

who shall thereupon issue a warrant in debt, in the usual form, in the name of the commanding officer of such company, and the same proceedings for the recovery of such fines and forfeitures, shall be had, as are had and used in the recovery of small debts; and the constitution and by laws of such company may impose any fine not exceeding dollars, on any person withdrawing from such company, without the consent of the commissioned officers thereof, or a majority of them, to be recovered as aforesaid; which said fines and forfeitures shall be appropriated agreeably to the constitution and by laws of such company.

Sect. XXXIV. And, whereas it is inconvenient and oppressive to persons residing in the precincts of the city of Baltimore, to attend the meetings of the militia in Baltimore county, in which there now are five regiments—therefore, be it enacted, That the persons residing in the precincts of the city of Baltimore shall compose a regiment to be attached to the third brigade.

Sect. XXXV. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of levying and collecting the fines and forfeitures imposed by court-martial, the president of each court-martial shall, within five days after the passing of the sentence of such court-martial, return in writing to the commanding officer of the company, the sentence of the court-martial, with a list of the fines imposed by said court-martial, under the penalty of dollars; and it shall be the duty of the commanding officer in days after receiving said sentence, to make out three lists of the fines so imposed, and by him not released, one of which he shall cause to be delivered to the paymaster of the regiment, one he shall retain in his hand, and the other he shall deliver to the constable, or other fit person appointed as aforesaid, with a warrant under his hand and seal, to collect said fines, with the day on which he delivered the list to said person endorsed on the back of it, who shall thereby be authorized to act as a constable, commanding him to levy and collect said fines and forfeitures; and the said constable, or other fit person appointed as aforesaid, shall be authorized, and he is hereby required under the penalty of dollars, within days after the receipt of such warrant, to call on every delinquent who shall be named in the schedule or list annexed to such warrant, and demand payment of said fines and forfeitures from the delinquents from whom they are respectively due, and on neglect or refusal to make such payment, after the demand so made as aforesaid, then the said constable or other person appointed as aforesaid, having the said warrant, shall and he is hereby directed to seize and take such portion of the goods and chattles of any such delinquent as may be necessary to satisfy and pay such fines and forfeitures, together with the necessary costs, and at any time between the tenth and twentieth day after such seizure, having given at least five days notice of the time and place of sale, by advertisements set up at least three of the most public places in the neighborhood, to sell and expose to sale the same to the highest bidder; and in case the said constable, or other person appointed as aforesaid, shall not be able to find goods and chattles as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawul, and he is hereby directed at any time at which he might have made the seizure of the said goods and chattles, to arrest and take the body of such delinquent, and to commit the same to the public goal of the county, there to be kept by the sheriff of the county for the space of five days in close confinement, as other persons in execution for debt are kept; and the said constable, or other person appointed as aforesaid, shall monthly account for and pay over to the paymaster of the regiment, all money by him received as aforesaid, within days after his receipt thereof, under the penalty of dollars for every refusal or neglect so to do, and the further sum of dollars for every day thereafter he shall continue such neglect or refusal, with said fine or fines, imposed as aforesaid upon said constable or other person appointed as aforesaid, shall be recovered before a single magistrate as small debts recoverable in the name of the state of Maryland, and to be paid into the hands of the paymaster of the regiment, or extra battalion, as the case may be, and the said constable, or other person appointed as aforesaid, shall receive per centum on all moneys by him collected.

Sect. XXXVI. And be it enacted, That the president of each regimental court-martial shall, within five days after the passing of the sentence of such court-martial, return in writing to the commanding officer of the regiment, the sentence of such court-martial, with a list of the fines imposed by the same, under a penalty of dollars; and it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of the regiment, and he is hereby required, under the penalty of dollars for every neglect or refusal to make out three lists of such fines and forfeitures, under his hand and seal, one of which lists he shall deliver to the paymaster of his regiment, another he shall retain himself, and the third list he shall, before the first day of March in each and every year, deliver to the sheriff of the county, which said sheriff shall receive the said list, and collect the said fines and forfeitures in the same manner, at the same time, under the same terms, penalties and conditions, that he, or the collector of the county, collects other county taxes and levies, and the same, when collected, shall pay over to the paymaster of the regiment, or extra battalion, as the case may be.

