

Monday, April 27.

Mr. M. Clay, moved the following: Resolved, that the committee on military affairs be and they are hereby instructed to inquire whether any, and what alterations ought to be made in the law passed March 16th, 1812, entitled, An act fixing the military peace establishment of the U. States, and the law of 12th of April, 1808, for raising for a limited time an additional military force, and all other subsequent acts on that subject, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. Poindexter offered the following: Resolved, that a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of annexing that part of West Florida, lying east of Pearl River, and west of the Perdido to the Mississippi Territory, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

An engrossed bill for the relief, protection and indemnification of American seamen was read a third time.

Mr. Cochran moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill till the 15th of June.

This motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Nelson then moved to refer it to a committee of the whole house.

This motion gave rise to debate, in which the principal speakers were Mr. Nelson in favour, and Mr. Wright against. The motion was carried, 56 to 21, and the bill referred and made the order of the day for the 11th May.

An engrossed bill for the relief of John Thompson was read a third time and passed.

An engrossed bill making further appropriations for the support of government was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Ridgely had leave of absence for ten days.

The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on a bill authorising the cutting a canal round the west end of Mason's causeway. The committee rose, reported the bill, and the house ordered it to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow. Adjourned.

Wednesday, April 29.

Mr. Gold presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of the state of New-York, praying a repeal or suspension of the embargo law, which was, on motion, postponed to the 4th day of July next.

Mr. Archer presented a petition of Samuel Frazer, stating that under a forged assignment, the land for which he is entitled for services as a soldier in the revolutionary army has been issued to a person not entitled to it, and praying such relief in the premises as congress think proper to grant. Referred to the committee on the public lands.

Mr. Gholson reported a bill for the relief of George Lyons; which was twice read & committed.

Mr. Cheves, from the committee to whom was referred the bill from the senate to incorporate the Mechanic's Bank of Alexandria made a favourable report thereon; which was read, and together with the bill, referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Poindexter laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the president of the United States, be and is hereby authorized and required to cause an accurate census of the Mississippi territory to be taken and returned to congress at their next session.

Mr. Macon offered a resolution which was amended to read as follows, and adopted.

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to report a bill authorising the president of the U. S. to cause to be purchased — barrels of provisions, and to have the same exported to some port in Carracas for the use of the inhabitants who have suffered by the earthquake.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to inquire whether any and what relief ought to be extended to the inhabitants of the Canary Islands suffering from famine occasioned by the ravages of the locusts.

The resolution from the senate for a recess which had passed the senate, yeas 16, nays 12, from the 8th of May to the 25th of the same month, was twice read. On its passage to a third reading, it was negatived, yeas 51, noes 59. Adjourned.

Mr. M'Kim moved to amend the resolution so as to deprive members of pay during the recess. This question was superceded by a call for the previous question, which call was carried, yeas 71, noes 35.]

Thursday, April 30.

Mr. Reed presented a memorial from sundry merchants of Boston, praying a relaxation of the non importation law. Mr. Wright objected to the reading but was several times called to order.

Mr. R. moved to refer the memorial to a select committee.

Mr. Rhea moved to postpone the further consideration till the 4th day of July.

Mr. Newton moved that it be referred to the committee of foreign relations, in order that the subject might undergo an investigation.

Mr. Milnor put it to the candour of the majority, whether, if we were really on the eve of a war as we were told, it would not be the best course of policy in the government to endeavour to conciliate that class of the community who would be the principal sufferers in such an event? He regretted to see such unwillingness manifested to hear a fair argument as to the repeal of the French decrees. He cautioned the house against trifling with the mercantile interest. He contended that there was abundant evidence of the non-repeal of those decrees; sufficient at least to authorise an enquiry into the subject.

Mr. M. was called to order several times for some allusion to the arbitrary temper displayed by the majority, who he said seemed willing to deprive any person of the right of doubting an executive assertion, although obviously false.

Mr. Bibb saw no reason why the memorial should not be referred as similar memorials had been—to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Widgery hoped the same attention would be paid to this memorial as had been to others. He knew that it was signed by some of the warmest friends of the government, and he did not wish to see 450 respectable merchants of Boston, treated with disrespect, although he had no intention to vote for a repeal of the non-importation law.

