

the house assent to the same? Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Denny delivers a bill, entitled, An act to lay out and open a public road in Hopkins's neck, in Talbot county; which was read.

A petition from James Evans, and others, of Cecil county, praying a law may pass for opening a certain road, was preferred, read, and referred.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Saint-Mary county, praying that a fourth election district may be laid off in said county, was preferred, read, and referred.

A petition from John Evans, and others, of Cecil county, securities of Samuel Couden, late sheriff of said county, praying further time to complete his collections, was preferred, read, and referred.

A petition from the printer to the state, praying an advance of part of his salary, was preferred, read, and referred.

A petition from William A. Parker, of Worcester county, praying a law authorizing a lottery to raise money for building a mill of his own invention, was preferred, read, and referred.

A message was sent to the senate in the following words:

We propose to proceed, at twelve o'clock, to the election of a council to the governor. Thomas W. Hall, Reverdy Ghiselin, James Nabb, Philip Reed, Lewis Duvall, Archibald Dorsey, James Butcher, John Leeds Kerr, Francis Digges, Alexander Contee, John Maxwell, Daniel C. Hopper and Samuel Ridout, Esquires, are put in nomination by this house. We have appointed Mr. Little and Mr. Comgys to join any gentlemen named by your house to examine the ballots and report thereon.

Mr. Shaaff delivers a report on the petition of the printer to the state in his favour, which was read, and the question put, Will the house concur with the said report, and assent to the resolution therein contained? Resolved in the affirmative, and sent to the senate.

A petition from Stephen Yoc, of Queen-Anne's county, a pensioner, praying an addition to his pension, was preferred, read, and referred.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following message:

We agree to go into the election of a council to the governor at the hour mentioned in your message, and have appointed Mr. Gibson and Mr. Dorsey to join the gentlemen named by you for the examination of the ballots. No person is nominated by the senate in addition to the list of gentlemen proposed by your house.

Which was read.

The house having qualified, proceeded to the choice of a council to the governor, and upon examining the ballots it appeared, that Reverdy Ghiselin, Thomas W. Hall, Lewis Duvall, Philip Reed and James Nabb, had a majority of votes. Whereupon

Resolved, That Reverdy Ghiselin, Thomas W. Hall, Lewis Duvall, Philip Reed and James Nabb, be, and they are hereby declared to be, the council to the governor.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, November, 12, 1806.

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

The following message was sent to the senate.

The honourable Robert Wright, Esq; having been elected governor of the state of Maryland, we have appointed Mr. Sudler and Mr. Carroll, jointly with such gentlemen as shall be named by your house, to wait upon the governor, and request his attendance in the senate room to qualify according to the constitution and form of government.

Mr. Smoot delivers a bill, entitled, An act for the benefit of William, Mary Elizabeth, Lewin and Britannia Murphy, of Dorchester county; which was read.

Mr. Forwood, Mr. Shaaff and Mr. Little, have leave of absence.

Mr. Sturgis, a delegate from Worcester county, appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

The clerk of the senate delivers the resolution in favour of the printer to the state, endorsed "assented to."

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Greensborough, in Caroline county, praying a law to extend the limits of said town, was preferred, read and referred.

The report of the president and trustees of Charlotte Hall school, was preferred, read and referred.

On motion, the question was put, Will the house give leave to bring in a bill to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the time of the meeting of the general assembly, and for other purposes? Resolved in the affirmative, and a committee was appointed to bring in the same.

A petition from Edward Reynolds, executor of T. Reynolds, of Calvert county, stating, that William and Robert Mollison, whose property was confiscated, was largely indebted to said T. Reynolds, and praying relief, was preferred, read, and referred.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following message:

We have appointed Mr. McElderry and Mr. Whitely to join the gentlemen named by you for the purpose of immediately waiting on the governor elect, and requesting his attendance in the senate room to qualify agreeably to the constitution and form of government.

Which was read.

Also a letter from Robert Wright, Esquire, resigning his seat in the senate of the United States, and accepting of the appointment of governor.

Which was read.

Mr. White delivers a report on the petition of Ely Hozier and Patty Hozier, against the granting the prayer of their petitions; which was read, and concurred with.