Sect. XXXVII. And be it enacted, That the president of each brigade, division and general court-martial shall, within twenty days after the passing of sentence on any delinquent, return in writing to the respective commanding officers appointing the same, the sentence of such court-martial, under the penalty of dollars for every neglect or refusal so to do, and it shall be the duty of the respective commanding officers appointing each court-martial as aforesaid, before the first day of March in each and every year, to cause a list of all fines and forfeitures imposed by their several court-martials, and by them not released, to be returned under their hands and seals, to the treasurer of the eastern or western shore according to the residence of the persons bound for the payment of said fines or forfeitures, and also transmit to the several sheriffs of the different counties in this state, a list of all fines and forfeitures imposed on delinquents residing in their respective counties, under the penalty of dollars for every neglect or refusal so to do; and the said sheriffs shall collect the said fines and forfeitures in the manner, and upon the terms stated in the next succeeding section of this act, and the same, when collected, shall pay over to the treasurer of their respective shores for the use of the state of Maryland.

Sect. XXXVIII. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of the company district, before the first day of February in each and every year, to make return in writing, on oath, of all quakers, mononists, tunkers, and persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, as aforesaid, to the commanding officer of the regiment to which he belongs, under the penalty of dollars for every neglect or refusal so to do; and it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of each regiment, before the first day of March in each and every year, to cause three lists of all such persons, and of the sums of money by them respectively payable, as a consideration for their exemption from militia duty, to be made out under his hand and seal, and one of the said lists to be sent to the treasurer of the shore on which the regiment belongs, another to be retained in his own hands, and the third to be delivered to the sheriff of the county where such persons reside, and it shall be the duty of the several sheriffs of this state to collect all such sums of money from the persons from whom they are respectively due, in the same manner, at the same time and upon the same terms, penalties and conditions, that they, or the collectors of the counties, collect other county taxes and levies and the same, when collected, to pay over to the treasurer of their respective shores, to be appropriated to the purchase of arms, or other military purposes, in such manner as any future legislature may direct.

Sect. XXXIX. And be it enacted, That before any paymaster shall act as such, he shall give bond and security to the state of Maryland, to the satisfaction of the field officers of the regiment or extra battalion, as the case may be, to which he belongs, in the penal sum of dollars, conditioned that he will, semi-annually, submit to the field officers of his regiment or extra battalion, as the case may be, a full and fair statement as paymaster as aforesaid, pay over all balances remaining in his hands when demanded by his successor in office, or by the person authorized to receive the same, and in all things faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

Sect. XL. And be it enacted, That all money hereby directed to be paid into the hands of the paymasters of the several regiments or extra battalions, shall be appropriated to the use of the respective regiments or extra battalions in the following manner, to wit: in the first place to defray the necessary expenses of the regiment or extra battalion, and of the several companies composing the same, and after such necessary expenses are discharged, then the balance to be applied by the field officers of the respective regiments or extra battalions to the purchase of muskets and accoutrements necessary thereto, which, when purchased, shall be distributed by the said field officers among such persons in their respective regiments and extra battalions as are adjudged to be too indigent to purchase the same at their own expense; which said money in the hands of the said paymaster shall only be drawn therefrom by an order or orders, in writing, under the hand and seal of the commanding officer of the respective regiments or extra battalions, specifying the purpose for which the same is drawn.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12.

By Capt. Henshaw, arrived last night from Cadix, we have a confirmation of the French having taken Lisbon. On the 25th of October, a large number of Spanish troops embarked at Cadix, in gun-boats, &c. on a secret expedition. The Spanish fleet was still in port, and still blockaded by a British squadron.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.

Captain Olmstead in the Sydney, from Marselles, a few days since took from on board a Baltimore schooner and brought in with him, captain Turley and crew of the brig Commodore Barry, from St. Ubes for this port. The brig was in a gale, hove on her beam ends, her main-mast carried away and water-logged. In this situation the crew had been for 23 days before they were relieved.

Arrived, ship Sidney, Olmstead, Marselles 74 days; brig Eliza, Coffin, Savannah 7, rice and cotton; Minerva, Sievers, St. Ubes 54, salt; sch'r Betsy, Fowler, Turks-Island 84, do.

Cleared, brig Mary, Hunt, Algiers; Molly, Holt, Carracoa; sch'r Favorite, Oliver, Martinique; Enterprize, Tarlton, Portsmouth N. H.; Two Brothers, Borden, R. Island; sloop Betsy, Chase, N. York.

Ship Columbia, Dixon, from Batavia via Isle of France, and ship Havana, Robinson, from Amsterdam via Plymouth, and several others are below.

The Orozimbo, of New-Bedford with a cargo of oil and ashes, after being carried into Plymouth, arrived at Antwerp, 2d Sept. and by permission of the collector the cargo was landed; but an order was afterwards received from Paris to put the cargo on board immediately and depart with the vessel!! The emperor having decreed, that all vessels which have been in a British port or road, from whatever cause shall be excluded from France. The letter from which the above is taken, mentions there being another vessel in the same situation as the Orozimbo (which vessel is not named) and that probably many more would soon be in the same mortifying predicament.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15.

