

The peace for said county, has been destroyed by fire, supposed by some person whose resentment was excited thereto by the discharge of his official duty, and praying the levy court of said county may be authorized to levy a sum of money to reimburse him for said loss, and a petition from John Trueman, late door-keeper, praying some assistance, were preferred, read, and referred.

Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to confirm an act, entitled, An act to alter, change and repeal, such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Saint-Mary's county into electoral districts.

M. W. H. Brown delivers the said bill; which was read.

On motion, the question was put, That leave be given to bring in a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act for the speedy recovery of small debts out of court, and for other purposes? Determined in the negative, yeas 24, nays 26.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY, November 17, 1807.

THE house met. Present as on yesterday, except Mr. Holbrook and Mr. Streett. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

A petition from Peter Miles, of the city of Baltimore, praying a special act of insolvency, a petition from Robert Armstrong and Elizabeth Burney Landrum, praying a law directing the register of wills for Baltimore county to deliver them the original will of Robert Burney, deceased, a petition from sundry inhabitants of the city and county of Baltimore, praying a law to open and extend Centre-street, and that a sum of money may be levied toward defraying the expense thereof, and a petition from sundry physicians, and other inhabitants of Baltimore, praying a law to establish a medical college in the city or precincts of Baltimore, were preferred, read, and referred.

On motion, Ordered, That the bill to lay out and make a public road in Baltimore county, be recommitted for amendment.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to ratify and confirm the marriage articles of Ely Dorsey, of Ely, of Frederick county, and Araminta his wife, endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendments;" which amendments were agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed. And a bill, entitled, An act for removing an obstruction in Conewago-street, and for extending the width and changing the direction of Ten Feet lane in the city of Baltimore, endorsed, "will pass;" which was read.

Mr. Bowles delivers a favourable report on the petition of John Trueman; which was read.

A petition from Robert Nesbit, praying a special act of insolvency, was preferred, read, and referred.

Mr. Little delivers a bill to lay out and make a public road in Baltimore county, as amended; which was twice read and passed.

A memorial from Jeremiah Townley Chase, Esq; of the city of Annapolis, praying a resolution may pass authorizing the chancellor to grant a deed to him and Samuel Chase for two undivided third parts of land purchased of the state by them and Luther Martin, was preferred, read, and referred.

Leave given to bring in a supplement to the act to establish and incorporate a medical and surgical faculty or society in the state of Maryland.

Mr. Merriken delivers a favourable report on the petition of Keally Tydings; which was read.

A memorial from William Gwynn, of the city of Baltimore, praying a law authorizing the right and claim of Baltimore county to part of lot No. 11 in said city to be conveyed to him, on his paying a reasonable compensation therefor, was preferred, read, and referred.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the supplement to the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and, on motion, the question was put, That the said bill be recommitted for amendment? Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Frazier delivers a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act relating to the public roads in the several counties therein mentioned; which was read.

A petition from John Deenor, of Washington county, praying to be released from confinement, was preferred, read, and referred.

Mr. T. Moffit delivers a bill, entitled, An act to make valid the will of Arthur M'Dade, late of Cecil county, deceased; which was read.

The report on the memorial of John Galloway was read the second time, and the question put, That the house concur therewith, and assent to the resolutions therein contained? Determined in the negative.

Mr. Schnebly delivers a bill, entitled, An act authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money for the purpose of finishing the steeple of Saint-John's church, in Elizabeth-town, in Washington county, and for other purposes; which was read.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

The emperor of Morocco issued a decree on the 27th of June last, by which all the Jews at Mogadore, to the number of 7000, were obliged to leave the town at an hour's notice. The ostensible reason assigned for this act of rigour was, that the Jews corrupted the morals of the Moors, but the real one, a confiscation of Jewish property.

Their houses were appraised by the emperor's agents at about one eighth their real value, which was paid to the unfortunate Israelites, and a small portion of ground assigned them to build upon.

