

NEW-YORK, December 2.  
ENGLAND.

Liverpool, dated October 17.  
envoy extraordinary to the  
sir John Borlase Warren.  
They have both taken  
Munroe left London on  
wes, to embark on board

his day, it appears that the  
ave not resolution to carry  
ention of withdrawing to  
ented to the demands of  
of that country are to be

Liverpool, Oct. 17, says,  
arking on a special mission

the above letter, we learn,  
late Mr. Pitt.

LONDON, October 15.  
nderstand has brought as  
pal English merchants of  
n that all the English are  
under the apprehension of  
Due of the passengers, who  
ports, that the Portuguese  
the demands of Buona-  
s of that kingdom, are in  
By this, therefore, we are  
e regent will not emigrate.  
id, by the Elestra sloop of  
Collingwood, confirming  
ur Paget's mission to the  
reported, that by the same  
British army evacuating Sici-  
to hand, and that Buonaparte  
er of Morocco to withhold

ren is appointed to supersede  
American station. Whatever  
ministers as to the recent con-  
however hostile or conciliat-  
wards America, we must regard  
g admiral Berkeley as not only

proceeds on a special mission  
We have no doubt that, he is  
from the importance of the  
im. Some, however, are in-  
e springs from too bad a root  
a flower of real merit,  
hagen state, that seven of the  
in that city had stopped pay-

erday that our troops in Sicily  
land, and gone to Malta and

Pigou, capt. Collett, is arrived  
Petersburg, which place he left  
dt the 27th ult. The captain  
ature, much uneasiness was ma-  
places, in consequence of a re-  
culated, that lord Collingwood  
possess himself of the Russian  
nean.

October 17.  
ill, it is reported, appear in this  
ing all the sailors of the U  
eat-Britain and Ireland, in the  
n Power, to leave the same and  
in and Ireland, under pain of  
he event of a refusal, deserters,  
uch after a limited time."

FALMOUTH, October 14.  
ing the American brig Mary,  
porto—Left there about 40 sail  
which the merchants were load-  
st activity. Great consternation  
consequence of the orders from the  
their ports against this country—  
d to take place the 15th inst.—  
ts came off Vigo, in the hope of  
the above—an English frigate and  
ling in with them, sunk ten and  
the remainder got into Vigo.

NEW-YORK, December 4.  
OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET.  
lypso, Capt. Burke, which arrived  
ght from Bourdeaux, we have been  
ris papers to the 10th October, but  
they contain any interesting intelli-  
orms, that on the 29d October, in  
he was boarded by the British fri-  
sonaire, then in company with the  
who having hoisted several signals,  
La Revolutionnaire, informed captain  
graphie of the frigate, intimated the  
il of the line of the Russian fleet off

id to have been received in this city  
ated October 17th, informing that  
cluded with France an alliance of-  
five against Great-Britain.

er of the 15th October, says, the  
Mr. G. H. Rose, who kissed hands  
is not to succeed Mr. Erskine as  
ited States. It does not interfere  
an's ministry. Mr. Rose is going

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, December 1.

Mr. Randolph said, that as long as the subject of the public defence had been before a respectable committee of the house, and as long as their report was pending in the house, he had deemed it unimportant, or at least unavailing in him, to offer any thing upon the subject. But he felt a necessity so pressing that he could no longer dispense with it, to offer some propositions to the house on this all-important subject.

That necessity grew out of the general opinion which appeared to prevail in the house, that a peculiar mode of defence was the only one proper to be adopted. It arose too out of the enormous sums which he had heard proposed for that mode of defence; and which if agreed to, we should, when we wished to adopt other measures of defence equally essential, find an empty treasury, and be compelled to resort to the system of loans recommended in the report of the secretary of the treasury. He said the militia ought to be armed and equipped, ready at all times to oppose an invading enemy. He had hoped, that some of the committees of the house would have turned their attention to this subject. It had been said, that if a war took place, we should have to contend with enemies on our frontiers; that we should be attacked by the savages from Montreal. Whether we considered ourselves on the eve of a war, or actually at war, it behooved us to arm the natural defence of the country, which had carried us through dangers, and on which we should always have to rely. There was another subject on which no man could doubt, and that was, the purchase of field artillery. Whilst our natural enemies were known to be on terra firma, we were turning all our attention to defence on the water. He contended that muskets in the hands of our citizens, and cannon on our shores, were the proper methods of defence. There was another measure, he said, which ought to be adopted previous to any other for the defence of the nation—a measure of justice—a measure which would not only entitle us to success, but which was eminently calculated to ensure it—a measure which would unite all hearts and all hands in our service. This was, that the house should no longer permit the nation to labour under the stigma of leaving the men, who had formerly fought in its service, to perish in the streets. With what propriety could we call upon the youth of the country to arm in its defence, when they saw their fathers standing at the door of the hall begging for bread.

Mr. Randolph then submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for the adequate and comfortable support of such officers and soldiers of the late revolutionary war, as are still living in a state of indigence, to the disgrace of the country which owes its liberty to their valour.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for arming and equipping the whole militia of the United States.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for procuring a formidable train of field artillery, for the service of the United States.

Mr. R. moved, that the resolutions be referred to a committee of the whole house to-morrow, which was agreed to, *nem. con.*

December 2.

