

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship William, from Russia, via England, arrived at Baltimore.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

From a Note transmitted by the Emperor of Austria to the Stadtholder of Lower Austria, it is manifested beyond all doubt that French troops are and have been marching through the Austrian territories.

The American papers were brought by the U. States sloop of war Hornet, which is arrived at Cowes. She was last at Cherbourg where she landed despatches, and has on board Mr. Bidwell, the new American ambassador to this country.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

The Duke of Devonshire, Lord Galtroppe, and the Bishop of Derry, took the oaths and their seats.

The Commissioners for opening the parliament were, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Camden, the Earl of Westmoreland, and the Marquis Wellesley.

The Commissioners having taken their seats on the Woolsack, the Lord Chancellor read the following speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by his royal highness the Prince Regent, to express to you the deep sorrow which he feels in announcing to you the continuance of his majesty's lamented indisposition, and the unhappy disappointment of those hopes of his majesty's early recovery, which had been cherished by the dutiful affection of his family, and the loyal attachment of his people.

The Prince Regent has directed copies of the late reports of her majesty's queen's council to be laid before you; and he is satisfied you will adopt such measures as the present melancholy exigency may appear to require.

In securing a suitable and ample provision for the support of his majesty's royal dignity, and for the attendance upon his majesty's sacred person, during his illness, the Prince Regent rests assured that you will also bear in mind the indispensable duty of continuing to preserve to his majesty the facility of resuming the personal exercise of his royal authority, in the happy event of his recovery, so earnestly desired by the wishes and prayers of his family and his subjects.

The Prince Regent directs us to signify to you, the satisfaction with which his royal highness has observed that the measures which have been pursued for the defence & security of the kingdom of Portugal have proved completely effectual, and that on the several occasions in which the British or Portuguese troops have been engaged with the enemy, the reputation already acquired by them has been fully maintained.

The success and brilliant enterprise which terminated in the surprise in Spanish Estremadura, of a French corps, by a detachment of the allied army under lieutenant general Hill, is highly creditable to that distinguished officer and the troops under his command, and has contributed materially to obstruct the designs of the enemy in that part of the peninsula.

The Prince Regent is assured, that while you reflect with pride and satisfaction on the conduct of his majesty's troops, and the allies, in those various and important services, you will render justice to the consummate judgment and skill displayed by general lord viscount Wellington, in the direction of the campaign.

In Spain the spirit of the people remains unsubdued and the system of warfare so peculiarly adapted to the actual condition of the Spanish nation, has been recently extended and improved under the advantages which result from the operations of the allied armies on the frontier, and from the countenance and assistance of his majesty's navy on the coast.

Although the great exertions of the enemy have in some quarters been attended with success, his royal highness, is persuaded you will admire the perseverance and gallantry manifested by the Spanish armies. Even in those provinces principally occupied by the French forces, new energy has arisen among the people, and the increase of difficulty and danger has produced more connected efforts of general resistance.

The Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, commands us to express his confident hope, that you will enable him to continue to afford the most effectual aid and assistance in support of the contest which the brave nations of the peninsula still maintain with such unabated zeal and resolution.

His royal highness commands us to express his congratulations on the success of the British arms in the Island of Java.

The Prince Regent trusts that you will concur with his royal highness in approving the

wisdom with which this enterprise, as well as the capture of the islands of Bourbon and the Mauritius, has been conducted under the immediate direction of the governor general of India and that you will applaud the decision, gallantry and spirit, conspicuously displayed in the late operations of the brave army under the command of that distinguished officer, lieutenant general Sir S. Auchmuty, so powerfully and ably supported by his majesty's naval forces.

By the completion of this system of operations, great additional security will have been given to the British commerce and possessions in the E. Indies, and the colonial power of France will have been entirely extinguished.

His royal highness thinks it expedient to recommend to your attention the propriety of providing such measures for the future government of the British possessions in India, as shall appear from experience, and upon mature deliberation, to be calculated to secure their internal prosperity, and to derive from those flourishing dominions the utmost degree of advantage to the commerce and revenue of the United Kingdom.

