

LEGISLATURE,

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, MARYLAND.

Friday, November 27.

The house met. Present as on yesterday, except Mr. Hopewell. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The further supplement to the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, was sent to the senate.

A memorial from Thomas Harris, clerk of the court of appeals for the western shore, praying that the governor and council may be empowered to examine the records of his office, and to have such as are defaced transcribed, and others bound, if necessary, was preferred, read and referred.

The resolution in favour of William Amos, senior, of Harford county, was read the second time, assented to, and sent to the senate.

A memorial from sundry inhabitants of Charles county, praying certain roads in said county may be declared public highways, was preferred, read and referred.

Mr. O. Williams delivered a favourable report on the petition of Elisha Hopkins; which was read.

Leave given to bring in a further supplement to the act, entitled, an act relating to the public roads in Queen Anne's county.

Ordered, That the bill to establish a chancery court on the eastern shore of this state, &c. have a second reading on Thursday next.

According to order, the house proceeded to the second reading of the bill to incorporate the stockholders of the Hager's town bank, and, on motion, the question was put, That the further consideration thereof be postponed? Determined in the negative.

After making several amendments to said bill, the question was put, That the house now adjourn? Determined in the negative.

The bill to amend the act, entitled, an act to amend the act, passed 31. days 13.

Mr. T. Dorsey delivered a bill, entitled, an act for the enlargement of the city of Baltimore, in Baltimore county, which was read.

Mr. T. Dorsey delivered a bill, entitled, an act to confirm certain deeds of conveyance made to Joseph Leonard and other persons therein mentioned, which was read.

Mr. Gale of Kent, delivered a bill, entitled, an act for the benefit of Margaretta Chalmers, which was read.

Mr. O. Williams delivered a bill, entitled, an additional supplement to an act entitled an act to ascertain the allowance of juriesmen and the witnesses of the general court, and the several county and orphans courts in this state, which was read.

A memorial from the trustees of Baltimore college, praying an amendment to their charter, and to be exempt from paying license for drawing their lottery, was preferred, read and referred.

Mr. Carroll delivered a bill, entitled, an act authorizing Benjamin Ray, late sheriff and collector of Montgomery county, to complete his collection, which was read.

Adjourned.

SATURDAY, November 28.

The house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The speaker laid before the house the return of the judges of the election for Washington county; which was read and referred.

Mr. William Gabby, a delegate returned for Washington county, appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

The bill to make valid a deed from Isaac Dixon to John Dashiell for part of a tract of land called Dixon's Green, was read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.

A memorial from Ignatius Middleton, of Charles county, counter to a memorial of sundry inhabitants of said county, and a petition from the Lutheran and Presbyterian congregations, praying to be authorised to sell a parcel of land for the benefit thereof, were preferred, read and referred.

The bill for the benefit of the vestry of the German evangelic Lutheran congregation in and about Elizabeth Town at St. John's church in Washington county, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Harford county, praying a certain road may be declared a public highway, was preferred, read and referred.

Mr. W. H. Brown delivered a bill, entitled, the further supplement to the act, entitled, an act relating to negroes, which was read.

On the second reading of the supplement to the act to prevent free negroes from selling any corn, wheat or tobacco, without giving a license for that purpose from a justice of the peace, the question was put, That the further consideration of the same be postponed until the first day of August? Determined in the negative.

The bill being read throughout, the question was put, shall the said bill pass? Determined in the negative, yeas 20, nays 93.

The clerk of the senate delivered the bill annulling the marriage of Britannia Marshall, of Dorchester county, endorsed "will not pass." And the bill annulling the marriage of Patrick Sim, and Ariana Sim, endorsed, "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Jump delivered a bill, entitled, a supplement to an act, entitled, an act to prevent the going at large of swine in the village of Hillsborough, in Caroline county; and a bill, entitled, a supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the establishment of a school in Caroline county; which were read.

Ordered, That the additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act to ascertain the allowance to juriesmen and witnesses of the general court, and the several county and orphans' courts in this state, be recommitted for amendment.

On motion, That leave be given to bring in a bill, entitled, an act to tax bank stock in this state, the question was put, That the house adjourn? Determined in the negative.

Mr. Harvyan delivered a bill, entitled, an act authorising the justices of the levy court for Baltimore county to lease and exchange the property therein mentioned; which was read.

The following message was read & agreed to:

The bill originated in our house, entitled, an act annulling the marriage of Britannia Marshall, and Thomas Marshall, her husband, has been returned, and we are sorry to find that it has not met with the concurrence of

the senate. The peculiar situation of the person applying for the aid of the legislature, has induced us to return the bill for the consideration of your body, with a hope, that upon further reflection, it will meet with the concurrence of the senate.

