

BOSTON, November 30.

Arrived, brig Favorite, Pratt 43 days in Palermo. Oct. 18, off Gibraltar, was commanded by two Spanish gun-boats, who took command of the vessel and steered for Malta, but after detaining us four hours, & taking open all the letters some of them to the Secretary of State, and taking a quantity of wine, &c. permitted us to proceed. Schr. Packet, Luce, from Richmond; Endeavor, captain Downing, from Cuba, 144 days. Left, ships Java, Sa; Minerva, do. 10 days; James, do. Hope, do. uncertain; Restitution, do. Susquehanna, Philad. Pekin, do. es, New York; barque Mary, Salem, days, brig Gulliver, Boston, uncertain. 1. passed a large ship bound up under American colors; 3d. passed ship Pallas of m, bound down. The ship True American, of New-York, sailed for Madras in June; ship Martha, do. ship nus, do. Captain William Chever of Mount Vernon, died June 27th, on his ship in the river. and was buried at sea; Mr Lee, his chief officer, took of the ship. Brig Mary, Williams, of Kennebunk, St. Kitts, 26 days. The Mary was in St. Kitts 5 days, by the ship Christophers, on account of a rumour of and entirely dismantled her. Died at St. Kitts, Oct. 20, captain Henry Talcot, of brig Aurora.

NEW-YORK, December 3.

Arrived, Ship Pegasus, Cary, of Charleston, 24 days from Matanzas, Nov. 22, schr. Superior, 35 days from Barcelona, Baltimore.

Ship Ambition, Dickinson, 47 days from Rotterdam. Ship Melpomen, to sail next for N. Y. Ship Rose just arrived from India, via England. Sailed in co. ship lotte Cook, for Rhode-Island; & brig Wm. for Charleston. The AMBITION was the first vessel that arrived at Amsterdam after the new decree; and it was fourteen days before permission was obtained to land the cargo, when bonds were required that the property was bona fide American, and shipped in New-York. (Capt. Dickenson left Amsterdam, Oct. 14.—Left 15 before reported.)

Ship Columbia, Goodrich, (of Hartford) days from Liverpool, salt, coal, crates glass, Nov. 19, lat. 34, long. 72, Mary Ann, Norris, 6 m nths and a from Calcutta, for New-York. Nov. lat. 33, long. 72, spoke brig Eliza, days from Sicily, for New-York, with the loss of sails, spars, &c. and short of provisions—supplied them with water.

Ship Dartmouth, Starr, 19 days from Savannah, cotton.

Ship Phoenix, Tinker, 22 days from St. Domingo, mahogany, 1 good, hides, &c. The brig Lioness, was to sail in 6 days for Charleston. The brig Mary, Parsons, New-York for St. Domingo, as in the Mona, passage Nov. 11, detained in consequence of a passenger having papers for the French government, but it was supposed she would be released.

Brig Leopard, Jordan, 42 days from Liverpool, salt, and coal. Sailed in co. ship Persuance, for New-York, and ship John & Adam for Charleston. Left there Oct. 19, ships Brutus and Henry, both for N. York. Nov. 6, lat. 45, long. 44, spoke ship Golden Age, 12 days from New-York, for Liverpool. Nov. 17, lat. 39, long. 59, spoke ship Factor, 5 days from New-York for Greenock.

Brig Betsey, Johnston, 45 days from Bordeaux, brandy, wine, and dry goods. Nov. 27, lat. 38, long. 73, spoke brig Ann Maria, 24 days from Havana, for N. York, short of provisions—supplied them with a barrel of pork. They intended to put into Newport.

Brig Three Friends, Wright, 37 days from Surinam molasses. Left ship Boston, Packet, for Salem in 10 days; schr. Eliza, in do for do.; schr. Union, and big Hibornia, for Baltimore, in 18 days.

Brig Fair Creole, Smith, from the Spanish Maine, and 11 days from Charleston, log-wood.

Brig Paragon, Ryan, of Newburyport, 29 days from St. Pierre, Martinique, sugar molasses hides, &c.