We are commanded by the Prince Regent to acquaint you, that, while his royal highness regrets that various important subjects of difference with the United States of America still remain unadjusted, the difficulties which the affair of the Chesapeake frigate had occasioned, had been finally removed; and we are directed to assure you that in the farther progress of the discussions with the United States, the Pr. Regent will continue to employ such means of conciliation as may be consistent with the honour and dignity of his majesty's crown, and with the due maintenance of the maritime and commercial rights and interests of the British Empire.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

His royal highness has directed the estimates for the service of the current year to be laid before you. He trusts that you will furnish him with such supplies as may be necessary to enable him to continue the contest in which his majesty is engaged with that spirit and exertion which will afford the best prospect of a successful termination.

His royal highness commands us to recommend that you should resume the consideration of the state of the finances of Ireland, which you had commenced in the last session of parliament. He has the satisfaction to inform you, that the improved receipt of the revenue of Ireland in the last, as compared with the preceding year confirms the belief that the depression which that revenue had experienced, is to be attributed to accidental and temporary causes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Prince Regent is satisfied that you entertain a just sense of the arduous duties which his royal highness has been called upon to fulfil, in consequence of his majesty's continual indisposition. Under this severe calamity, his royal highness derives the greatest consolation from his reliance on your experience, wisdom, loyalty & public spirit, to which in every difficulty, he will resort, with a firm confidence that through your assistance and support, he shall be enabled, under the blessings of Divine Providence, successfully to discharge the important functions of the high trust reposed in him, and in the name and on the behalf of his beloved father and revered sovereign, to maintain unimpaired the prosperity and honour of the nation.

JAN. 8.

Two ships yesterday arrived from Ostend, which bring accounts from the French coast to Saturday last. A strong persuasion prevails in France, that there is a treaty on the tapis between that empire and the American republic. The principal difficulty alledged, is that the claims of the U. S. under the Rambouillet decree must be settled prior to any amicable arrangement of this nature.

TRURO, JAN. 4.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

We lately quoted a Proclamation of the emperor of Russia for levying 100,000 men to reinforce his armies. The French papers received this week contain a decree of Buonaparte's Conservative Senate, specially convened for the purpose, for calling out 120,000 conscripts of the year 1812. The coincidence in time and number seem to indicate that the levies of the rival Emperors are levelled at each other. An article in the French papers states that the Russian and Turkish negotiators, had concluded a treaty of peace, but that the Porte had refused to ratify it; but nothing certain is known upon this subject. Besides the preparations that have been making by Buonaparte in the interior of Poland, for the purpose of annoying Russia, the works and magazines formed at Dantzic, seem to designate it for a grand naval and military station from whence to overawe the north.

Heligoland, Dec. 21.

A war between Russia and France is still talked of on the Continent. Our successes in Spain are now generally known in the north of Germany, and the disasters which the French have suffered in the Peninsula, a frequent topic of conversation among the troops.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 5.

To the Honourable the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol delivery of Baltimore county.

The committee appointed to visit the penitentiary, beg leave to report that they have performed the duty assigned them, and find the buildings in good order, and with some improvements now making well calculated to answer the purposes for which they were designed. This institution being yet in its infancy, furnishes the committee with matter very limited, upon which to report: They find in confinement sixty-five persons of the following descriptions, viz.

- 20 white men
38 negro do.
1 white woman
6 negro do.

65 Which 65 persons (except 10 that are sick) are employed in the following occupations:

- 17 men making shoes
2 at Carpenters Work.
2 at Blacksmiths do.
27 picking oakum and other menial services
3 conking for the persons confined
4 women making bed covering for the use of the Penitentiary
7 men sick
3 women sick

The treatment of the prisoners appears to be very humane, their provisions in abundance and wholesome, and their lodging clean and comfortable, their tools and implements of labor are yet far from being complete; but the deficiency in this respect, must in some degree be attributed to the very short period the institution has been in operation, which it is not doubted, a little time and experience will remedy. The stock of materials on hand are as yet inconsiderable, and consist of the following articles, in small quantities.

- Iron for smiths use
Do. in hoops for cut nails
Flax for spinning
Leather for shoes
And old junk for oakum.

How far this institution may answer the purposes for which it was established, the committee cannot as yet undertake to say; but if they were to judge from the success that has attended similar institutions, in several of our sister states, they would hope, that with good management, the hopes and the wishes of its founders may yet be realised.

All which is respectfully submitted.
John Hillen, Job Smith,
Wm. Jessop, Benj. Berry,
Daniel Conn, Jas. Armstrong.

