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CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Washington, December 9. Proceedings this day.

The bill for the senate for the building of gun boats, was read the third time. Mr. Elliot spoke at great length against the passage of the bill. He contended that the adoption of the gun boat system was a degradation of national defence.

Mr. Elliott spoke upwards two hours. He was followed by Messrs. Sloan, Fisk, Dana, Nicholas, Cook, Upham, Burwell, Vandike, and Crownshield, in favor of the bill; and by Messrs. Randolph, and Quincy, against it.

The question was about to be taken by yeas and nays, when a motion was made to adjourn, which was carried, yeas 69, nays 60.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday, December 1.

The house met. Present as on yesterday, except Mr. Green.

The further supplement to the act to regulate elections, was sent to the senate.

A petition from Peggy Forbes, of the city of Baltimore, praying a divorce; a petition from Charles S. Ridgely, counter to the petition of Nathaniel Williams, and others, praying an addition to the city of Baltimore, a petition from the officers of the third brigade, suggesting several provisions necessary in the militia system, and a petition from William Jessop, on behalf of the Liberty Fire Company in the city of Baltimore, praying a lottery for the benefit thereof, were read and referred.

Mr. Stuart delivers an unfavorable report on the petition of Peggy Forbes, which was twice read and concurred with.

The bill for the relief of Mary Gwinn was passed, and sent to the senate.

The report on the petition of Elisha Hopkins was read the second time, and the resolution therein contained assented to, and sent to the senate.

A petition from Stephen Ryner, of Talbot county, praying an act of insolvency; a petition from sundry inhabitants of Anne Arundel, Prince George's and Montgomery counties, praying for a bridge over Patuxent river at or near the mill of John Crow, were read and referred.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the supplement to the act, entitled, "An act to encourage the establishing a hospital for the relief of indigent sick persons, and for the reception and care of lunatics," and after making a number of additions thereto, the said bill was recommitted for amendment.

A memorial from Alexander McDonald, and others, praying that an earlier day may be appointed for the second reading of the bill for quieting possessions, &c. and that they may be heard by counsel in favor thereof, was read.

Philadelphia, December 10.

Yesterday arrived brig Globe, William, from Batavia in 106 days.

Left the ships Orion, Bell, supercargo and first mate dead, for Philadelphia in 12 days; Leda, Spears, for Baltimore in 12 days; Chesapeake, Munro, do. captain sick; Manhattan, Brown, for New-York, uncertain; Millwood, Nibbets, do. do; Happiness, Peck, for do. do. Sidney, Hays, for Baltimore, do. Orozimbo, Gardner, of Baltimore for Manila in 8 days; brig Cora, Van Allen, for New-York, uncertain.

The ship Sally, of New-York, had sailed for the Eastward; ship John Bulkley, Love, of Philadelphia, sailed for Saussaus; ship Mount Vernon, Davidson, of Philadelphia, had sailed for Japan; Rebecca, (capt. dead) sailed for Providence R. I. 9th August, ship Blyard, (capt. and supercargo dead) sailed for Providence 4th August; ship Adamant, of Baltimore, (boat, capt. dead) sailed for Europe 1st August.

The following ships passed Anger Point. Ship Mercury, Arnold, from Philadelphia for Canton 5th August; South Carolina, Anselmy, from Philadelphia for do. 7th August; Jane, Pender, of Baltimore, from Isle of France, for Canton, August 5th; Trident, Elizabeth, from New-York for Canton, 14th August; Bellair, Wilds, from Boston for Batavia, 19th 20. Fair Trader, Cooper, of Philadelphia, from Isle of France, for Canton August 22th; John & James, Briggs, of Nantucket, from Isle of France for Canton, August 19th.

Capt. Williams spoke the following vessels: November 10th, in lat. 13 45, N. long. 84 00 West; brig Dian, Young, from Portsmouth (N. H.) Demarara, out 28 days. November 20th, in lat. 20 N. long. 66 W. sch'r Sch'rsport, Rodgers, from St. Bartholomew, for Baltimore, out 37 days; in great distress, the vessel very much damaged in her hull and rig. She was then standing for Bermuda, expected to make the island next day. November 28th, sch'r William and David, 6 days from Boston for Jamaica, in lat. 21 50, long. 66 50. November 29th, sch'r 20, long. 70 00 W. schooner Dorothy, 12 days from New-York, bound to Richmond. December 6th, in lat. 28 50, long. 74 00 W. ship Pomona, 8 days from New-York, for Guadalupe. December 4th, in lat. 27 55, long. 75 00 W. sch'r Mason's, Deane, Miller, 6 days from Boston bound to Baltimore.