Adjourned.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8.

There are three gun-boats ashore in the Cove, to the Westward of Sandy Hook; and one on Staten island—all high and dry. BORDEAUX, Oct. 15, 1807, 10 o'clock P. M.

"William Lee, esq. American consul in Bordeaux, has received a letter from general Armstrong, desiring him to advise all masters of vessels to quit this port in as short a time as possible. The like advice it is said, have been given to the consuls at the other seaports—BONAPARTE WILL HAVE NO NEUTRALS—Americans will have to fight for or against him."

IMPORTANT.

Last evening the British ship Messenger, capt. Jamieson, arrived at this port in 25 days from Greenock. The editors of the New-York Gazette have received regular sets of papers to the 4th Nov. from London, and the 7th from Greenock. They contain the important news which follows. More details to-morrow.

It appears by the Courier, of the 22d of October, that the British government have issued a proclamation, declaring the attack on the Chesapeake an unauthorised act. As our papers are irregular we have not the one which contains the proclamation. Several of the London papers, however, observe of it, and say, "his majesty's ministers have abandoned a valuable right without an equivalent." And that the proclamation concedes too much to America; other papers advocate the pacific tenor of this proclamation.

The Globe, of the 22d of October, says, that some individuals connected in shipping interest, applied to government for information respecting our dispute with America. One of them, received from the highest commercial authorities in the administration, a letter, expressing the opinion, that there is every reason to indulge the expectation of a speedy and satisfactory arrangement with America.

There was a great bustle along the French coast, at our last dates, in preparing boats, &c. for the invasion of England! Troops were daily arriving at Boulogne, Dunkirk, &c. The invasion of England is considered as a pretence. When the grand army was collected at Boulogne two years ago, Bonaparte meditated the subjugation of the continent.

It is asserted in the Sun, of the 30th of Oct. that the Prince Regent of Portugal, his court, treasure, &c. had embarked for the Brazil, with 18 sail of the line. This is mentioned in Dutch papers of the 24th of October. Some doubt it.

Most of the British forces evacuated Zealand on the 14th of Oct. The embarkation of the whole force was prevented by a gale on the 18th; but completed on the 20th.

The British parliament was further prorogued to the 17th of December.

Lieutenant Barry, whose trial we noticed, was shot on board the Hazard, the 19th of October.

The Toulon squadron is said to have put to sea.

The last news from Tonningen, at London, stated that an alliance offensive and defensive, is said to have been entered into between the Danes and French.

There was a talk in England of a peace with France—Said to come from the opponents of the ministers. The idea of peace is opposed by most of the editors, because they do not believe that Bonaparte would make an honorable peace; though it was said he had made late overtures.

The Courier of the 3d ult. says the French entered Portugal on the 16th ult. but could not reach Lisbon before the 21st. The ladies of the British factory, with their families and property passed Plymouth the 31st of Oct.

A treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, is said to have been concluded between France and Russia.—Doubtful.

Another expedition is talked of, to be commanded by sir Sidney Smith.

The Courier of October 30, says Mr. Munroe was at sir F. Baring's at Stratton, till the Augusta was ready for sea. The Augusta had left the river for the Isle of Wight.

We are sorry to observe in one of our London papers, that Mr. Robert Murray, of this city, died at Brickhill, Bucks, on his way from Liverpool.

Consols at London, Nov. 3. 63.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The furniture, plate, and other equipage of Mr. Munroe, were sent off on Tuesday, to the London docks. It is expected that his excellency, and Mr. Rose, will both leave town this day. They are to sail in the same vessel for America.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

A morning paper attached to the late ministers, has published the following paragraph:

"Our ministers, we understand confidently calculate upon the complete and satisfactory adjustment of our differences with America. Some mercantile houses of considerable rank in the American trade, and some of the first individuals connected with shipping interest feeling it necessary to their arrangement to be informed upon this subject, recently took occasion to apply to government respecting it. In consequence of this application we understand that a letter has been received within the last few days from one of the highest commercial authorities in the administration. This letter, which is addressed to a person in the shipping interest, expresses the opinion of the

writer, that there is every reason to indulge the expectation of a speedy and satisfactory arrangement with America."

For the above statement there is not, we assert with confidence, the slightest foundation.

The American government must lower its tone considerably, and depart very widely from its present pretensions, before any amicable adjustment can take place.

[Continued.]