True copy, TH: HARWOOD, Clk. Of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for Baltimore county.

MELANCHOLY.

Yesterday the sloop Betsy, of Still Pond, was found below the rocks in the river on her beam ends, with four persons, three whites and a mulatto, on her side, who had perished with cold. She sailed from this for Still Pond the evening before, and it is supposed that she upset in a squall. The dead bodies were brought up to town by the Queen's-town packet, bound in, and a coroner's inquest was held over them. To-day as we are informed, the coroner sends them to their relatives on the eastern shore for interment. There were three more, two whites and a mulatto, on board, whose bodies have not been found. The names of the persons found are John Taylor, captain, James Cann, Aquilla Meeks, and a mulatto man, name not recollected: Robert Worrell, of this city, sailed in this vessel for the eastern shore, and is supposed to be among the persons lost, whose bodies have not been recovered. [Sun.]

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Reported for the Federal Gazette.

Monday, Feb. 24.

Mr. Bacon from the committee of Ways & Means to whom were referred the amendments of the Senate to the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1812, reported the same without amendment. Referred to the committee of the whole for this day.

Mr. Gold offered the following resolution. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any of them or what alterations are necessary in the Judicial System of the U. S. Adopted. [The establishment of the Circuit court, as it now is, is considered by some unconstitutional. The object is to prevent the Judges of the Supreme court sitting on the Circuit Bench, so that they may not revise on the supreme bench, their own decisions. The Circuit court, it is proposed to form from the circuit Judges of neighboring Districts.]

The house proceeded to consider a resolution offered by Mr. Bassett, for altering the rules of the house, so as to make a majority, instead of one fifth, necessary for demanding the previous question. The resolution was adopted, 51 to 40.

The Bill for repairing Blodget's Hotel for the Patent office, general and city Post Office, was read a third time and passed.

The bill for the relief of the officers and soldiers who were in the late engagement on the Wabash, was read a third time and passed.

The bill incorporating the George town Lancaster School Society, was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Porter, the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Stanton in the chair, on the bill supplementary to the act for raising an additional military force. The bill, after a little debate, was agreed to, reported to the house & laid on the table till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Bacon the house proceeded, in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the amendments of the Senate to the bill for the support of government for the year 1812—Mr. Nelson in the chair. Considerable debate took place on some of the amendments of the Senate, which allowed additional compensation to many of the clerks in the different departments—they were all, however, agreed to by majorities of from 10 to 20. Some objections were also made in committee of the whole to the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for contingent expences of foreign intercourse (or secret service money.) The amendments were reported to the house.

On motion of Mr. Alston, the ayes and noes were taken on a certain allowance to a clerk in the department of state. The allowance was voted, 64, to 40.

Mr. Wilson said he could not vote for the \$100,000 for the contingent expences till the necessity was made more evident. On his motion the ayes and noes were here also called. The appropriation was carried, 83 to 17. The bill was then ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Bassett took the chair in committee of the whole on the bill authorising a loan.—The blank was filled with ELEVEN MILLIONS, not reimbursable before January 1st 1825.

Mr. Pearson when it was agreed to by the house, demanded the yeas and nays on the question of engrossing for a third reading to-morrow. The yeas were 86, noes 28.—The house then adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 25.

Mr. Lewis, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill authorising the President to lease for a certain time one of the reserved public lots of ground in the city of Washington for a botanic garden. Twice read, and referred to the committee of the whole for Thursday next.

Mr. Seybert's resolution for a digest of the situation, nature and extent of the arms and manufactures of the U. States was read twice and agreed to. It was subsequently read a third time, and passed. [Being a joint resolution of both houses, it passes the grades of a law.]

The bill authorising a loan of Eleven Millions, was read a third time. Mr. M. Clay moved to postpone the bill till Monday week. Dispatches be remarked had been received; perhaps they were in port. He wished to give the Executive time to prepare them, if important, for the house.—Perhaps war will not be necessary.

Mr. Bacon observed that such appropriations had been made that money must be borrowed. It was useless to postpone the bill. The motion to postpone was negatived by loud noes.

Before the question was taken on its final passage, Mr. Randolph spoke some time against the bill, and with much ardor against going to war.

The ayes and noes were then called and were, ayes 92, noes 29.

The bill from the Senate, establishing a Quarter-master's department, was read twice and referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Bacon moved that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of ways and means relative to internal revenue, &c.