Arrived, brig Sea Nymph, Whelan, from Bermuda, left there the 26th ult. under Commodore Packet, of Philadelphia, under Capt. ship Destiny, of New-York, condemned.

Arrived sch'r Emily, Davis, from Basstierre, Guad.

Capt. Davis of the sch'r Emily on his passage hence to Guadalupe, was detained on the 6th ult. off the island by the British sloop of war Rosaria, of 18 guns, and sent into Dominica, where she was detained 3 days; her cargo, consisting of flour, was hoisted on deck, and examined, under the pretence of searching for gunpowder, which, when they could not find, they stowed the cargo as they found it, and permitted her to proceed.

Arrived—ship Minerva, Newcomb, from Laguna. November 11, was boarded by the British frigate Arethusa, and treated politely. Nov. 9, in the Mona Passage, was boarded by two British sloops of war, examined and dismissed. Dec. 2, spoke barque Harper, Foster, from Salem, for Baltimore, who supplied us with a barrel of bread.

Arrived, ship Louisiana, Brevoort, from Bordeaux. Left there the same vessel reported by the Calypso, arrived at New-York. Sailed from the Cordovan Oct. 17th. Coming out, spoke ship Portland, Callender, of Philadelphia, from Charleston, bound up. The Louisiana was overtaken in the River by an express from her consignee, ordering her to sea without delay, in consequence of dispatches received by the American Consul from the minister at Paris. Capt. Brevoort was informed that orders had been received to detain the ship. Geo. Washington, Hanelus, of Philadelphia, but she had sailed two days before for St. Sebastian's. The Louisiana was boarded off the Cordovan, by two British frigates and treated politely.

New-York, Dec. 9.

Arrived, brig Emeline, Stowell, 14 days from Martinique, via Antigua. 14 days, where she had been taken in by a British cruiser and cleared. Left at Antigua, brig Brutus, from Philadelphia, for Martinique, taken in; Sussex, Lee, from Martinique for New-York, had been taken in and cleared; brig Swift, Young taken in; for Portland, waiting trial, and a ship belonging to New-York from Guadalupe for do. waiting trial; and a number of other American vessels, names not recollected. Left at Martinique, brig Amelia, Richards, for New-York in 4 days, and Mary-Ann, Lawson, for do. in 5 days.

Sch'r Phillip, Williams, 8 days from Charleston. Nov. 27, off Charleston, spoke U. S. brig Hornet, from City of Washington bound in. Nov. 21th, spoke sch'r Delaware, Gauden from St. Kitts, bound to Baltimore, had lost her foremast and was in distress.

Sch'r John, Hand, 23 days from Turks Island.

Sch'r William Hull Duncan, 2 days from N. Carolina.

Sch'r Ferronia, Block, 9 days from Richmond.

Sch'r Richmond, Seaman, in 9 days from Richmond.

Sch'r William, Wallace, in 12 days from Fredericksburgh.

Sch'r John, Wallace, in 12 days from Fredericksburgh.

Sch'r Emily, Fisher, in 12 days from Fredericksburgh.

Sloop Chancellor, Storey, in 9 days from Richmond, and all the above vessels from Virginia, have 20 hours from Hampton roads. The French ship of war Patriot, had dropped down to Hampton Roads.

Below last night, brig Ann, Amazeen, from Point Patre to Guadalupe.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1807.

We are told by the English prints that the British government have disavowed the conduct of Admiral Berkeley in regard to the affair of the Chesapeake. Time will prove the sincerity of the declaration. In two or three instances on former occasions, the conduct of the British naval officers off our ports became the subject of complaint. In every instance their conduct was disavowed, but they were removed to a command of greater importance.

The orders of the British government to officers commanding on particular stations are generally positive as it respects a particular line of conduct to be pursued, from which they dare not deviate; and the mere disavowal is only a finesse to lull into a fatal security. Should Admiral Berkeley, after his recall, undergo the formalities of a court-martial, be broken for disobedience of orders, and be delivered up to a proper tribunal in this country to be tried for the murder of our seamen, then and not till then can we consider his conduct on this station as unauthorized by his court.

We have been informed that an Express passed through town last night with dispatches for government, said to have been received by the late arrival at New-York. Gaz.