To gratify those interested in the passage of an efficient militia law, we omit several interesting articles to-day.

Schr. Clarissa, Henshaw, arrived at New-York in 42 days from Cadix. Left there, brig Charles, Chase, of Baltimore.

MILITARY.

We are indebted to the politeness of a friend for a copy of the bill entitled "an act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state." We concur in opinion with several respectable field and subaltern officers, on the necessity of laying this bill before our readers previous to its becoming a law, as we are informed that the legislature will afford to military men an opportunity of pointing out any defects in this bill, by notacting definitively on it till next week.

Schr. Argus, arrived at N. York from Curacao, was ordered away from the latter place before she was fully loaded, by the Arathusa frigate, for having taken out the late governor of Curacao, who was considered as a dangerous man, and who was obliged to return in the Argus.

Speaking of the British proclamation, the last National Intelligence, asks—

"Does a solemn act, enforcing such principles, at such a season, wear the appearance of a pacific disposition on the part of Britain? Does it not, on the contrary, look very much like shutting the door on all negotiation. It certainly furnishes abundant cause for preparing ourselves for a rupture, which will be the best means of averting it (if to be averted,) or of meeting it in case our wishes for peace shall prove illusory." The following article is taken from the Norfolk Public Ledger of the 4th December. [Published in the Federal Gazette, last Saturday.] Admitting that the facts are correctly stated, we presume but little difficulty can arise in adjusting the grounds of difference, from the established usage of our government in like cases, which has been, on a demand for deserters on board of a national vessel, where it is satisfactorily shewn that they are not American citizens, to order their discharge.

[Nat. Intelligence.]

A court martial has been summoned by the secretary of the navy for the trial of Commodore Barron.

[Philad. paper.]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. [TAKEN FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.] Washington, December 14. Proceedings this day.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of state, relative to the claim of Eugene de Beaumarchaise.—Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Quincy presented 22 memorials, signed by 900 merchants of Boston, praying that the non-importation law may be either modified, suspended, or repealed. Mr. Q. moved that they should be referred to the committee of the whole house, to whom was referred the bill to repeal the non-importation law, (published in the Federal Gazette of Friday last.)

Mr. Rhea spoke against referring the memorials. He said, that he considered them as fresh insults to the dignity of the house.

Mr. Gardener said, that the petitioners did not positively ask for a repeal of the law, but merely that it should be so modified, that the total evil of the law should not fall upon our own citizens; for it was evident, that if the goods now coming in were confiscated, the weight would entirely fall upon our own merchants. He thought that we ought not to suffer our merchants to be oppressed and ruined, by forfeitures incurred under this law. It was intended to injure Great Britain, and not ourselves.

Mr. Gardener said, he was sorry on a former occasion to see the house refuse to refer the memorial of the merchants of Philadelphia. He thought such a refusal was not consistent with the republican principles of our government. There was a clause in the constitution, securing to the people the right of petitioning; and that right was of no use, if the house refused to hear and consider those petitions. Since that petition was rejected, the house had framed a bill embracing the very principles embraced in it.

Mr. Crowninshield said, that the gentleman last up was mistaken. The memorial of the Philadelphia merchants had not been rejected. It had been ordered to lie on the table. It was treated with respect. Considerable debate had taken place on it, and that was considering it. The grand object of the Boston memorialists was answered by the amendatory bill on the table, which provided for the case of vessels coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope with prohibited goods. Although he believed, it was not necessary to pass that bill, yet he believed it would be harmless so far as it went; but he conceived that the secretary of the treasury had authority to make the exceptions himself, under the general provisions of the revenue laws, and he had no doubt but he would remit any forfeitures which might occur under the non-importation law, where no fraud should appear, as he had done before.

Mr. Quincy said, he was not astonished at any opposition that had been made to these memorials, after opposition that had been made to the Philadelphia memorial. His colleague had said that this memorial was treated with respect—that it had been ordered to lie on the table: he might as well say, it would have been treated with respect if thrown under the table. But it seemed that the non-importation law was a choice weapon for operating upon a foreign gov't; but if we set up a weapon of attack on the necks of a particular class of citizens, the merchants, should they not be permitted to remonstrate? His colleague had called the non-importation law a wise act, and said that it stood in no need of amendment; but the secretary of the treasury had stated difficulties in that law which rendered it impossible to carry it into operation, and which, if persisted in, would tend to destroy the revenue. He said, that no nation on earth possessed as great a number of merchants and so little inclination to commit dilapidations on the revenue. History could not produce an instance of such a uniform small list of forfeitures under the revenue laws: but, let some of the merchants be ruined under the operation of the non-importation law, and a general discontent would prevail. It was a sound objection to this law that it was intended to have a political effect, & not as a commercial regulation. It was like a piece of artillery, which might perhaps injure an enemy by blowing up, but would certainly injure ourselves by recoiling. It did recoil; and its effects were felt in this country. Gentlemen come from Kentucky and Tennessee, and tell those from the eastern states, "to be