The object of Mr. G. H. Rose's mission to America is, it is said, to continue the negotiation which has been suspended for the present, on account of the limited nature of the powers vested in Messrs. Munroe, and Pinckney. Mr. Rose goes out with ample instructions, and will have the advantage of negotiating directly with the government of the U. States.

October 31.

A Gottenburg mail arrived this morning. The accounts from Russia would induce us to believe she is making every effort to increase the number of her troops. Upwards of 70,000 of the Russian militia have been incorporated with the regulars, so that the whole of the army at present, falls little, if at all short of 200,000 effective men. The French influence or rather insolence, predominates at the court of St. Petersburg. Savary carries every thing with as high a hand as if he had entered the Russian capital in consequence of a capitulation. It is said that at the period the British vessels were quitting Cronstadt, under the alarm of detention, the Russian government would have published a notification calculated to remove all apprehension of the kind, but was prevented by the fear of giving offence to the representative of Bonaparte. Austria has contradicted the report of her being about to reduce her military force. But there does not appear to be any likelihood of a renewal of war upon the continent.

Letters have been received from St. Petersburg, dated Oct. 2, new stile, which state that the native merchants of that city, in fear of a rupture with England, by which their interests would have been effected, dispatched a deputation from their body to the minister of commerce who in reply to their enquiries, stated, that the sudden sailing of our merchantmen from the Russian ports was not owing to any hostile steps being taken by that government, which, although it had received many provocations from England, he still assured the deputation, was amicably disposed to this country.

Nov. 2.

The Dispatches for Mr. Munroe via Dover, landed from an American vessel, were sent after him, as he left town on Friday.

By the same conveyance that brought the Dutch papers from which we yesterday gave extracts, a number of private letters were received, dated the 17th inst. They contain, however, nothing of political importance, if we except the following circular letter, addressed by the American consulate at Amsterdam, to the merchants of that city, of which the following is a copy:

"I have to request, that you would hasten the departure of any American vessels which may be to your address, with all expedition."

(Signed)

S. BOURNE.

American Consulate.

Amsterdam, Oct. 15 1807.

The letters which allude to the above, state, that the American consul received his instructions from general Armstrong, at Paris, with an explanation in that he was led to the measure from the consideration, that as it was known to be the intention of the emperor of the French to act upon the Decree of the 21st Nov. 1806, with the utmost rigour, there was every reason to suppose that England would retaliate, and would soon order that all vessels found coming from, or going to such ports as were under the influence of the French, would be deemed legal capture.

But some of the letters give no credit to the reason assigned for the consul's communication, but state, that Bonaparte, having attempted to promote a rupture between the British and American governments, which he is apprehensive will be averted in spite of all his efforts, has threatened the Americans with hostilities.

Which of these is the true cause for the notice that has been given to the American merchants in Holland, we cannot decide; but the first is liable to doubt, for if the conduct of Great Britain, either real or probable, had excited any apprehension that the American vessels would be seized by us, in that case, the communication of our intentions would have been conveyed to Amsterdam, not by the American Ambassador at Paris, but by the American Ambassador at London. Nor is the second reason satisfactory. America has shewn no disposition to court the friendship of this country at the expense of a rupture with France.—It is evident, therefore, that whatever may be the subject of dispute between Bonaparte and America, it is a dispute that relates to themselves exclusively, and that affects the vital, or which is the same thing with the vital, the trading interests of the latter country. In fact, if America is disposed to quarrel with France, the mere decree of Bonaparte against her commerce is cause amply sufficient, without looking to the consequences likely to ensue from that decree on the part of England.

The same letters mention that grounds of dissatisfaction begin to appear between France and Russia, but do not mention what these grounds are. If they do not exist they soon will. Napoleon's plans for rounding the territories of his newly created kingdoms, cannot be executed without cutting & carving upon parts and parcels belonging to Russia. He will acquire what he can by negotiation, and when Russia becomes tired of giving, will take what he wants by force. They must quarrel sooner or later,

especially about the southern boundaries of the Russian Empire.

November 3.

Louis XVIII and suit landed yesterday at Yarmouth, in consequence of orders to the collector of the customs at that port, bro't down from the secretary of state's office by Mr. Ross, Mr. Canning's private secretary, and the honorable Mr. Dagot. The illustrious visitors will, we understand, proceed to Hylrood House. There is something so extravagant in the idea of his majesty coming here as his own ambassador, and without any previous communication with our courts, to engage this country in a new plan for the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne of France, most people are inclined to treat it as a fabrication, for the purpose of injuring his cause, and completely extinguishing any little ray of hope that may have remained of that once brilliant prospect.