NEW-YORK, November 11.  
HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Captain Doane left London on the 2d of October—he informs that the United States schooner Revenge had arrived at Portsmouth, where Mr. Munroe was to embark for America in a few days, his baggage having been packed up for a week. Mr. Pinkney was to act in his absence. It was reported that the British would not give up the right of search, even of ships of war, for their seamen—that there was but little prospect of an accommodation between the two governments—that the British had given orders to detain all American vessels bound to or from enemies' ports—that the blockade of the Ems, Elbe and Weser, was raised about the 20th September—that Copenhagen had surrendered; the Danish fleet was to be manned by volunteers sent from England, and was soon expected to arrive in British ports—that another expedition was fitting out, to carry 20,000 troops, supposed for South America, and that flat bottom boats were building for this service—that the Madeira expedition had not failed, but rendezvoused off Cork.

A letter from Mr. Hawker, dated London, September 18, to Capt. Stevens, of the Sanson, says, "Mr. Munroe is going to America, Mr. Pinkney will act, and although you may hear that his going looks like hostility, it is not so; however, I learn that this government have determined to search all neutral ships for British seamen, and it is said, a proclamation will be issued in a day or two to this effect."

The London Star, of September 28, says, "We are informed, and we believe our information is correct, that our government is resolved to retaliate on France by a proclamation exactly on the model of the late French decree of Blockade. Not only the coasts of France and Italy, but of every European state under the influence and control of Napoleon; as also, all foreign dependencies so circumstanced, will be declared in a state of blockade, and all vessels going to or from any of them, will be declared

"This will settle at once the clamours of the Americans respecting their right to trade with the French colonies: carrying, or pretending to carry, their produce to an American port, and afterwards to reship the same for Bourdeaux and other French ports, we understand, that the definitive answer given by ministers to Mr. Munroe (who has not yet taken his departure) was exactly conformable to the principles that are about to be adopted. Mr. Munroe, it seems, was instructed to declare, that should the British government refuse to concede the points demanded by America, the non-importation act would be immediately enforced. The reply was, "I am commanded by his majesty to inform you, that the issue of such an order from the American government, will be considered and held as a declaration of War."

"On the points respecting the right of search, Mr. Munroe was informed that this country will maintain its right, not only respecting goods, but seamen, not even excepting American ships of war. "It appears, that by the occupation of Zealand, the British have anticipated the measures of Buonaparte, with respect to that island. The Kniphausen ship Minerva has arrived at Sheerness from Bourdeaux, which she left 12 days since. The captain reports that the inhabitants there had no idea of the surrender of Copenhagen to the British; but it was currently reported, that 80,000 French troops had gone to Portugal, and that Buonaparte himself had proceeded to Holstein with 120,000 troops, to endeavour to get possession of Zealand. This captain says there were nearly 200 fail of Danes at Bourdeaux."

Accounts from Algiers mention, that a treaty has been concluded with the regency of that country and Great-Britain, by which the exclusive right of the trade of the ports of Bona, La Cala, and I Col. has been ceded to the latter, for the exportation of hides, wool, wax, and 7,500 fanagues wheat annually; and ceded the coral fishery on the coast.

French troops were marching from Upper Italy to the kingdom of Naples, whence it is concluded that an attack on the island of Sicily was not far distant. French troops have taken possession of Cattaro. The island of Rugen, including all the Swedish islands on the German coast of the Baltic, have capitulated to the French.

Lord Collingwood sailed from Malta the latter end of July, with a squadron for the Dardanelles. The British parliament had been further prorogued to the 10th of November.

Gen. Fox and his staff had arrived in England from Sicily; and the command of the army in the Mediterranean devolved on gen. Moore.

The Dutch government have interdicted all intercourse with England. The regulations are drawn up with that severity which characterise every proceeding of Napoleon in matters relative to British commerce. His design is to exclude England entirely from the continent of Europe; and no choice appears to be left her, but to fight him with his own weapons, and destroy at once every vestige of a system of neutrality, and this, it is understood, is the determination of the English government.

Copenhagen surrendered on the 7th Sept. The articles of capitulation surrender the whole of the Danish ships and vessels of war, and possession of the dock-yards, store houses, &c. to the British within six weeks from the date of the capitulation, or sooner, the citadel of Copenhagen and the island of Zealand were to be evacuated, and the prisoners taken on both sides to be unconditionally restored.