sure this law may injure your commerce, may perhaps destroy your capital; but it is a great national measure, you must be patriotic and not complain." A great deal had been said about the necessity of union; but surely it was no way to obtain it, by refusing to hear and consider the petitions of our citizens.

Mr. Elliott said, that in the year 1798, which had been called the "reign of terror," it had been fashionable for people to meet and prepare and forward to that house resolutions and addresses, approving or disapproving of the measures of government. What was the course then pursued? [He read extracts from the journal, in which were noticed sundry petitions praying the house to preserve peace with France at all events, and a statement of the proceedings of a militia company in Virginia containing, he said, a gross libel on the government of Great Britain, and strong insinuations against the integrity of the administration.] These proceedings he said, had been referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union, ayes 46, noes 43—and among the eyes on that occasion, he observed, were several members who now held seats in the house, and who had the other day voted against a reference of the respectable memorial from the merchants of Philadelphia.

Mr. Holland, Mr. Sloan, Mr. Macon, & Mr. Bacon, also spoke in favour of referring the memorials; and Mr. Cook, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Alston against it.

The question was then taken by ayes and noes on referring the memorials to the committee of the whole, and it was carried in the affirmative, ayes 79, noes 38.

A message was received from the senate, notifying, that they had agreed to the amendments made in the house to the bill for building 188 additional gun-boats.

[For the Federal Gazette.]

The poor office hunting Burrite, creeping under the phraseology of the law, having indirectly attacked me under the protection of a name (A Republican) which he despises—conceiving a malicious lie to be beneath even the degradation of the horse-whip, I shall, on proof of the contrary of what I have advanced, (and which has the credence of every honest man in the city) make every personal atonement, if I have not developed the author to be what I have stated.

GEORGE KEATINGE.

N. B. Since writing the above, I have been informed that the author of the piece alluded to, is no other than the noted associate and informer.

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books. December 14.

Arrived, sloop Laurel, Beard, 23 days from St. Petre, Guadalupe—sugar and coffee—Geo. Reintzel. Brings nothing new.

The brig Eliza and Sarah, Wilson, arrived at Charleston the 1st instant, 23 days from Kingston, Jam. in distress, (having lost her foremast) bound to this port. Captain W. on the 7th ult. off Cape Antonio was boarded by the Spanish schooner Julia, Ann, vengeance, captain Ancoinar, mounting one 18 & four 9 pounders, manned with 90 men, who detained captain W 4 days and robbed him of most of his provisions and some of his cargo.

December 15.

Arrived, schooner Fly, Fraizer, 13 days from Halifax—ballast—R. and J. Oliver. Left ship United States, of Baltimore and Hero, of New York. The former had been tried, but the judge had not given his decision. No late arrivals from England, nor any prizes brought in. Spoke nothing.

Also, brig Eliza Vickery, Vickery, from Charleston.

THIRD BRIGADE.

All the officers and non-commissioned officers of this Brigade, also of the Cavalry and Artillery, who are desirous, at this crisis, of uniting, in a respectful and seasonable address to the President of the United States, are requested to meet at the Pantheon on the evening of Thursday next, at six o'clock.

JOHN MACKENHEIMER, Lieut. Col. 5th Reg't.

JOSEPH BIAYS, Lieut. Col. 6th Reg't.

WILLIAM LOWRY, Lieut. Col. 27th Reg't.

JAMES MOSHER, Lieut. Col. 39th Reg't.

BOOK AUCTION.

THIS EVENING, the 15th inst. will be sold at our Auction room, back of the Union Bank of Maryland, entrance from South Charles street.

Catalogues may be had at the Ware-room, or at our Store, No. 174, Market-street. To commence at 6 o'clock.

Cole and I. Bonsal, Auctioneers. Who have received, and are now rapidly selling, very cheap, an Invoice of plated table Castors various kinds, & a few Patent Cards, Morocco Pocket-Books.

Dec. 15.

Sale by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY Next, The 16th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the late dwelling of Mr. W. B. Barney, in South Gay-street, near the head of Smith's dock, will be sold a quantity of

Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, Consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Sideboard, Looking Glasses, China, &c. &c. VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auctioneers. December 15.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, Good Printing Ink, IN SMALL KEYS.