Schr. American Hunter, 64 days from Lisbon, wine. Left brig Ida, Smith, of Providence for Philadelphia in 4 days; ship Jenney, of New-York, for Nantz; brig Dolphin, of Alexandria; Clinton, Breath, of New-York, for Nantz, in 3 weeks; Betsey, of Philadelphia; ship Belvedere, W. od for New-York; brig Fanny, of Boston, for Nantz, in 10 days; ship Isabella Moore, of New-York; Gosport, of Norfolk; brig Hope, of Philadelphia; Ann and Maria, of Baltimore, at quarantine. Sailed in co. brig Victory, for Boston. The American was blown off the coast several times, and had her sails much torn. Schr. Betsey, Gifford, 23 days from Antigua. Spoke a schr. fr. m. Jamaica for Boston, in distress.

BELOW, a ship and brig—and several other vessels standing in from sea. Cleared—ships Grace, Bro'n. Nantz; Maria Theresa Peacock, Lisbon; brig Lambert, Jenkins, Cape de Verds; schr. Mary, Simpson, Digby.

Ship Clyde from Charleston, is off & up.

LOVE'S LIST—complete to this date.

Oct. 13.—Detained, ship Pallas, Everett, 25 days from N. York; Dispatch, Smith, from Lima to London; Two Friends, Williams; Four Friends, Jacobs, from St. Thomas to Bremen; the Henry Thompson, for N. York.—The martial gun-brig, lately fell

in with a fleet of French Merchantmen from Bordeaux for Brest, and took 2, burnt 2, and drove the rest on shore. At Gravesend Mercury, Rogers, from Charleston. At Cork, Brutus, Craig, from Antwerp for Philad. At Barcelona, Susan and Betsey, from N. York.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.—Arrived, ship Nancy, Morton; and Indian Hunter from N. York; Sarah and Eliza, Stewart, Savannah; Nancy, Hobbs, Baltimore; Cornelia, Hunt, Portland; Thomas Penrose, Ellis, N. Orleans; Ceres, Bently, Oporto; Sarah, Gill, St. Petersburg. At Cowes, the Ocean, Malcolm, from Charleston. The Abeona, Allen hence for Charleston, is stranded on the coast of Wexford, expected to be got off.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 12. Arrived ship Volunteer, Martin, from Philadelphia, fr. Tonningen, detained.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Extract of a Letter from Liverpool, dated October 17.

“Mr. Rose is appointed Envoy extraordinary to the U. States; and Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, supercedes Admiral Berkeley. They have both taken leave of his majesty. Mr. Munroe left London on the 14th of October for Cowes, to embark on board the Augusta for America.

“By accounts received this day, it appears that the Royal Family of Portugal have not resolution to carry into effect their supposed intention of withdrawing to the Brazils, but have assented to the demands of France, by which the ports of that country are to be shut against us.”

Another letter from Liverpool, of Oct. 17, says, “George Rose is about embarking on a special mission, to the U. States.”

[Mr. Rose, mentioned in the above letters was, private secretary to the late Mr. Pitt.]

The brig Leopard, captain Jordan, arrived at this post yesterday afternoon from Liverpool. She left there on the 19th October, and brings London papers to the 17th, and Lloyd's List of the 13th, a file of each of which is received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser. The Leopard brings also dispatches for the secretary of state.

LONDON, October 15.

The Prince Adolphus packet, from America, and the Wilsingham packet, in eight days from Lisbon are arrived at Falmouth. The Wilsingham, we understand has brought as passengers, 21 of the principal English merchants of Lisbon. By her we learn that all the English are preparing to leave the city, under the apprehension of a visit from the French. One of the passengers who came up to town express, reports, that the Portuguese government had yielded to the demands of Bonaparte; and that all the ports of that kingdom are in future to be shut against us. By this, therefore, we are to understand that the prince regent will not emigrate.

Government has received, by the Electra sloop of war, dispatches from lord Collingwood, confirming the failure of sir Arthur Paget's mission to the Ottoman Porte. It is reported, that by the same channel accounts of the British army evacuating Sicily for Malta have come to hand, and that Bonaparte has influenced the emperor of Morocco to withhold supplies from Gibraltar.

Sir John Borlase Warren is appointed to supercede admiral Berkeley on the American station. Whatever may be the opinion of ministers as to the recent conduct of their officer, or however hostile or conciliating their sentiments towards America, we must regard the measure of removing admiral Berkeley as not only prudent but necessary.

