

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated October 17, Mr. Rose is appointed envoy extraordinary to the U. States; and admiral Sir John Boscawen Warren, supercedes admiral Berkeley. They have both taken leave of his majesty. Mr. Munroe left London on the 14th of October for Cowes, to embark on board the Augusta for America.

By accounts received this day, it appears that the royal family of Portugal have no resolution to carry into effect their supposed intention of withdrawing to the Brazils, but have assented to the demands of France, by which the ports of that country are to be shut against us.

Another letter from Liverpool, of Oct. 17, says, George Rose is about embarking on a special mission to the U. States.

[Mr. Rose, mentioned in the above letter, we learn, was private secretary to the late Mr. Pitt.]

LONDON, October 15.

The Willingham, we understand has brought as passengers, 21 of the principal English merchants of Lisbon. By her we learn that all the English are preparing to leave the city, under the apprehension of a visit from the French. One of the passengers who came up to town expressly, reports, that the Portuguese government had yielded to the demands of Buonaparte; and that all the ports of that kingdom are in a measure to be shut against us. By this, therefore, we are to understand that the prince regent will not emigrate. Government has received, by the Elestra sloop of war, dispatches from lord Collingwood, confirming the failure of Sir Arthur Paget's mission to the Ottoman Porte. It is reported, that by the same channel accounts of the British army evacuating Sicily for Malta have come to hand, and that Buonaparte has influenced the emperor of Morocco to withhold supplies from Gibraltar.

Sir John Boscawen Warren is appointed to supercede admiral Berkeley on the American station. Whatever may be the opinion of ministers as to the recent conduct of their officer, or however hostile or conciliatory their sentiments towards America, we must regard the measure of removing admiral Berkeley as not only prudent but necessary.

Master Rose likewise proceeds on a special mission to the United States. We have no doubt that he is endued with much promise from the importance of the mission assigned to him. Some, however, are inclined to think that he springs from too bad a root to expand into a flower of real merit.

Letters from Copenhagen state, that seven of the mercantile houses in that city had stopped payment.

It was reported yesterday that our troops in Sicily had evacuated that island, and gone to Malta and Egypt.

The American ship Pizou, capt. Collett, is arrived at Yarmouth from St. Petersburg, which place he left the 25th, and Cronstadt the 27th ult. The captain states, that at his departure, much uneasiness was manifested at both those places, in consequence of a report confidentially circulated, that lord Collingwood had received orders to possess himself of the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean.

October 17.

A proclamation will, it is reported, appear in this day's Gazette; requiring all the sailors of the United Kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland, in the employ of any foreign Power, to leave the same and return to Great-Britain and Ireland, under pain of being considered, in the event of a refusal, deserters, to be treated as such after a limited time."

FALMOUTH, October 14.

Arrived this evening the American brig Mary, 9 days from Oporto—Left there about 40 sail merchant vessels, which the merchants were loaded with the greatest activity. Great consternation prevailed there, in consequence of the orders from the Portuguese to shut their ports against this country—It was expected to take place the 15th inst.—but 20 gun-boats came off Vigo, in the hope of capturing some of the above—an English frigate and a sloop of war falling in with them, sunk ten and drove 4 on shore—the remainder got into Vigo.

NEW-YORK, December 4.

CAPTURE OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET. The ship Calypso, Capt. Burke, which arrived at this port last night from Bourdeaux, we have been informed with Paris papers to the 10th October, but not find that they contain any interesting intelligence.

Captain B informs, that on the 29d October, in lat. 46, long. 7, he was boarded by the British frigate La Revolutionnaire, then in company with the frigate, who having hoisted several signals, the officer of the La Revolutionnaire, informed captain B that the Telegraphe of the frigate, intimated the capture of 10 sail of the line of the Russian fleet off Dardanelles.

A letter is said to have been received in this city at London, dated October 17th, informing that a treaty had concluded with France an alliance offensive and defensive against Great-Britain.

A London paper of the 15th October, says, the appointment of Mr. G. H. Rose, who kissed hands the preceding day, is not to succeed Mr. Erskine as minister to the United States. It does not interfere with that gentleman's ministry. Mr. Rose is going on a special mission.

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 to 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 step 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. Chafe 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 authoritative congress 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, 1809.

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;
- Cordial in bottles;
- Acid, ditto;
- Best vinegar;
- Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, Congo and Black tea;
- Patent Hyson, in small chests of 3 1/2 lbs. each;
- Brown sugars, different qualities;
- Alexandria loaf sugar;
- Baltimore ditto;
- Molasses;
- English cheese;
- Goshen ditto;
- 1st & 2d quality butter;
- Hog's lard;
- Best melfs 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;
- Alfice;
- 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;
- Blask oil;
- Castor oil in bottles;
- Poland starch in pounds;
- Fig blue;
- Indigo ditto;
- Leiper's snuff;
- Rappee ditto;
- James river tobacco;
- Cabinet ditto;
- Smoaking 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 1/2 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;
- Brandy;
- Sifters;
- Nests of wooden ware, in buckets;
- Catfup and soy;
- Pruins;
- Figs;
- Lemons;
- Limes & Oranges;
- Hair-brooms;
- Clamps;
- Scrubbing-brushes;
- Hearth ditto;
- Bannister ditto;
- Shoe ditto.

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