Captain Young arrived at New-York, in 42 days from Port-au-Prince, informs that things remained nearly in the same state they were two months ago; that between the two armies of Christophe and Petion, each consisting of nearly the same number of men, several skirmishes had taken place, but that no decisive action had been fought.

The London Sun says "The value of English property confiscated by the French at Leghorn, and other parts of Tuscany, amounts to ten millions of dollars."

From the London Gazette, Oct. 17. By the King—A PROCLAMATION. For recalling and prohibiting seamen from serving Foreign Princes and States; GEORGE R.

Whereas it hath been represented unto Us, that great numbers of mariners and seafaring men, our natural born subjects, have been induced to enter into the service of foreign states, and are now actually serving as well on board the ships of war belonging to the said foreign states, as on board the merchant vessels belonging to their subjects, notwithstanding our former Proclamation recalling them, contrary to the duty and allegiance which our said subjects owe unto us, and to the great disservice of their native country: We have therefore thought it necessary at

the present moment, when our kingdom is menaced and endangered, and when the maritime rights on which its power and greatness do mainly depend, are disputed and called in question, to publish, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, this our Royal Proclamation: We do hereby strictly charge and command all masters of vessels, pilots, mariners, shipwrights, and other seafaring men, being our natural born subjects, who may have been induced into the pay or service of any foreign state, or do serve in any foreign ship or vessel, that forthwith they and every one of them do (according to their bounden duty and allegiance, and in consideration that their native country hath need of all their services) withdraw themselves, and depart from, and quit such foreign service, and do return home to their native country; or do return on board such of our ships of war as they may chance to fall in with, either on the high seas, or in any rivers, waters, havens, roads, ports, or places whatsoever or wheresoever.

And, for the better execution of the purpose of this our royal Proclamation, we do authorize and command all captains, masters, and other commanding officers of our ships and vessels of war, to stop and make stay of all and every such person or persons (being our natural born subject) as shall endeavour to transport or enter themselves into the service of any foreign state, contrary to the intent and command of this our Royal Proclamation, and to seize upon, take, and bring away all such persons as aforesaid, who shall be found to be employed or serving in any foreign merchant ship, or vessel, as aforesaid;—but we do strictly enjoin all such our captains, masters, and others, that they do permit no man to go on board such ships and vessels belonging to states at amity with us, for the purpose of so seizing upon, taking, and bringing away such persons as aforesaid, for whose discreet and orderly demeanor the said captains cannot answer; and that they do take especial care that no unnecessary violence be done or offered to the vessel, or to the remainder of the crew, from out of which such persons shall be taken.

And in case of their receiving information of any such person or persons being employed, or serving on board of any ship of war belonging to such foreign state at amity with us, we do authorize and command our captains, masters, and others, commanding our ships of war, to require of the captain or commander of such foreign ships of war, that he do forthwith release and discharge such person or persons being our natural born subject or subjects; and if such release and discharge shall be refused, then to transmit information of such refusal to the commander in chief of the squadron under whose orders such captain or commander shall be then serving; which information the said commander in chief is hereby strictly directed and enjoined to transmit, with the least possible delay to our minister residing at the seat of government of that state to which the said foreign ship of war shall belong, or to our Lords Commissioners the Admiralty, at the time being, in order that we being apprized of such proceeding, may forthwith direct the necessary steps to be taken for obtaining redress from the government to which such foreign ship of war shall belong, for the injury done to us by the unwarranted detention of our natural born subjects in the service of a foreign state.

And whereas it has been further represented unto us, that divers mariners and seafaring men, our natural born subjects, have been induced to accept letters of naturalization, or certificates of citizenship from foreign States and have been taught to believe that, by such letters or certificates, they are discharged from that duty of allegiance which, as our natural born subjects, they owe to us; now we do hereby warn all such mariners, seafaring men, and others, our natural born subjects, that no such letters of naturalization, or certificates of citizenship, do, or can, in any manner, divest our natural born subjects of the allegiance or in any degree alter the duty which they owe to us their lawful Sovereign. But, in consideration of the error into which such mariners and seafaring men as aforesaid may have been led, we do hereby publish and declare our free Pardon to all such our subjects, who repenting of the delusion under which they have acted, shall immediately, upon knowledge of this our royal Proclamation, withdraw themselves from foreign service, and return to their allegiance to us; and we do declare that all such our subjects, who shall continue in the service of foreign States, in disregard and contempt of this our Royal Proclamation, will not incur our just displeasure, but are liable to be proceeded against for such contempt, and shall be proceeded against accordingly; and we do hereby declare, that if any such masters of ships, pilots, mariners, seamen, shipwrights or other seafaring men (being our natural born subjects) shall be taken in any foreign service by the Algerines, or other Barbary Powers, and carried into slavery, they shall not be reclaimed by us as subjects of Great Britain.