Master Rose likewise proceeds on a special mission to the United States. We have no doubt that he is a *bad* of much promise from the importance of the mission assigned to him. Some, however, are inclined to think that he springs from too *bad* a root ever to expand into a *flower* of real merit.

Letters from Copenhagen state, that seven of the first mercantile houses in that city had stopped payment.

It was reported yesterday, that our troops in Sicily had evacuated that island, & gone to Malta and Egypt.

Several private letters received from Lisbon, by the Albion, mention the probability of an insurrection among the populace. If the prince Regent should persist in his determination of shipping himself and his treasures for the Brazils. This we think extremely likely to happen; not that we imagine the Portuguese would much care what would become of their prince—but, we think, they must be roused when they see the treasure about being conveyed away.

We are astonished that our wise ministers, in their anxiety to save every thing from the grasp of Bonaparte, should have overlooked the old silver, and other valuables with which the convents and churches of Lisbon abound—the same reasons may be urged for seizing them which have been for seizing on the Danish fleet, &c. viz. the probability of their falling into the power of the French emperor. With respect to the honor of the thing, we do not think those who have ordered the Danes to be pillaged of a quantity of old iron and fire-wood would blush at it.

We are sorry to learn that it is a prevailing opinion with persons who have access to the best information from Russia, that the ascendancy of the French politics in the government of that country, can no longer be doubted. It is even reported by an American vessel arrived in 15 days from St. Petersburg, that an embargo had been laid on all British ships in the Russian dominions. For the truth of intelligence coming through such a channel, we would by no means pledge ourselves; but it received

considerable credit this morning on 'change. Austria, it is probable, will not long remain mistress of the provinces contiguous to the Adriatic. The possession of Istria, if not of Carniola also, is necessary to the views of France, and if required by her at present, must be surrendered. Some arrangement of this nature is suggested in a demi official paper. The paragraph states, “that the dominions of the emperor of Austria are about to undergo a change, that they are to be narrowed to the east and widened to the west.” The French indeed, appear to exercise all the rights incidental to complete occupation already; they have caused the ports of Trieste and Fiume to be shut against us.

Prince Kourakin, who concluded and signed the Treaty of Tilsit, has been raised to the rank of a Field Marshal.

A vessel arrived at Inverness from Cronstadt, the master of which relates, that, before he left that place, the emperor Alexander had three times visited Cronstadt, for the purpose of viewing experiments made on a vessel at some small distance, by the fire from the fortifications; that, should a British fleet appear, the inhabitants might learn how far the fort of Cronstadt could afford protection. The Russians were highly elated with the success of these experiments but expressed themselves very unwilling to go to war with England; the merchants, in particular, openly declared their determination to oppose it by every means in their power.

The American ship Pegou, capt. Collett, is arrived at Yarmouth from St. Petersburg, which place he left the 25th, and Cronstadt the 27th ult. The capt. states, that at his departure, much uneasiness was manifested at both those places, in consequence of a report confidentially circulated, that Lord Collingwood had received orders to possess himself of the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean.

October 17.

“A Proclamation will, it is reported, appear in this night's Gazette; requiring all the sailors of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland, in the employ of any foreign Power, to leave the same, and return to Great Britain and Ireland, under pain of being considered, in the event of their refusal deserteers, and to be treated as such, after a limited time.”—*Courier*.

Hamburg papers arrived late this morning to the 30th ult. The following are the most material articles in them:

LOWER ELBE, September 29.

The recent proceedings of the English near Luebeck, where they have already taken several ships bound to or from Russia, seem to indicate hostile designs.

Off Barnholm, some Russian frigates have been seen, they are probably cruising here to observe the movements of the English fleet.

The blockade of the Ems, Elbe and Weser, for neutral ships bound to neutral ports has been raised.

[Iona Mercury.]

Lisbon, October 3.

