

The resolution being read throughout was assented to.

Mr. Sturgis delivers a bill, entitled, An act to authorize and empower the levy court of Worcester county to assess and levy a sum of money for the support and maintenance of Susanna Davis; which was read.

The following message was read and agreed to:— We are deeply sensible of the importance of the subject alluded to in your message proposing a conference of the two houses, and agree to the proposition therein contained. We have appointed Mr. Comegys, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Aisquith, Mr. Belt, Mr. Davis, Mr. Bond and Mr. Gleaves, a committee on the part of this house to join the committee named in your message.

Leave given to bring in a further supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the better regulation of apprentices, and a bill to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body.

On motion, the question was put, That the house adjourn until to-morrow evening 3 o'clock? Resolved in the affirmative.

The house adjourns till to-morrow evening 3 o'clock.

TUESDAY, November 18, 1806.

THE house met. Present as on yesterday, except Mr. Hanson and Mr. Gleaves. The proceedings of yesterday were read. Mr. Harryman appeared in the house.

On motion, the question was put, That the house adjourn till to-morrow morning 9 o'clock? Determined in the negative.

On motion, the question was then put, That the house adjourn till to-morrow morning 9 o'clock? Resolved in the affirmative, aff. 28, neg. 27.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, November, 19, 1806.

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

The bill to alter, change and repeal, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Saint-Mary's county into electoral districts, the bill authorizing the justices of the orphan courts to take sheriff's bonds, the resolution relative to the choice of a senator in the senate of the United States, and the message relative to the committee of conference, were sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following message:

We have been informed by our clerk, that in delivering the message last sent to your house from the senate, he was not received in the customary form, no announcement being made of a message, as has hitherto been when a communication was to be received by one branch of the legislature from the other, we wish to be informed why this was omitted, whether it was by any order of your house, and if so, let us know the reasons that have induced you to depart from that form of communication between the two houses which has been observed for years. For one house to adopt a mode of receiving or sending messages different from that which has been long observed and practised, without previously informing the other of the alteration, appears to us, to say the least of it, novel in the history of the interchange of legislative communications, and eventually will interrupt that facility and harmony of intercourse which has hitherto subsisted between the two branches.

Mr. Little delivers a bill, entitled, A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the better regulation of apprentices; which was read.

Leave given to bring in a bill to provide for the election of commissioners by the people to settle and ascertain the public taxes in each county in this state, and for other purposes.

Mr. Bond from the committee delivers a report on the report of the agent for disposing of the funds of the state in the bank of England; which was read.

A petition from Anne Clark, Henry Lowe Hall and Francis Hall, of Prince-George's county, praying that the land devised to Charles T. Clark and William Hall, by Benjamin Hall, deceased, may be directed to be sold, was preferred, read, and referred.

Mr. Smoot delivers a bill, entitled, An act to establish a chancery tribunal on the eastern shore of this state, and to alter and abolish such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as are repugnant thereto; which was read.

Mr. Watts delivers a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of John Figg, of Montgomery county, and a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of William Rickard, of Montgomery county; which were read.

A petition from Hugh Lemmen and James Burton, of Frederick county, aliens, praying that their title to certain property may be confirmed, was preferred, read, and referred.

The following resolution was read and assented to: Resolved, That this house, on Saturday next, will proceed to the appointment of a director to the bank of Baltimore on behalf of this state for the ensuing year.

The following resolution was read:

Resolved, That the order agreed to by this house the 15th inst. changing the mode of sending and receiving messages from one branch of the legislature to the other, be rescinded.

A petition from Robert Swales, of Montgomery county, praying the treasurer may be directed to refund him £.5 which he was obliged to pay for Barton Vincent, was preferred, read, and referred.

On motion, the question was put, Will the house suspend the 16th rule thereof? A call of the house being required and had, the question was put, That the absent members be sent for? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 31, nays 25.

The question was then put, That the said rule be dispensed with? Resolved in the affirmative.

The resolution relative to the mode of receiving messages, was read the second time, and the question put, that the house assent thereto? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 37, nays 25.

Mr. Williams delivers a report on the petition of Anthony Fox, in his favour; which was read and concurred with.