Mr. Rhea withdrew his motion for postponement and the memorial was referred to the committee of the whole on the subject— [This is only a delicate way of giving it the go-by.]

The house went into committee of the whole Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill for the appointment of two assistant secretaries at war. It was agreed to without debate, and the committee rose and reported it—On the question for engrossing the bill for a 3d reading, some debate ensued.

Mr. Talmadge said if the appointment of these secretaries had not been recommended by the president, he should have supposed the bill was intended to drive the present secretary from office. It seemed strange that it should be necessary to appoint two advisers to the head of that department. He wished to know if there was any peculiar reason why the present incumbent could not perform the duties of his office. Without such information he could not consent to vote for a bill containing an indirect reflection upon him.

Mr. Rhea moved to strike out the section giving the assistants the privilege of franking. Lost.

Mr. Davenport moved to strike out the words assistant secretaries, and insert the word clerks.

Mr. Nelson spoke against this motion and in favour of the bill. It might perhaps be necessary, he said, to divide the War Department into two sections, north and south, over which these officers might preside, under the control of the principal secretary. It would be impossible for the executive to progress in war measures, if they were eternally thwarted in this manner.

Mr. Milnor said he had no doubt but the duties of the secretary at war might be considerably increased; but he believed they were of minor importance and might be performed by clerks. He had no disposition to thwart the operations of government; he would vote for ten clerks if necessary; but he did not wish to leave it in the power of the head of the war department to shift the proper responsibility from his own shoulders. Another objection to this bill was, that it did not define the duties to be performed by these assistant secretaries. And so far from expediting the public business, they would be more likely to impede it from the want of unanimity and concert.

Mr. Troup said, gentlemen were entirely mistaken as to the object of this bill. We do not want clerks in the War Department, but military knowledge, talents, respectability. In these it was so deficient as at present organized, that it was no better than many counting houses, and totally unfit for the prosecution of a war.

Mr. Davenport's motion to alter the terms from assistant secretaries to clerks, was lost. Mr. Williams spoke at length against the bill. He compared it to a bashaw with three tails.

Mr. Johnson supported it. He said it was well known that congress were now sitting here merely because they were not prepared to strike a blow and declare war. They ought therefore to furnish the executive with every reasonable aid in making preparation as speedily as possible.

Mr. Troup followed on the same side. The house could not be in favour of war, and opposed to this bill. If rejected, he said it would be absolutely impossible to make the necessary preparations.

After some further discussion, the question was taken, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow. And the house adjourned half past 3.

Friday, May 1.

Mr. Newton from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquakes in Venezuela. Referred to a committee of the whole to-day.

Mr. Morrow from the committee on public lands reported a bill designating the surveys of military bounty lands, which was read three times and passed.

Mr. Poindexter reported a bill to annex a portion of West Florida to the Mississippi Territory, which was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The bill to appoint two assistant secretaries at war was read a third time.

Mr. Randolph spoke against its passage. He expressed his astonishment that it should just now have been discovered that such officers were necessary. At this rate we might want two assistant secretaries of the navy, two assistant attorneys general, &c.

Mr. Talmadge also opposed the bill, and Mr. M'Kim supported it. After which the question was taken, and the bill passed, yeas 58, noes 43.

On motion of Mr. Stow, Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire whether any, and what regulations are necessary to prevent abuses growing out of the employment of persons as waiters to officers in the army, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Reed, Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be directed to inquire into the propriety and expediency of suspending the payment of all such bonds in the custom houses of the U. S. on goods as are or shall become due during the existence of the embargo, and also of extending the time of issuing debentures during the same period; with leave to report by bill.

Mr. Breckenridge took the chair, in committee of the whole, on the act to amend the act for the establishing a quarter-master's department and for other purposes.

The first section authorising the appointment of two assistant quarter-masters general, was stricken out without a division.

Some debate took place on the details of the bill, but before any final decision, the committee of the whole rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

And then, (half past 3) the house adjourned till Monday.

IN SENATE, APRIL 29.