The following communication to the royal board of commerce, agriculture, manufactures and navigation of Portugal, was sent by the secretary of state: “Our sovereign, the prince regent, has it not in his power to prevent the departure from this city of his Catholic majesty's ambassador, and of the charge d'affaires to his majesty the emperor and king of Italy; he has notwithstanding well grounded hope that their absence will only be temporary, and that it will not be followed up by any hostilities on the part of the above sovereign, with whom it is his royal highness's wish to maintain that good harmony and correspondence which has hitherto subsisted between them; which I think proper to state to your excellency, that you may make the same known to the royal board of commerce, to be by them published wherever it may be necessary.”

(Signed) “ANT. DE ARAUJO AZEVEDO.”

“Palacio de Adjuda, 2d October, 1807.”

“Much alarm at present prevails here, in consequence of official intimation to the British merchants of the necessity of removing their property and persons as soon as possible. Several of the Portuguese men of war are ready for sea, but it seems yet doubtful if the prince will embark for the Brazils. The commander of the Raven, which is stationed outside the Bar, has directions to cause all vessels that may arrive from Newfoundland, to wait at Cascaes Bay, until an answer be received from the consignees. The Lively frigate, and Cephalus brig of war are here. We have been hoping for a British squadron.”

DECREE.

“Taking into consideration the stagnation which, under the present circumstances, the trade of Lisbon has suffered, and that the funds for payment of engagements on the days fixed may not be ready owing to embarrassments which could not be foreseen; and wishing to apply a remedy which may preserve unimpaired the credit of the merchants;

“I deem it proper, that the day on which the inland bills (and no others) shall fall due, may be prolonged three months, at the end of which they are to recover their full force as well towards acceptors as drawers and endorsers; it being nevertheless understood that payments may voluntarily be made within the time granted, at the direction of those that may choose to do so.”

FALMOUTH, October 13.

“By the arrival of the Walsingham from Lisbon this morning, all the doubts relative to that city are cleared. On the 25th ult. lord Sturford, our charge d'affaires, and Mr. Gambier, our consul there, called a meeting of the factory, and acquainted its members that the ports of Portugal would shortly be shut against the British, or rather that the country would be invaded by the French.

“Of the intention of the Portuguese government with respect to embarking for the Brazils, nothing certain was known; but it was generally understood that the three men of war which had dropt down to Belem, together with several frigates and corvettes, were intended to take the royal family, in case of necessity, to that country. This idea was strengthened by the payment of the bills on the Erario, being postponed

for three months, and also by the erection of a very strong fortification at Peniche, on the coast of Portugal, mounting 200 pieces of cannon, and garrisoned by 6000 men, from whence it is supposed the court would embark to avoid any opposition from the populace by attempting to embark at Lisbon.

There was, however, still a ray of hope entertained by the Portuguese, that the tyrant of the continent would be appeased, when he found the English had quitted Portugal, and that the fear of having their property confiscated and their persons seized, would prevent their return; and consequently, that the departure of the court from its hereditary seat would not be necessary. This hope they cherished the more, as it was known at Lisbon that the French and Spanish ministers had only proceeded a few leagues from the city, and were still halted at a small village in its vicinity.”

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.

Arrived, ship Woodrop Sims, Hess, Antwerp, via the Downs, 43 days; brig Lydia, Sherman, Martinique, 36, coffee and sugar; Nanina, Gowan, Cumana, 40, cocoa, coffee, &c.—Ploghboy, Williams, Boston, 10; Minerva, Lewis, do. 14, barley; schooner Cambden, Meager, Cayenne, —; sloop Rachel, Chandler, Portland, 14, oil, bark, &c.—

Cleared, ship Raleigh, Hendy, London-derry; schr. Retaliati n. Daggett, Boston.

Ship Woodrop Sims, capt. Hess, sailed from Antwerp Sept. 18th, and on the 9th of Oct. left Flushing in co. with ship Mary of N. York, and brig Herald, of Kennebunk, in ballast. On the same day were all three taken possession of and conducted to the Downs, by his Britannic Majesty's brig Sea Gull; detained, until the 10th. On the 24th, of Nov. in lat. 36. 5. N. long. 68, 30, W. spoke brig Betsey and Peggy, Dove, of and for Baltimore, from Trinidad, out 40 days, who furnished capt. Hess with the following memorandum.