Mr. Montgomery offered the following resolution: Resolved, that a committee be appointed to inquire whether any, and if any, what amendments are necessary in the law for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States; with leave to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

Mr. M. said that he had been induced to offer this resolution by a circumstance which had recently taken place. The ship *Orhelo*, bound from Liverpool to Baltimore, had been intercepted by a pirate, attacked and boarded; she was sometime in the possession of the pirate, but was afterwards abandoned. A number of volunteers from Baltimore had gone in pursuit of the pirate and taken her. Mr. Harden, part owner of the *Orhelo*, and who was in her at the time she was captured, had been examined by the judge of the district court. He had in his hand the opinion of the judge, which was transmitted to the executive of Maryland; and it stated that the court had not cognizance of the offence. He had also a copy of the opinion of J. T. Chase on the subject, which was, that the court of Maryland could not take cognizance of the offence. In consequence, the court of Calvert county, where the prisoners had been sent, had discharged them; and they are now at large. He thought a power to punish such an offence ought to be vested somewhere; it was of great importance to the city of Baltimore. A man committing a robbery on the high road, he said, could be punished by the laws of the land; while another may fit out a picaroon, and commit piracy with impunity.

Mr. Randolph could have no objection that any law of the United States should be amended, but he could not consent that congress should pass laws for the regulation of the Chesapeake bay. If he understood the gentleman, there were some defect in the municipal law of Maryland; but would that authorize congress to legislate for that state? He contended that the states of Maryland and Virginia had a concurrent jurisdiction over the waters of the Chesapeake, and no other power on earth.

Mr. Quincy was in favour of the resolution. If offences committed within the Chesapeake were to be regulated by a particular state, it was in the power of that state to commit the peace of the nation. If a

body of militia should march into any state, and commit depredations therein, it would certainly be the duty of congress to apply the remedy.

Mr. Montgomery said that he thought it his duty to offer this resolution. He did not say that there was a defect in the law of the United States; but he only wished a committee to be appointed to inquire whether the law was defective.

Mr. Randolph was still of opinion that this motion was made in an improper place; that it ought to be made in the legislature of Maryland. The gentleman says that the offence had been committed in the Chesapeake bay, and that the laws of congress did not provide for its punishment—very true; because congress had no jurisdiction over the Chesapeake bay.

Mr. Key thought it improper in congress to legislate upon this subject, if indeed they had the power. Certainly the legislature of Maryland had power to legislate upon it. That state had formerly a general court, with power to take cognizance of all offences committed within the jurisdiction of the state; but the legislature had about four years ago passed a law annihilating that court, and distributing its powers among the different county courts: He believed the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Montgomery) was well acquainted with that law!! They had thus deprived themselves of the power of taking cognizance of the offence here complained of, and they now apply to congress to remedy the evil.

Mr. Montgomery read the opinions above alluded to; when the question was taken on the resolution, and it was agreed to without a division. A committee of 7 members ordered to be appointed for the purpose.

### Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to apply to some judge of Anne-Arundel county court, on the 14th day of January next, for the benefit of the act, entitled An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1809.

CHARLES ELDER.

November 5, 1807.

### New Grocery and Cash Store,

At the Golden Scales,

Market-street, Annapolis,

Where may be had the following articles, received from different places, viz.

REAL old Cognac  
brandy;  
Peach ditto,  
Apple ditto,  
Old Jamaica spirit,  
New-England rum,  
Cherry bounce,  
Holland gin,  
Whiskey,  
London particular Madeira wine,  
Port ditto,  
Sherry ditto,  
Malaga ditto,  
Muscatel ditto, in bottles,  
Claret in small boxes of one dozen each,  
Ditto by the bottle,  
Cordials in bottles,  
Acid, ditto,  
Best vinegar,  
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin,  
Congo and Black tea,  
Patent Hyson, in small chests of 3½ lbs. each,  
Brown sugars, different qualities,  
Alexandria loaf sugar,  
Baltimore ditto,  
Molasses,  
English cheese,  
Gosher ditto,  
1st & 2d quality butter,  
Hog's lard,  
Best mels pork,  
Fine & superfine flour, in barrels and half barrels,  
Spinning cotton,  
Powder in canisters,  
Battle powder,  
F & FF, ditto,  
Patent shot, assorted,  
Gun flints,  
Cinnamon, Cloves, and Mace,  
Nutmegs,  
Alspice,  
Black pepper,  
Cayenne ditto,  
Rice,  
Sago,  
Pearl barley,  
Scotch ditto,  
Race ginger,  
Ground ditto,  
East & West-Inda sweet-meats,  
Confectionary of all kinds,  
Shell'd & soft almonds,  
Filberts,  
Shell barks,  
Saltpetre,  
Copperas,  
Alum,  
White and brown soap,  
Mould candles,  
Dipped ditto,  
Spermaceti ditto,  
Lamp black,  
Plumbs,  
Bloom raisins,  
Muscatel ditto,  
Currants,  
Capers,  
Olives,  
Anchovies,  
Flask oil,  
Castor oil in bottles,  
Poland starch in pounds,  
Fig blue,  
Indigo ditto,  
Leiper's snuff,  
Rapee ditto,  
James river tobacco,  
Cabinet ditto,  
Smoking ditto,  
Best Spanish segars,  
Common ditto,  
Pipes,  
Fine salt,  
Basket ditto,  
Chocolate,  
Patent ditto,  
Jameison's crackers,  
Pilot bread,  
Glass saltcellars,  
Jelly glasses,  
Quart, pint, and ½ pint tumblers,  
Quart cut decanters,  
Queen's ware, assorted,  
Stone ware, ditto,  
China bowls,  
Demijohns,  
Cranberries,  
Best playing cards,  
Henry, 8th, ditto,  
Highlander's ditto,  
Bran,  
Sifts,  
Nests of wooden ware, in buckets,  
Catsup and soy,  
Prunes,  
Figs,  
Lemons,  
Limes & Oranges,  
Hair-brooms,  
Clumps,  
Scrubbing-brushes,  
Hearth ditto,  
Bannister ditto,  
Shoe ditto.

With a variety of articles too tedious to mention.  
WILLIAM CATON.