Mr. Pope reported the following bill: A bill more effectually to protect the commerce and coasts of the U. States.

Whereas British and other armed vessels have harassed and committed depredations on the commerce of the U. S. on or near the coasts thereof, in violation of the laws of nations; therefore

Be it enacted, &c. That it shall be lawful for the president of the U. S. and he is hereby authorized to instruct and direct the commanders of the armed vessels belonging to the U. States to SEIZE, take and BRING INTO ANY PORT of the U. S. to be proceeded against according to the laws and usages of nations, any such British or other armed vessel, which shall have committed, or which shall be found hovering on the coasts of the U. S. for the purpose of harassing or committing depredations on the vessels belonging to the citizens thereof.

MARRIED—On Wednesday 29th ult. at St. Michael's Church, Bloomsdale, (N. York.) by the Rev. Mr. Jarvis, Leslie Stewart, Esq. of Baltimore, to Miss Maria E. Brenton, of Harlam.

DIED—On Monday last, at his residence near the Head of Severn, after a short illness, Mr. Maren B. Duvall.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Editor of the Maryland Republican, having by some means or other, (best known to himself,) obtained a letter written by me to the governor and council in February last, and published an erroneous copy thereof, made it necessary for me to apply to the executive to request they would do me the justice to order a correct copy of my letter to be made out, and published in the Maryland Republican. When that is done, I shall take due notice of the editor's false and pitiful performance respecting me.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

May 2, 1812.

William Duvall

Has on hand at his store, lower end of Corn-Hill-street, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

consisting of Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Liquors of various kinds, Salt, Bacon, Pork, Lard, Peas, Beans, Crackers, Cotton, Snuff, Tobacco, &c. also Draught Beer, Bottled Porter and Ale, which he will sell low for cash, or exchange for Bacon, Lard, or Corn Meal.

Annapolis, May 7, 1812.

Just in Season!

B. CURRAN;

In addition to his supply of SPRING GOODS has just opened 776 yards of Fancy Imported Gingham, 733 yards of American manufactured Gingham, Stripes and Shambrays, 100 Pieces Short and Long Nankeens, A Bale of sup. White Russia Sheetting, An assortment of Plain and Plaid Silks, And many other articles in the Dry Good Line, which makes his assortment as complete as the times will admit of. All of which will be sold low for Cash, and as usual to punctual customers. Annapolis, May 7, 1812. tf.

Joseph Phelps,

Begs leave to inform his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Sweetser, where he intends carrying on, in its various branches, THE BOOT & SHOE MAKING BUSINESS. Ladies and gentlemen may be supplied with as good work, and on as good terms, as they were by Mr. Sweetser, having the best materials, and the same workmen, with the addition of one or two more from Baltimore. He flatters himself that by his assiduity and attention, to be able he will give satisfaction to all who favour him with their custom. All those indebted on note or open account will oblige him by making immediate payment. May 7, 1812. 3w.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 26th instant, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter,

All the residue of the personal estate of Richard Higgins, late of said county, deceased; consisting of several valuable negroes, men, women, and children, stock of all kinds, household and kitchen furniture, and many other things too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, (for ready cash), and continue from day to day until all is sold.

JOSHUA C. HIGGINS, Ex'r. Anne-Arundel county, Head of South River, May 7, 1812 3w.

To the Voters

Of Anne-Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN, You are hereby respectfully informed that I offer myself a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election of sheriff. I flatter myself that you will continue to me the support that you generously manifested at the late election, in consequence of which I am now in the office, the gentleman returned first on the then poll having resigned.

I undertook it, gentlemen, under circumstances of considerable difficulty, and flatter myself that my endeavours to give general satisfaction have not been altogether unavailing. Continue to me your confidence and support, and depend upon it that every exertion shall be made on my part to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and every degree of indulgence, that shall comport with justice.

I am, Gentlemen, Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, SOLOMON GROVES. tf.

May 7, 1812.

State of Maryland, sct.

On application, by petition, of Jason Jones, administrator with the will annexed, of Margaret Conaway, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for the creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for A. A. County. tf.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Margaret Conaway, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the eleventh day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of May, 1812.

JASON JONES, Admr. W. A.