A private letter from Paris, in our preceding column shows that the public mind in that city is perfectly reconciled to the new order of things, and in such case, England, though possessed of the power, which she has not, has no right to interfere with the internal government of France.

One of the first manufacturing houses in Lancashire has stopped payment. It appears from the statement submitted by the concern to their creditors, that they owe about 350,000l. and have property and debts to the amount of 160,000l. being, of course, nearly 200,000l. minus. 600 poor people will immediately be thrown out of employment by this failure.

The fervent gun vessel, with a large convoy from Portugal, arrived yesterday, at Portsmouth. They sailed 13 days ago, and have brought home the greater part of the British merchants and families. The quantity of wine brought home in this fleet is estimated at 2000 pipes. The Narcissus frigate, the arrival of which, in the channel, we mentioned yesterday, with a fleet under convoy, from Oport, which place she left on the 15th, parted from the above convoy on the 30th ult. off the Lesard, with the vessels for Bristol, &c.

Great inconvenience having been felt particularly by the British merchants, from the order of the Portuguese government, which allowed three months additional grace to bills of exchange, it was revoked by the following

EDICT.

"It being represented to me, that the indulgence I granted by my royal decree of the 27th ult. in order to avoid some losses which the change at Lisbon might experience, on account of actual circumstances, militates against the utility of the trade in general, I am pleased to ordain that the said decree be of no effect. The board of trade, &c. will therefore make this decree public."

Palace of the Ajuda, Oct. 2, 1806.

Sheweth, Oct. 23.—Four or five Hlds. of tobacco have been picked up floating at the Nore, within these three days; it is supposed an American has been stranded in the late gale, somewhere about the Swain.

YARMOUTH, Oct. 28.

Arrived, the Africa frigate with Lord Cathcart and suit, and 150 transports, with troops, &c. and a fleet of ships of war from Copenhagen. All the troops, ships and stores have now arrived.

DOVER, Oct. 31.

A gentleman landed with dispatches for Mr. Munroe, the American ambassador here.

Arrived, ship Messenger, Jamieson, 26 days from Greenock, coal. Sailed in co. Nov. 10. brigs Vancouver, and Rover of Kennebunk, both for New-York. Dec. 3. lat. 40 40 long. 72. spoke brig Ida, from Lisbon for Rhode-Island—20 days before had lost her mainmast.

Danish brig Two Lydias, Young, 12 days from Port au Prince, coffee and cotton. Sch. Hiram, Parmele, 15 days from St. Kitts, rum, for New-Haven.

Below, last night, the brig Anna, Amazeen, from Guadaloupe—brig Emeline, from Martinique—schooner Philot, from Charleston—and sche. John of Hudson, 33 days from Turks-Island. Wind N. W.

Cleared, brig Hannah, Butler, Curacao; Jane, Desbow, St. Johns (N. B.)

The brig Agenor, Gorton, arrived at Newport, R. I. in 12 days from Havana.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 2.—Arrived, the Rebecca, of Boston, from Malaga, detained Off Palmouth, Eliza, Loring, from Wilmington.

Lloyd's List, Oct. 20.

The Commerce, Riker, from N. York to Amsterdam, detained; the Eliza, Newhall from Philadelphia; Polly, from N. Y. to Bordeaux, detained at Plymouth; York, from Boston to Amsterdam, at Portsmouth; Richard, from Bilbao, detained; the John and Joseph from Baltimore to Amsterdam, lost on the coast of Holland. The Juno, Toby, from Amsterdam to the Mediterranean, taken up a Spanish privateer, and ran ashore at Algeiras. The fair Creole, Hobkirk, from New-Orleans, ashore at the Texel, cargo discharged; Commerce, Stephens, from Malaga, detained at Plymouth.

October 23.

The brig Caroline, Dock, from New-York to Cherbourg, detained by the Mars Privateer at Falmouth. The Union, Bigby, from Baltimore to Cork, driven on shore near Kinsale, crew saved. The Dragon, Holbrook, from N. York for Antwerp, is stranded near Flushing. The Abena, Allen, from Liverpool, for Charleston, wrecked near Welford. At Cork, the Intrepid, (American) 12 days from Lisbon.

Oct. 26.—At Liverpool, Herald, Collins, St. Petersburg; President, Young, N. York.

Oct. 27.—Detained at Yarmouth, Elizabeth, from New-York for Tonningen. Many vessels driven ashore in a GALE on

the 22d October at Flushing and Ramsgate. The Flora, Bartlet, from Virginia, struck and bilged on the 21st. Oct. going into Leith. At Liverpool, President, Eldridge, from N. York.