Mr. Williams delivers a report on the petition of Francis Fairbrother, in his favour; which was read and concurred with.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

LANCASTER RACES, Nov. 14.

On Tuesday last, the subscription purse of 500 dollars, free for all ages, 4 mile heats, was run for over the Lancaster course, as follows, viz.

Mr. Hughes's gray filley, <i>Miller's</i>	1	1
<i>Damsel</i> , by Messenger, 4 years old,	3	2
Major Richardson's sorrel horse, <i>Dolond</i> , by Dolond—aged,	2	3
Gen. Ridgley's bay mare, <i>Maid of the Oaks</i> , 6 years old, by Spread Eagle,		

ON WEDNESDAY,

The subscription purse of 250 dollars, the 3 mile heats, was run for over the same course, viz.

Gen. Ridgley's bay horse, <i>Post Boy</i> , 6 years old, by Gabriel,	1	2	4
Mr. Hughes's bay horse, <i>First Consul</i> , by Flag of Truce—aged,	3	1	3
Major Richardson's bay mare, <i>Lavinia</i> , 6 years old, by Diomed,	2	3	2

YESTERDAY

The 3d days purse of 150 dollars, the 2 mile heats, viz.

Gen. Ridgley's bay horse, <i>Oscar</i> , 6 years old, by Gabriel,	1	1	6
Mr. Hughes's bay gelding, <i>Soldier</i> , 6 years old, by Punch,	2	2	2
Mr. Burke's brown horse, <i>Alfred</i> , 6 years old,	3	3	
Mr. Clarke's brown horse, <i>Anti-Despot</i> , 5 years old, by Ranger,	4	4	
Mr. Richardson's chestnut colt, <i>Fighting Cock</i> , by Cock-Fighter, 4 years old,			threw his rider.

To-morrow, will be run, a match race, for at least 1200 dollars, (600 a side) between General Ridgley's bay horse *Post Boy* and Mr. Hughes's gray filley *Miller's Damsel*—the 4 mile heats—carrying weight for age.

A London paper of September 19, says—"Sir Home Popham has written letters from Buenos Ayres, to the Mayor and Corporation of Birmingham, and other principal commercial cities, in which he points out the importance of this conquest to the trade of Great-Britain: he says the city of Buenos Ayres, alone contains 70,000 inhabitants. The staples of the country are indigo, tobacco; vincenta, wool, cotton, tiger, and seal skins, figs, dried tongues, beef and hams; saffron, cochinele, cocoa, hemp, hides, tallow, gum, gold, silver, and precious stones. Of the articles of hides, there are exported every year, upwards of 400,000."

Accounts have been received in London of a most terrible accident having happened at Malta. On the 13th of July (some of the letters say on the 15th) a magazine, containing nearly 400 barrels of gunpowder, and a number of shells, grenades and other combustibles, blew up and caused considerable mischief. Upwards of 1400 inhabitants are reported to have been killed or dreadfully mangled, a number of houses were destroyed, and some damage done to the ships in the harbour.

Extract of a letter from General Wilkinson, dated Rapids, Red River, September 19.

"My orders, and the conduct of the Mexicans, are so much at variance, and the Spanish commander, at the head of 1500 or 1800 men, has treated the strong remonstrances of governor Claiborne and colonel Cushing with such slight, after having traversed the territory east of the Sabine, where he has taken his nearest post, and menaced our establishments at Natchitoches; that I foresee an inevitable appeal to arms in the course of 12 days, if the Spaniards should not recede, or I receive counter orders. And as governor Herrera is an officer who has risen by his sword, and is reputed a man of great pride and spirit, I think it probable he will adhere to his solemn promise to maintain and defend his master's territorial pretensions to a point within seven miles of our post, and fifty east of the Sabine.

"Under these circumstances, but with a solemn determination to drain the cup of conciliation before I draw the sword, I have called for about 700 militia, which is the sum total I am to expect from this and the Mississippi territories, to be assembled at Natchitoches the first proximo.

"It is not improbable hostilities at this point will be instantly followed by an appeal to arms in West-Florida. I will write to you again in about ten days, when I fear you will be informed blood has been spilt. I have two Spanish governors opposed to me—Herrera and Cordera, of whom, and their 2000 men, I shall with less than 1200 give you a good account."