Sale by Auction.

Just arrived in the brig Venus, and will be sold on Thursday, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the vendue warehouse, at the corner of Second and Frederick-streets, 137 1/2 hrs. of good quality COFFEE, entitled 25 bids.

Also for account of those concerned, 75 bids, the best quality GREEN COFFEE; THOMAS CHASE, Auctioneer. December 15.

Sale by Auction.

On FRIDAY EVENING, The 18th instant, immediately after the sale of the brig Dolly, advertised to be sold, at half past 6 o'clock, at the Coffee-House, will be sold,

The British built Ship ALLIGATOR, Burthen 300 tons, with all her materials. She is copper-fastened and newly coppered to the bends, has two suits of sails; was built of the very best materials, and sails remarkably fast. Her inventory may be viewed at the auction room, and the ship at Desbreaux's wharf, Fell's-Point, previous to the sale. The terms will be on a liberal credit, for approved indorsed notes.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auctioneers. December 15.

Payson and Smith

Have just received by the sloop Nancy, captain Wardwell, from Guadaloupe, and offer for sale, 14 bids, Muscovado SUGARS, 7 Entitled to 64 bags fine Green COFFEE, 3 Drawbacks. December 15.

A Young Man of steady habits and application, would be received as a Student by a Physician, in the country, on moderate terms. Apply to M. Jamba, No. 212, Market-street. December 15.

Notice.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration from the orphan's court of Baltimore county, on the estate of his deceased father, Daniel Bowly, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment to Mr. Henry Thompson, No. 53, Smith's Wharf, who is duly authorized to receive the same; and all persons having claims are desired to present them properly authenticated to him for settlement.

WILLIAM L. BOWLY.

In virtue of the above notice, I particularly request that all Debts and Ground Rents now due the estate of D. Bowly, esq. deceased, and as they hereafter become due may be paid without delay, as there is the greatest necessity for punctuality on the part of Lessees. I hope due attention will be paid to this request, otherwise compulsory means will be resorted to.

HENRY THOMPSON. December 15.

To Let,

THE STORE & DWELLING on German street, nearly opposite the Maypole Tavern. Possession may be had against the 5th of January next.

Also, THE STORE next to the corner of Light and Pratt streets, opposite the Baltimore Tobacco Inspection. Possession may be had immediately. For terms inquire of GEORGE HEIDE, 163, Baltimore street. December 15.

Five dollars Reward, Strayed away about the first of this month a bay mare 12 or 13 hands high, 3 years old, she is well formed and is in good order; some of her feet white and has some white in her face. I will pay the above reward for securing her and giving information thereof, so that I get her again, and reasonable expenses.

J. E. HOWARD. Dec. 15.

St. Mary's College LOTTERY, BALTIMORE, Consisting of Capital Prizes of 1 prize of - - - 30,000 dollars, 1 do. of - - - 15,000 " 3 do. of - - - 10,000 " 2 do. of - - - 5,000 "

Besides a great many others, well Worthy the Attention of Adventurers. To commence drawing on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, to 500 DOLLARS, the Drawing will be regularly continued four days in a week, and to draw 500 Tickets each day. The Tickets being nearly all sold, will in a short time be advanced to a very high price.

TIKETS, HALVES, QUARTERS, AND EIGHTHS, For sale at WAITE'S Established LOTTERY OFFICE, CORNER OF MARKET AND CHARLES STREETS, BALTIMORE. December 8.

Post-Office, BALTIMORE, Dec. 5, 1807. THE public are hereby informed, that the Winter Establishment of the Mail upon the main line, will commence at this office on Tuesday the 8th inst.

EASTERN MAIL, Will close every day at a quarter past 7 o'clock, A. M. will arrive every day at half past 9 o'clock A. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL, Will close at a quarter past 7 o'clock, A. M. will arrive at 9 o'clock A. M.

CHARLES BURRELL, P. S. The Carlisle Mail will hereafter arrive every Tuesday at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will be closed every Wednesday at 12 o'clock, noon Dec. 5.

Handelian Charitable Society. The members are hereby informed, that the Evening's performance, is again changed from Thursday to Friday, during the season. And as a public performance of sacred music, is shortly to take place, the committee of arrangements have thought it expedient that the members should meet every Wednesday evening (as well as Friday) for rehearsal, until after the Oratorio. The members are therefore earnestly solicited to be punctual in their attendance every Wednesday and Friday evening, at half past 6 o'clock, if they feel disposed to give their assistance in so laudable an undertaking.

HORACE H. HAYDEN, Sec'y. December 4.