And we do hereby notify, that all our subjects aforesaid, who have voluntarily entered, or shall enter, or voluntarily continue to serve on board of any ships of war belonging to any Foreign State at amity with us, are and will be guilty of high treason: and we do by this our Royal Proclamation declare, that they shall be punished with the utmost severity of the law.

Given at our Court at the Queen's Palace, the sixteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty seventh year of our reign. GOD save the KING.

London, October 30.—Admiralty Court. The case of the Orion, American ship and cargo, bound from the Baltic for New-York, detained by a Plymouth privateer, was argued on Wednesday. The Judge expressed his indignation at the conduct of the captain of the privateer, in bringing in the vessels within the least shadow of ground for seizure, and took the opportunity of animadverting severely upon the conduct lately proceeded upon by the privateers. The captor was cast in cost and damages.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 8.

A report is circulated here that Admiral Gambier has received orders from England to capture the Russian ships of war which have sailed from this road, and that he has already detained a portion for that purpose. It is reported that five Danish store ships which were stores on board at the Koln, and stranded at the Categat, together with the frigate that had the honor for convoy, were captured.

October 8.

The English have left the Isles of Focken after having burned down all the houses in the island. A vessel sailed from Norway 25th inst. with prisoners, and is to have arrived at Copenhagen. The British Minister in Hamburg has given notice that the British houses of exchange, Count and Fackel, shall not be lighted with a number of others. It appears by a letter from Copenhagen, of the 21st of September, that the British was not at the time blockaded by the English. The report of the capture of the Orion by the English, is unauthenticated. Copenhagen Gazette, October 19.

October 19.

Yesterday a group of the English heavy ordinance passed through Copenhagen, drawn through the streets by Danish horses, to be embarked on board the Lathian II.—Copenhagen Gazette, Oct. 19.

November 26, Oct. 21.

The evacuation of Zealand by the English troops was completed yesterday, when Admiral Gambier and General Lord Cochrane came on shore here, and were presented to the King and Queen, who with the Court, attended upon the beach to see them depart, & were saluted by each of the ships as they passed, and from its being so large a fleet, the sight was most interesting. The German Legion are expected to winter in this neighborhood, quarters having been already engaged for them. The ferry, the English Minister is here, and this morning dispatched a messenger for St. Petersburg.

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October 21.

A Gentleman has arrived this morning. The accounts from Russia would induce us to believe that he is making every effort to increase the number of his 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 200,000 effective men. The French influence, or rather influence, predominates at the Court of St. Petersburg. Savary carries every thing with as high a hand as it has been covered the Russian capital in consequence of a capitulation. It is said that at the present the British vessels were quitting Cronstadt under the form 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 Bona-parte. Austria has contradicted the report of her being about to reduce her military force. But their does not appear to be any likelihood of a renewal of war upon the Continent.

LEGNOW, Oct. 4.—The entry of the French troops into our city was so unexpected, that no one knew beforehand of their coming; from that time their number has increased to 6000. General Dumoulin commands them. Two French Commissaries arrived with them, who immediately ordered an embargo to be laid on all the ships in port, to examine if their cargoes consisted of English merchandise or not; the troops occupied the ports and forts of the city; the next day the general published a proclamation, ordering all persons who possessed English merchandise, of what ever nature it might be, to make a declaration thereof within twenty four hours, with an injunction to every merchant who should not make an exact declaration, of paying three times the value of the goods, which should be entirely confiscated; besides no ships should leave the port, and no person quit the city until fresh orders. The English have sustained, at Leghorn, an incalculable loss, as it was there that they have, for some years past sent all the goods with which they have supplied Italy.

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 15,000l. being, of course, nearly 200,000l. minus. It is estimated that 600 poor people will immediately be thrown out of employment by this failure.

London, Oct. 27. COPENHAGEN.

The following letter was received this morning: NORTH SHIELDS, Oct. 25.

"This morning Mr. Lee, Surgeon of the Eliza tender; has landed there from Copenhagen. He left it on the 13th inst. in company with admiral Stanhope, with nine sail of the line, several frigates, and an immense number of transports, with naval stores, and parted with the fleet three days since, all well."