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.  
LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From the Boston Gazette, November 6.  
By the arrival of the brig Byfield, capt. Foster, in the very short passage of 37 days from Copenhagen, we have been favoured by the politeness and attention of capt. Foster, with Hamburg and Copenhagen papers to the 27th September.

The following translations obligingly furnished by Mr. Hauff, the Swedish Consul in this place, shew, that their contents are highly interesting.

COPENHAGEN, September 2.

They write from Koningsburg, that troops are embarking in several Russian ports, to be transported to Pomerania.

The combined Dutch and French army, in Holland, is said to amount to 70,000 men. Several camps are formed on the frontiers of Russia. The Prussian troops are moving towards the grand army now forming in Saxony. It is said the French minister at Berlin has demanded his passport. The Prussian troops in every direction are in motion. Nothing is said in the German papers, relative to Austria.

From the German papers.—The late Prussian minister at London, M. Jacobi, who had proceeded on his journey home has arrived at Hamburg; and it is believed, intends returning immediately to England. The French troops on the Rhine and Maine, are in motion; and a part of them actually passed over to the right bank of the latter river, at Frankfurt. The French Emperor's body guards have been replaced by other troops. The treasures of the Cathedral at Munster have been removed to Magdeburg for safety.

From Hamburg, Sept. 26.—The number of Swedish troops in Lauenburg increases, and it is said are to be joined by a body of Prussian troops. The Prussian minister has frequent conferences with our cabinet.

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. Foster left Cronstadt, the 13th, and Copenhagen, the 30th September. Previous to his departure from the former place, he learnt, that no part of the treaty which had been signed at Paris, by Mr. D'Oubril, was agreeable to the views of the Emperor Alexander, or in conformity to his instructions; and that such was the indignation of the Russian court against this minister, for having violated the faith which he owed to his sovereign, that an order of banishment had immediately followed his return to St. Petersburg, and M. D'Oubril, was no longer to be found among the living, unless on his way to the deserts of Siberia;—That the greatest activity prevailed, in levying and embodying troops; that immense camps had been formed; that large bodies were marching towards the frontiers; and that nothing else was talked of but war against France,—a measure which appeared to be popular among all classes; that the Prince Constantine, brother to the Emperor, was spoken of as being highly in favour of the war; and had offered the utmost assistance which he could to the cause.

Capt. Foster further advises, that the day before he left Copenhagen, accounts were received at that place, per mail, that every hope of peace had finally vanished, and that hostilities had actually commenced between Prussia and France; that lord Lauderdale had demanded his passports, and was on the point of quitting Paris, three several times, during the negotiation, without having effected the object of his Embassy; but that from circumstances which were not known to the public, though not affecting the serious business of the negotiation, he still remained at Paris, at the date of the last accounts from the city.

On the subject generally of a renewed continental war, capt. Foster was desired to report, by his merchant at Copenhagen, that the safest calculation might be made on the certainty of its commencement, and a strong probability of its long continuance.

A letter was received in town yesterday, from Wiscasset, dated October 23, which says, that the brig Rover, capt. Wiley, had arrived at Damascotta, in 35 days from Liverpool, and that the accounts received by her relative to peace and war, did not materially change the aspect of political affairs, from that complexion which it wore at the date of our former accounts.

BOSTON, November 4.  
DEATH OF GEN. KNOX.  
Warren, Oct. 26, 1806.

DEAR SIR,

"It is with the deepest regret, I have now to inform you, that the great and good gen. Knox, departed this life yesterday morning. He was confined about six days. It is supposed, that the cause of his death, was his swallowing a sharp chicken bone, which perforated in his bowels, and produced a mortification.—The event was very sudden, and unexpected by his physicians, till a very short time before his death. It has covered us all with the deepest gloom. The funeral will be to-morrow—when every testimony of respect will be paid by all classes of people."

Prince Jerome Buonaparte was presented to his brother, the Emperor, the 7th September, who immediately presented him with the Great Ribbon of the Legion of Honour.—The Moniteur, in giving an account of his long and splendid voyage says, "After he left Martinico, he went to St. Domingo, where he repressed the scandalous traffic of some American adventurers, who trade with the rebel negroes. In pursuing those to the Northward, the squadron encountered a gale, in which the Veterans separated."