Mr. Partridge and Mr. Williams from the senate, acquaint the speaker that the governor elect is attending in the senate room, and the senate request his attendance, with the members of the house, to see the governor qualified.

The speaker, with the members, went to the senate room, saw the governor qualify, and returned and resumed the chair.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

### FOREIGN NEWS, VIA NEW-BEDFORD.

LONDON, September 15.

On Saturday last, the 13th instant, in the afternoon, that great and illustrious statesman, Charles James Fox, yielded his last breath in the arms of his nephew lord Holland.

The following persons are talked of as his successors:—The marquis Wellesley, lord Holland, and Mr. T. Grenville and lord Lauderdale.

Mr. Fox was in his 68th year. He was elected to parliament before he was of age, acted with the then ministers, and his first speech was against Wilkes. He was often in and out of the ministry.

September 18.

### CAPTURE OF BUENOS AYRES.

The official news of the capture of Buenos Ayres is received. It capitulated on the 27th of June. There fell in the hands of the English 1,291,338 dollars, in silver and bullion. General Beresford, has issued a proclamation as Lieut. Governor, and promises to allow a free trade to all nations in amity with England.

The trade of Buenos Ayres is to be put on the same footing, by promise, as that of Trinidad.

It was estimated that the merchandize in the king's stores, principally jesuits bark and quicksilver; and what is in the Philippine Company's stores; with the little that is retained of floating property; would amount if it could be disposed of, to between 2 and 3 millions of dollars. Of the bullion delivered in, some was claimed as private property, and was to be restored—and so of some of the money.

Ninety pieces of ordnance, 550 whole barrels powder, 2203 muskets with bayonets, 71 without bayonets, 616 carbines, 4,079 pistols, 31 muskettoons, 1247 swords—were taken at Buenos Ayres. The English had one man killed, 12 wounded, and one was missing.

In the capitulation, the 1st article provides that the Spanish troops shall be prisoners of war, allows native and domiciliated officers and soldiers to remain—the 2d article promises respect to all private property, civil, military or religious—3d, promises protection to the people, and that they shall not be compelled to bear arms against his catholic majesty—4th, continues the civil officers in commission, and promises respect to existing customs—5th, provides for the safety of the public archives—6th, continues the taxes and appropriations as heretofore—7th, assures respect to the Catholic Religion—8th, continues the Ecclesiastical Court—9th, directs the delivery of coasting vessels to their owners—10th, agrees that all the public property shall be delivered to the English.

In General Beresford's letter to the secretary of State, announcing the capture of Buenos Ayres, he mentions that the whole force under his command was 1621, with two 5 and a half inch howitzers, and 2 light 3 pounders. The Spanish regular force consisted of 2000, and opposed the advance of the British a short time at the village of Reduction, and at the river Chuelo, at which latter place they had destroyed the bridge. Their fire was always ill-directed and did little or no execution.

General Beresford, in one of his letters, says that after the passage of the river Chuelo, the city of Buenos remained at his mercy, and that the only conditions on which he entered were such as he pleased to offer.—The coasting vessels released were valued at a million and half of dollars. The British had made an expedition 50 miles into the interior, had found the dispositions of the people favourable to the British, and had recovered considerable treasure which persons were endeavouring to carry to Cordova.

Extract of a letter from Commodore POPHAM, who commanded the expedition against Buenos Ayres, to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

OFF BUENOS AYRES, 6th July.

SIR,

In a letter which I had the honour to address you from St. Helena, on the 30th of April, I fully explained, for the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, the motives that induced me to prefer so strongly the urgency and expediency of undertaking an expedition against the enemy's settlements in Rio de Plata.

I have therefore only to give you a short detail of the proceedings of the squadron; previously congratulating their lordships on his majesty's forces being in full possession of Buenos Ayres and its dependencies, the capital of one of the richest and most extensive provinces of South-America.

To the commerce of Great-Britain it exhibits peculiar advantage, as well as to the active industry of her manufacturing towns. And when I venture in addition to assure their lordships of the extreme healthiness of the climate, I trust I only hold out a consolation that the friends of every person employed on this expedition are justly entitled to, and which I am satisfied will be equally gratifying to the feelings of every British subject.