By accounts from Yarmouth it appears, that the Danish frigate Eylla, and the English brig Oberon, with a convoy of transports (probably part of those alluded to in the above letter) deeply laden with stores,

have arrived there. The Leyden, with 60 guns, with another convoy, was to sail from Copenhagen immediately after the Oberon.

Oct. 30.

According to letters received from our squadron off Rochefort, 7000 French troops marched on the 10th inst. for Portugal—We have had accounts from Bilbao of the 14th which stated that the French had not burnt up Lord Baysonne.

The following Table exhibits the population of the city of New-York, as taken at different periods.

Table with 2 columns: Periods, Inhabitants. Rows: 1697 (4,532), 1729 (15,060), 1771 (21,285), 1789 (23,014), 1811 (33,191), 1821 (60,189), 1830 (75,770), 1837 (93,550).

By which it appears, that its population has more than tripled from 1780 to 1837, a period of twenty years.

Should the progress of increase continue at the rate of five per cent. per annum, the population of that city in 1855 will amount to 7,000,000, a rate exceeding the doubling of its number every twenty years, during the period of a century.

Gun Boat, No. 25, was drove ashore high and dry on Saturday about 1 o'clock, between the ground quarantine ground and the signal poles, and from the station she lays in, it is presumed she cannot be got off.—V. F. D. 11th.

Captain Banton, of the brig Eliza, arrived at New-York in the Havana, has requested that the vessel should be taken to the Havana to be repaired, but the port that she was a Spanish vessel.

The commencement of the infirmary of the Rev. Dr. Whitehead, St. Paul's church, will be opened to-morrow morning; and the church will be open to-morrow morning.

December 11th.

Met on Thursday evening last, by the order of the Clergy, Dr. Joseph Smith, to Miss Eliza B. B. of this city.

PORT OF BALTIMORE.

Ship Danville, Hancock, Liverpool Sch'r President, Walker, Norfolk From the Merchants' Coffee House, Baltimore, December 10.

Arrived sch'r Hound, Davidson, 18 days from La Vera Cruz—logwood—Robt. and John Oliver.

Also, sch'r Wolf, Travers, 5 days from Charleston—rice—the master.

December 11.

Below, brig Gorham, Owen 20 days from Granada—bania—John Hathaway, Dec. 5 of Cape Havana spoke sch'r Liberty, from Cayenne for New-York, the night before, in a gale of wind carried away his topsail jib, and flying jib.

The letter-bag of the ship Dumfries, capt. Hancock, for Liverpool, will be taken from the coffee-house on Saturday night, at 10 o'clock.

ATTENTION!

BALTIMORE JUVENILE FIREMEN. You will assemble at the court house this Evening, at half past 2 o'clock, in full uniform, with pikes in complete order. The roll will be called at 8 o'clock, and all absentees fined.

By order of the Capt. R. W. GILL, Sec'y.

December 12.

BATTALION ORDERS. The review of the 18. Battalion 6th regiment is postponed till Monday next, 14th inst. if fair at some place and time, as was intended on the 12th inst.

By order of the Major, W. G. D. WORTHINGTON, Adj. 6th Reg.

DEC. 11.

THE FALL'S POINT COLUMBIAN BLUES. Will take notice, that, owing to the unfavorable state of the weather, the parade of said company, noticed for the 10th inst. is unavoidably postponed, until Monday the 14th inst. at 8 A. M. precisely, at the captain's house, in complete uniform, &c. &c.

By order, W. HANNA, Sec'y.

December 11.

27th Regiment.

The review of the 27th Regiment, is postponed to MONDAY next, the 14th inst. if the morning prove fair and mild the Drums will beat off from my house at 9 o'clock A. M. The Companies will assemble in South street, at half past ten. The presence of captains Barney and Keese's corps of cavalry is respectfully solicited.

WM. LOWRY, Lt. Col. Com.

December 10.

Republican Mechanical Volunteers.

TAKE NOTICE,

That you are to parade in complete uniform, with arms and accoutrements, on Monday the 14th inst. if fair, precisely at 8 o'clock, A. M. opposite Major McDonald's Cartridges furnished on the ground—Punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the captain, JOSEPH M'CONKEY, Lieut.

N. B. Any gentleman wishing to join this company, will please to apply either personally, or by a line addressed to some one of the members. December 12.

United Baltimore Rangers.

In consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather on Thursday last, the review of the 27th regiment has been postponed to Monday next, should the weather prove fair. You are therefore requested to meet at the captain's house on that day at 8 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of joining the regiment in South street.

By order, WESLEY WOODS, Sec'y.

Dec. 12.