The Henry, Myrick, and Nancy, Morton were to sail for N. York, from Liverpool, Nov. 6, with sealed bags.

GRAVESEND Oct. 22. Passed by, ship Othello, Kempton, from St. Petersburg. In the Clyde, Commerce, Dennison, from N. York.

GREENOCK, Oct. 28. The brig George, Weldridge, of Portland, arrived at Limerick river from N. York, picked up the crew of the ship Golden Rule captain Austin, of Wiscasset, which sprung a leak on the 29th Sept. in a gale. Two men were swept off the deck and one died of fatigue.

Oct. 20. Arrived, ship Commerce, Dennison, 46 days from N. York.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 17. Came in, Polly, of N. York, from Guadaloupe for Bordeaux, detained having passengers.

Oct. 21. Came in, American ship Minerva for Monte Video, detained.

Oct. 30. Arrived ship Resolution, Bunker, 42 days from New-York for Amsterdam, detained by the Mars.

DEAL, Oct. 19. Arrived, Ocean, Malcolm, from Charleston, and sailed for Bremen.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9.

Cleared, ship Richmond, Thackara, Vera Cruz; brigs Sanders, Singleton, Madeira; Three Thomas's, Foster, Boston; schooner Exertion, Fisher, N. Carolina; sloop Molly, Franklin, Nassau, N. P.

NORFOLK, December 8.

Arrived,

Schooner Experiment, Dickson, 34 days from St. Jago de Cuba, ballast. Left there brig Jane and William, Dawson, of and for Philadelphia, in 6 days; sch's Adeline, Jones, of and for Baltimore, in 6 days; Nancy, Wallace, of and for Philadelphia, 30 days; Eliza, Husband, of Baltimore, for Barracoa, 5 days. Sailed in co. with brig Joseph, Murphy, of and for Baltimore; and sch'r Amicus, Nelson, of Philadelphia, destination not known.

Schr. Rover, Tinkham, 30 days from Antigua, bound to Philadelphia, in distress. Left there, 29th Oct. brigs Sally and Eliza, Bell, from Alexandria, via St. Thomas, just arrived; Sally Ann, Daniels, of New York bound to Martinique, detained.

Ship Minerva, Keck, 63 days from Liverpool, salt.

Schooner Helen, Pearson, 6 days from Philadelphia.

The brig Mount Vernon, from Virginia, has been run down on the Banks of Newfoundland, crew saved.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10.

"The editor of the American, some time since, in offering one half of his establishment for sale, took occasion to observe, that the circulation of this print, as to number of papers and subscribers, exceeded that of any other in this state." Persuaded at the time that the editor of that paper had no wish to sell a part of the establishment, we looked upon his public statement only as the consequence of much verbal boasting, having gone uncontradicted. It had been the practice of that gentleman to boast no little of his acquisitions since the decease of a rival morning print. Confident that we had more daily subscribers than he had, it was thought but fair to induce him to make a public declaration to that effect, which he has this morning, by acknowledging that he issues only "1224 daily papers." He has the candor and politeness to take our statement ("upwards of thirteen hundred") as correct; we feel no less a confidence in his veracity.

A NEW PAPER.

That the following notice may produce no unfavorable impression on the minds of Federalists, and especially to assure them that the measure has not arisen from any schism—we explicitly declare, that the intention as made known to us, of several gentlemen of talents to establish another federal paper, is, that that paper may be a repository of original matter, ardent in the cause, and unincumbered by the mass of news and commercial matter, which not unfrequently excludes from the columns of this Gazette essays which would please some of its readers.

COMMUNICATION.

All persons who hold themselves well affected to the cause of federalism, and are desirous of maintaining and disseminating federal republican principles, are hereby notified, that subscription papers will be handed to them to-morrow, in order to establish a political federal paper.

For the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Mr. H says,

As you have given currency to a piece in your last evening's paper, over the signature of "A Looker-On," I must beg you also to give a place to the following, which, I hope you will think with me is due to the public.

Who the author of "Looker-On" is, or what his object; whether to bring odium on the legislature; to impress the public with a belief that the law alluded to, is fraught with danger; to ridicule our representative Mr. Dorsey; or to write himself into notice, the public will judge when they know the merits of the law.

The bill is entitled "an act to quiet possessions and secure the title of purchasers," and is intended to make deeds good where bona fide purchases have been made, the consideration money fairly and honestly paid, & where no fraud appears, but which are defective in point of form only.

On examination it will be found that a very great proportion of the deeds in this state are not precisely in the form prescribed