As I considered it an object of material consequence to obtain the earliest local information of the river, I placed the squadron under the direction of capt. Rowley, and preceded it in the Narcissus for that purpose.

On the 8th ult. we anchored near the Island of Flores; and, after passing Monte Viedo the following day, we detained a Portuguese schooner, by whom the intelligence we had formerly received, was generally confirmed. On the 11th, we fell in with the Encounter and Ocean transports, near the South coast of the river—and on the 13th we joined the squadron.

It was immediately determined to attack the capital; and no time was lost in removing the marine battalion to the Narcissus, the Encounter, and the transports, for the purpose of proceeding to Buenos Ayres, while the Diadem blockaded the port of Monte Viedo, and the Raisable and Diomedé, by way of demonstration, cruised near Maldonado, and other available points.

Our progress up the river was very much retarded by the shoalness of the water, and adverse winds and currents, continual fogs, and the great inaccuracy of the charts;—but by the unremitting and laborious exertions of the officers and men I had the honour to command, these difficulties were surmounted, and the squadron anchored, on the afternoon of the 25th, off Point Queimey a Pouichin about 12 miles from Buenos Ayres.

As it was impossible for the Narcissus to approach the shore, on account of the shoalness of the water, the Encounter was run in so close as to take the ground, the more effectually to cover the debarkation of the army in case of necessity; the whole however was landed in the course of the evening without the least opposition; consisting of the detachment of his majesty's troops, from the Cape, and that from St. Helena, with the marine battalion under the orders of capt. King, of his majesty's ship the Diadem, which was composed of the marines of the squadron augmented by the incorporation of some seamen, and three companies of Royal Blues from the same source of enterprise, which had been regularly trained for that duty, and dressed in an appropriate uniform.

The enemy was posted at the village of Reduction, which was on an eminence about two miles from the beach, with the appearance of a fine plain between the two armies, which however proved on the following morning to be only a morass in a high state of verdure.

This in some measure checked our advancement, nor did the enemy open his field train till the troops were nearly in the middle of the swamp, from whence he thought it was impossible for them to be extricated.

The able and excellent disposition of gen. Beresford, and the intrepidity of his army, very soon however satisfied the enemy, that his only safety was in a precipitate retreat, for we had the satisfaction of seeing from the ships near 4000 Spanish cavalry flying in every direction, leaving their artillery behind them; while our troops were ascending the hill with that coolness and courage, which has on every occasion marked the character of a British soldier, and has been exemplified in proportion to the difficulties and dangers by which he was opposed.

On the 27th, in the morning, we saw some firing near the banks of the river Chuelo, but it blew so hard that it was totally impracticable to have any communication with the shore that day. On the 28th, our troops took possession of Buenos Ayres.

I have sent lieut. Groves to take possession of Eugena de Baragon, a port to the eastward of Buenos Ayres, where I understand there are two English gun vessels and two merchant ships.

Capt. Doan informs, that Miranda was at Aruba 25 days since—and that the governor general at Caracas had offered the Spaniards a frigate to go and destroy Miranda's squadron. Capt. D. further says, that he saw the heads of two of Miranda's officers exposed at Lagaira upon pikes; and that when the Spaniards passed they pointed at them with scorn, and uttered the bitterest oaths against the Americans. [New-York paper.]

General Stuart, who commanded the British in their late victory in Calabria, is said to be a native of South-Carolina. [Fed. Gaz.]

A letter received by a gentleman of this city, dated Knoxville, October 18, says, We have just received the news that the Spaniards have collected 1500 horsemen and 1000 foot, with an intention to attack the Americans at Natchitoches. The militia in Louisiana have been ordered to repair thither, and we daily expect to hear of an engagement.—[ibid.]

### Weems and Rawlings,

Have just received from Philadelphia, A LARGE assortment of handsome GOODS, which they offer at the most reduced prices for cash. 2 Annapolis, November 1, 1806.

### This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber has taken out letters of administration on the estate of HENRY TAYMAN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to exhibit them, legally authenticated, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment, to ELIZABETH TAYMAN, Adm<sup>r</sup>.

September 16, 1806. 2