LONDON, September 24.  
The opinion that a rupture will take place between this country and America gains ground in this city. In what temper of mind Mr. Munroe took his departure is not publicly known, but it is pretty generally understood that our government maintained a dignified tone on some of the points endeavoured to be wrangled from this country by threats. On some of these Mr. Munroe is said to have remarked that they had been conceded by the treaty sent some time ago to America. The answer was—"true—and if your government had ratified that treaty, his majesty's present ministers would have considered themselves bound by the act of their predecessors; but the treaty having been returned unratified, has no more weight than any other piece of waste paper."

The question between this country and America may be reduced to a very narrow compass. The Americans contend that they have a right to trade with the French colonies, because France has permitted them during the war. We answer, that in the very nature of things, a war in which they are not a party, cannot confer privileges on them for which they are debarred in time of peace. France does not allow America to trade with her colonies during peace, and allows her to do so during war, because it is of service to France. By the spirit of colonial law, none can trade with the colonies of any country but with the mother country—and it follows that every vessel so trading can have no other protection in that trade than what the mother country can afford them—they become while in that trade the vessels of the mother country.—Star

Return of the Lisbon and Oporto Fleets.  
There is every reason to believe that all is not right at the court of Lisbon. The fleet bound to Lisbon and Oporto, upon joining their country had their instructions taken from them, and have returned to Falmouth. General Junot's mission is supposed to have a hostile object.

A letter has been received in this city, dated the 11th instant, from a respectable merchant in New-York, stating that a gentleman who came passenger in the ship Sanson, saw Mr. Munroe on the evening of the 1st of October, who informed him, "that all hopes of an accommodation with Great-Britain were at an end."

[Ed. Ges.]

From a Boston paper of November 10.  
Last evening a report was brought to town, through different channels, from Marblehead, stating, that one or more fishermen had arrived there from the Banks, which had been spoken by the Revenge, on her passage from England, and informed that WAR WAS DECLARED AGAINST THIS COUNTRY!!

That a fisherman has arrived and spread such a report, we believe; but whether he is hoaxed or keeping, we cannot determine. A story so improbable wants some better authority to give it the least credence.

SENATE,

JOHN THOMPSON MASON, Esquire, was, on the 7th instant, appointed a senator, in the room of Samuel Ringgold, Esquire, resigned, and on the 11th, LEONARD COVINGTON, Esquire, was elected a senator, vice James H. McCulloch, Esquire, resigned, and have accepted the appointments.

The following advertisement is copied from a Halifax paper:

Robbery and Plunder!  
The American brig Sally, Thomas W. Bane, master, bound from Rochelle to Boston, was at New-Harbour, on this coast, 27th July last, a large quantity of brandy has been plundered there, but particularly thirteen boxes containing Gold, Silver and Pinchback watches, to a very valuable amount.  
I. S. C. 1—7, 7 boxes c/g 1573 Watches.  
C. P. B. 1—6, 6 do. do. 490 do.

Making in the whole 2513 Watches.  
Also, 100 dozen springs, 1 gross watchkeys, English fashion, and 1 gross French fashion, all of which after being safely landed, were stolen away. Any person who will give information to John Leggett, Esq. Country Harbour, or Messrs. Charles Hill & Co. of Halifax, so that all or a part of the property may be recovered, shall receive a just and ample compensation for their trouble.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the directors of the bank of the United States, held at the bank, in Philadelphia, Nov. 10, 1807:—

THOMAS WILLING, Esquire, having resigned the appointment of president—DAVID LEITCH, Esquire, was unanimously elected president of the bank.

G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

Married, at Baltimore, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Whitehead, CLEMENT SWIFT, Esq. merchant, (George-town, Patowmack) to Miss MARGARETTA CLARE BRICE, Daughter of John Brice, Esq; of that city.

Departed this life, on Thursday the 12th inst. NIEL BOWLBY, Esq; of Furley.

—On Tuesday morning last, in the 63d year of his age, Mr. RICHARD HIGGINS, a respectable inhabitant of this county.