Capt. Dove will be obliged to capt. H. to mention in the newspapers, that the brig Betsey & Peggy of and for Baltimore, from Trinidad, out 40 days, is now in a leaky situation, having experienced a very severe gale of wind from N. W. which forced us to scud off 24 hours, for the preservation of vessel and crew; the most of the sheathing being off on both sides—intends to put into the first port in the U. S. The ship Margaret, Heard, of Baltimore, from Batavia is carried into Trinidad, and condemned at a court of admiralty, hull and cargo.

Brig Lydia, Sherman, from St. Pierre's. Left there, Oct. 28, schr. Eliza, Webb, for Philadelphia, in 10 days; sailed in co. with a schooner of and for Baltimore, Mr. Dubois, supercargo; the next day, under the lee of Guadeloupe, was boarded by a schooner of and from Antigua, examined and dismissed; the Baltimore schooner was ordered for Antigua. Nov. 18, in lat. 34, long. 72 spoke schr. Cambden, Meager, of and for Philadelphia, from Cayenne; captain Sherman has been on the coast 15 days, and experienced very severe weather. Schr. Lively, Blake, out 72 days; schr. Whitney, Bockius, out 88 days; and schooner Triumph, Fellen, out 85 days hence to Martinique, had not arrived.

Brig Nanina, Gowing, from Cumana. Sailed Oct. 27. Left no American vessels. Capt. Henry Seton, late of the schr. Mary Eliza, of New-York, is a passenger on board the Nanina, from whom we have the following intelligence: Sailed from New-York 4th July, for the island of Trinidad; on the 27th experienced a severe gale, which lasted nearly three days, which drove us out of our course, and on the 6th of August was obliged to put into Lagaira for water. Sailed from thence on the 14th of August, for Trinidad and on the 19th, was captured by the British frigate Port of Spain, and detained 4 days under the island of Coche, then received a prize-master and 3 hands, and ordered for Trinidad. On the 18th Sept. was re-captured by a Spanish boat from Carupena, (about 50 leagues to the windward of Cumana) where we were landed almost naked, and left to provide for ourselves. I applied to the governor for assistance, and with great difficulty obtained a boat to carry us to Cumana, where the vessel was condemned as British property.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5.

To-morrow, with divine permission, Sermons will be preached and collections made in St. Paul's & Christ Church, for the benefit of the charity school, under the patronage of the congregations of said churches.

Unpleasant Marine Intelligence under the Philadelphia head.

William Gabby, esq. is elected a Delegate to the General Assembly of Maryland, for Washington county, in the room of U. Lawrence, esq. resigned.

The following are the present directors of the bank of Baltimore, chosen by the stockholders.

William Wilson, Peter Frick, William Lorman, John Stump, Elias Ellicott, John Stricker, William Matthews, Isaac M'Kim, Joseph Sterett, Thomas Tennant, Joseph Thornburg, James Gittings, sen. Alex. McDonald, Josiah Bayley.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[TAKEN FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.]

Washington, December 4.

Proceedings this day.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the receipts and expenditures for one year ending 1st October last. Referred to the committee of ways & means.

The bill from the Senate, appropriating a sum of money (upwards of 800,000 dollars) for building a sufficient number of gun boats, was read twice, and referred to the committee

of the whole, to whom was referred, a bill on the same subject, (reported by the committee of aggressions).

The house then took up the unfinished business of yesterday. The question was, to concur with the report of the committee of the whole in their agreement to the second resolution of Mr. Randolph.

Mr. Epes moved to amend the resolution, so as to make it read, “Resolved, that provision ought to be made to arm *thousand* of the militia of the United States, and for arming *thousand* of the militia annually thereafter, until the whole body of the militia of the U. States shall be armed.” [The amendment is in italics.] He also called for the ayes and noes on his amendment, which were ordered to be taken.

Mr. Chandler said, that he should vote both against the amendment and the resolution. He was willing to go as far as any man towards arming the militia of the country, if it could be done on correct principles. The law of the U. S. at this time provided that the militia should be armed at their own expense. He was certain that this law operated equally in many respects, and it was impossible to avoid it. It was the duty of the several states to see that this law was carried into effect, & some of them had made great exertions to do so. The state he had the honor in part to represent (Mass.) had sold property which they really wanted, for the purpose of procuring arms, and had succeeded in procuring a great number. He hoped that the states which had exerted themselves to obtain arms, would not be made to contribute towards purchasing arms for those which had neglected to do it.

