face. And were the men who had purchased by their blood the independence of the country, and the rich plains to the westward of the Allegheny, less entitled to protection than men of yesterday? He said that the situation of these 3 last men was a standing monument of the ingratitude of the country.

Mr. Quincy objected to the last clause of the resolution. Even admitting that it was "disgraceful," he was unwilling to say so by a resolution of that body. He was opposed to casting a stigma on the nation. He therefore moved to strike out the words "disgraceful to the," and insert, "in the," so that the resolution would read, "Resolved, that provision ought to be made by law for the adequate and comfortable support of such officers and soldiers of the late revolutionary war, as may be still living in a state of indigence, in a country which owes its liberty to their valor."

After some discussion, Mr. Quincy's motion was agreed to.

A debate of some length then took place on the resolution as amended, when, on motion of Mr. Smilie, the committee of the whole rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. And then the house adjourned (about 4 o'clock.)

## Port of Baltimore.

CLEARED,  
Brig Eliza Ann, Kathall, Guadeloupe  
Sloop Industry, Morgan, New-York

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books.  
Decem. 3.

Arrived, schr. Dorchester, Gover, from St. Bartholomew's.

Also, brig Ann, Benkin, 75 days from Rotterdam, ballast,—to James Biays.—

Sailed in co. with ship Ranger, Sherburne, of Baltimore, for Dundalk (Ireland) brig American, Gross, of Hingham for Boston.—Left ships, Hunter, Forster, of Charleston; Bainbridge, Neal, of Philadelphia, uncertain; Sheffield, Davis, in 6 days for Norfolk; Frances and Mary, Price, of and for New-Bedford, in 6 days; Alonzo, Clark, of New-Bedford; Recovery, Webb, of Salem, uncertain; brig Orient, Jenney, of New-Bedford, uncertain. The ship Union, Remington, of Providence, Rhode-Island, sailed 10 days before the Ann, for Guernsey.—Spoke, Nov. 16th, lat. 33, N. long. 66, 20, W. ship Harriot of Nantucket from New-Orleans, bound to Liverpool, out 44 days; the same day, spoke an American brig 3 days from Bermuda, bound to New-York. Nov. 24th, lat. 33, 9 N. long. 70, 30, W. spoke a brig 4 days from Rhode-Island, bound to Havana.

## TOBACCO &c.

41 hds. POTOMAC TOBACCO, of good weight and quality,—and  
6 pipes L. P. M. DEIRA WINE, old and fit for immediate use.

500 OVAL DEMIJOHNS,  
FOR SALE BY

**JAMES BRUNDIGE,**  
93, Bruley's Wharf.  
Decem. 3.

## Sale by Auction.

Just arrived in the brig Chance, and will be sold on Bowry's wharf, on Friday, the 5th instant, at 12 o'clock, on a liberal credit,  
25 hds. of good Muscovado SUGAR,  
60 bags of Guadeloupe Green COFFEE.  
THOMAS CHASE, Auctioneer.  
December 2

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, will be sold on Thursday the 10th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. for Cash, at the Store lately occupied by Lawrence Coleman, No 234, Market street,  
**Sundry Dry Goods,**

Late the property of said Coleman.

Also, on the same day at 12 o'clock, at the late residence of the said Coleman, in Lexington-street near North street, sundry  
**Household Furniture,**

Late the property of the aforesaid Lawrence Coleman, taken to satisfy Charles Whitlock for house rent.

**JAMES HUNTER, S.E.**  
December 3, 1807. dtds

## For Havana,

The Brig GREENWICH,  
Capt. Charles Weems  
HAS begun to load for Havana, and will take a freight, at a low rate, a few hundred barrels Flour, or any other lawful goods, if immediate application is made to  
**JOHN CANNON,**  
December 3. cdt

## For Sale,

The Schooner CHARLOTTE,  
Captain Rogers,  
Lying in Ellicott's dock, burden 62 tons, or 2100 bushels. She is well found, only 6 years old, and her sails and cables are nearly new. Apply on board, or at No. 10, S. Charles street, to  
**JOHN P. PLEASANTS,**  
December 3. dtd

400,000 lbs. Carraccas Cocoa,  
Imported in the ship Thomas Wilson, from Lagaira. For sale by  
**JOHN DONNELLY,**  
December 3. dtd

## BALTIMORE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT—A NEW COMEDY.  
THIS EVENING, December 3,  
Will be presented, a New Comedy, in five acts, never performed here, called  
**Prior Claim.**

Written by Henry Pye and James Arnold; and performed at the Drury Lane Theatre, with the greatest applause.  
To which will be added, a Farce, in two acts, called

## The Weathercock.

December 3.

## A Tavern for Sale.

The Subscriber will sell his Tavern house (Now in the keeping of Joseph Jones,) on the Alexandria Road, about seventeen miles from Baltimore. The improvements with fifty acres of land adjoining he will sell for one thousand pounds, or one hundred and fifty acres, with the improvements for fifteen hundred pounds, at the option of the purchaser.  
**LI. T. HAMMOND,**  
Oct. 19. 2aw

## Came to the subscriber's

Place of residence, near the Hook's town, about two month past, a large dark brindled COW, about twelve years old, with a white streak along her back, white legs, white spot in her forehead, wide Horns, and long tail.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away shortly, as it is inconvenient for the subscriber to keep her.  
**BENJ. OKAM,**  
2aw 4ll  
November 21.

## New Paper Warehouse.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, that he has opened a Store at No 51, South-street, where he intends to keep a constant supply of Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper, wholesale and retail; where Stationers and others may be supplied at the most reduced prices.

**WILLIAM LUNGREN,**  
Oct. 20. 2aw

## I hereby give Notice,

That I intend to apply to some judge of Anne Arundel county court, on the 14th day of January next, for the benefit of the act entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805  
**CHARLES ELDER,**  
Nembor 13, 1807. 1aw 4ll

## This is to give Notice,

That the Subscriber of Baltimore county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Lydia Dorsey, late of Baltimore county, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereunto, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of June next: they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this ninth day of November, eighteen hundred and seven.

**OWEN DORSEY,**  
November 9, 1807. 1aw 4w

## Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber intends to petition to the General Assembly of Maryland, at their next session for the benefit of an insolvent law.  
**NATHANIEL L. GHEW,**  
October 16, 1807. 1aw 6t

The Ladies members of the Female Humane Association, are particularly requested to attend the monthly meeting on Monday next at 10 o'clock, at the school room back of the Court House.

December 3. d3t

## Baltimore United Volunteers.

You are ordered to assemble on Friday next at 1 o'clock, in front of the Court House, in full uniform, with arms and accoutrements complete. As it is probable this will be the last meeting this Fall, a punctual attendance is required.

**JOHN REINICKER, Sec'y.**

N. B. Agreeably to a resolution of the company, the members are requested to furnish themselves with blue pantaloons and breast plates, the latter are ready for delivery at Mr. Warner's, North Gay-street.  
Dec. 2.