Mr. M. Clay moved to postpone the subject till Monday week. Mr. Tallmadge called for the ayes & noes. He was surprised at this motion for postponement. Above twenty millions have already been appropriated: the money must be raised. Why postpone? Why shrink? Money is the sinews of war; if you intend to go on an inch further in war measures, it is full time to be preparing the means.

Mr. Fisk was in favour of postponing till we should receive dispatches from Europe which may determine us on peace or war—perhaps the taxes will not be wanting. If we should debate three weeks on the subject, and then not go to war, so much time would be wasted.

Potter was opposed to postponement. He had been in session almost 4 months, and had done little besides running into debt.—We have been waiting for the Constitution, we have arrived perhaps with the compliments of the Emperor, and probably nothing else. Now we are to wait for the Hornet. He thought it would be advisable, in the administration to send out the Wasp, that after the arrival of the Hornet she may be expected. Mr. Bacon said the committee had done their duty; if the house chose to postpone the responsibility would be with them. Mr. Clay withdrew his proposition for postponement, and the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, to report.

Mr. Bacon descanted about an hour on the nature and operation of the different taxes, when the committee rose and reported progress and then the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 26.

Mr. Bassett took the chair in committee of the whole on the tax resolution. The first resolution was considered: that for laying an additional duty of 100 per cent on imported goods, wares, &c.

Mr. Mitchell was opposed to so high and indiscriminate a duty. Other articles he thought there were now free of duty, such as paper, plaster of Paris, wool, &c. which would bear a duty better than some articles would bear an additional duty. To give an opportunity for a better examination of this subject he moved a postponement of this resolution by lying on the table.

After a short debate in which the propriety of postponement was urged, Mr. Mitchell withdrew his motion.

Mr. Seybert moved to strike out 100 per cent and insert 50. Motion lost 57 to 37.

Mr. McKim moved to strike out 100 per cent and leave it blank. Motion lost 37 to 48. The resolution then passed. 61 rising in its favour.

The second resolution, 25 per cent on drawbacks, was then carried, 56 in favour.

The 3d Resolution, tonnage duties, was carried, 59 rising in its favour.

The 4th Resolution, 20 cents per bushel on salt, was carried, 51 to 24.

The 5th Resolution, Whiskey tax, was carried, 49 to 40, after ineffectual attempts to amend.

The 6th resolution, licences, &c. was carried, 37 in favour.

The 7th, Sales at Auction; 8th 4 cents on refined sugar; 9th, Carriages, were carried without a division.

Mr. Speaker moved to strike out the 10th resolution, that respecting Stamp taxes.—Motion negatived, 23 only for it. It was then agreed to, 49 in favour.

The 12th resolution, that levying a direct tax of three millions, was carried without debate.

The twelfth making a deduction to such States as pay beforehand, was carried without a division.

The 13th, stating that the taxes shall not be levied but in the case of war or the issuing of letters of marque and reprisal, was amended by striking out the last condition, & agreed to; as was the last, fixing the discontinuance of the taxes at 6 o'clock after the conclusion of peace.

The committee rose and reported the resolution and then the house adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 27.

The house proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday; internal taxes &c.

The question was stated by the speaker, whether the house would concur with the committee of the whole in the second resolution (that relative to drawbacks) and the clerk called over the name of Willis Alston, who answered. Before he answered, Mr. Widgery had risen to address the speaker. A desultory debate took place on allowing him to speak, he having risen, but not having addressed the speaker, before Mr. Alston answered. Finding that further debate was about to arise, after sometime Mr. Widgery withdrew his request to speak.

Mr. Fisk, after offering several reasons for his motion, moved an indefinite postponement of the resolutions before the house.

Mr. Seybert enquired whether, if the question should be determined in the affirmative, the subject of taxation would again be bro't up this session.

The speaker said it could not regularly, but there were various ways of evading this rule.

Mr. Fisk varied his motion from indefinite postponement to the first of April next.

Mr. Troup called for the yeas and nays. Granted.

Mr. Porter supported the motion for postponement.

Mr. McKim spoke against it.

Mr. Smith opposed it.—What will the world say of us? we should, and justly; by such a proceeding at this time, become the laughing stock of Europe, the by word of all nations.

Mr. Troup was opposed to postponing. We had already had enough of this temporising. The national character of my country, said