Mr. Bacon said he felt himself bound to vote both against the resolution and the amendment. It was agreed on all hands that the constitution had made it the duty of congress to arm, organize and discipline the militia; and in pursuance of this provision of the constitution, as far back as the year '92, it was provided that every able bodied man should furnish himself with a musket, &c. The general government had therefore done its duty, and could go no further. But it was said, that notwithstanding all this, the citizens were not all armed; and whence arose the deficiency? It arose from the want of energy and perseverance on the part of the states. How was the deficiency to be supplied? Gentlemen said, from the treasury of the United States. He objected to this—because, in case the citizens should be called on to resist domestic usurpation (which might happen) they would hold their arms at the pleasure of the very men whom they were called on to resist. But setting aside the impolicy of the measure, how was it to be carried into effect? Were these arms to be loaned or given to the several states? If given gratuitously to the several states, and by them to the citizens, they would in a few years be dispersed and lost. If loaned to the several states, and were to be used only as the general government might direct, what would become of the sovereignty of states, on the maintenance of which he had heard much sound argument and much eloquent declamation?

There was another objection to this measure, and that was the situation of some of the states. He wished to avoid any comparisons between the several states, but on this occasion he deemed it his duty to state, that he tho't this measure would be extremely partial. By an official return it appeared, that the state of Massachusetts, (which contained about half a million of people) returned 54,000 militia and 48,000 fire arms. He found that the state of Virginia returned 39,000 militia, and 12,000 fire arms. The disproportion between the number of militia and the fire arms returned from these two states was therefore very great. Was it fair (he asked) that a portion of the means of some of the states should be appropriated for the purchase of arms for those which had by some means or other neglected to supply themselves? He had heard formerly of taking two talents from the slothful, and giving them to those who had been industrious. This measure would be entirely reversing that principle. Gentlemen said, that some of the states would be destitute of arms, unless they received them from the general government; but surely if arms could not be purchased by the individual states, they could not by the general government. He contended, that if this resolution was agreed to, it would be saying to those states which had made some exertion, “you need go no further,” and to those which had done nothing, “you may continue to do nothing.” It was evident also, that if these arms were distributed among the several states, their number would soon be greatly diminished. Each citizen would say to himself, that if he could be furnished with arms by the general government, he would sell those belonging to himself, and get others for nothing. If we were on the eve of a war, as he believed we were, we should prepare for a maritime war, and not appropriate all our money to defending ourselves at our strongest parts, when we expected to be attacked in those parts where we were confessedly weak.

Mr. Randolph called for the previous question. The speaker said that his motion was out of order. This decision was appealed from. Considerable discussion took place on the correctness of the speaker's decision; when the ayes and noes were taken on it and it was confirmed. Ayes 111, noes 16.

The question was taken by ayes and noes on Mr. Epes amendment, and it was lost. Ayes 48, noes 78. Mr. Epes then moved to insert at the end of the resolution “and providing at this time for the purchase of *thousand* arms, and annually thereafter for the purchase or manufacture of *thousand* arms.”

The ayes and noes were taken on this amendment, and it was lost. Ayes 41, noes 86.

Mr. Withersall, Mr. Southard, and Mr. Quincy, spoke in favor of the resolution; and Mr. Alston, Mr. Talmadge, and Mr. Ely against it; when the question was taken by ayes and noes on the resolution as it originally stood and it was agreed to. Ayes 72, noes 55.

The third resolution (for the purchase of a formidable train of artillery) was also agreed to, without a division.

A committee was then appointed to bring in bills in pursuance of the resolutions. The House then adjourned till Monday.

The senate on Wednesday passed a bill introduced by Mr. Adams. For the preservation of peace in the ports and harbors of the U. States, with but little variation from the original bill. The division of the passage was—Yea 26—Nays 3, the members dividing as on the motion to strike out the first section; the affirmative in one case becoming the negative in the other.

On Thursday the bill making an appropriation for the more effectual defence of the ports and harbors of the United States was passed with but little division.

This bill appropriates 852,500 dollars for the erection of 188 additional gun boats.