

much of the public read as...
delivers a petition from...
of the Senate delivers a message...
Mr. Stevens, a message...
ingen delivers a bill, entitled...
to appoint commissioners...
journs till to-morrow morning.
COMMUNICATION
governor to the Legislature of
this State.
Annapolis, Nov. 4, 1811.
a source of great pleasure,
to form the general assembly...
completing, and in all respects...
to work and labour therein...
Mr. Simlic objected to any delay...
The house proceeded to ballot for...
Mr. Magruder, the clerk...
Mr. Randolph expressed a wish...
of a speaker might be postponed...
Mr. Clay, from Kentucky, was declared...
The names of the members of the house...
On motion of Mr. Findley, the house...
Mr. Dawson moved that a message be sent...
The house then proceeded to ballot...
A message was received from the senate...
On motion of Dr. Mitchell, a similar committee...
The committee appointed to wait on the president...
The committee reported that they had performed the duty assigned them...
Tuesday, November 5.
Mr. Newton moved the usual resolution...
Mr. Pitkin moved for the printing of 500 copies...
Mr. Coles, the president's private secretary,
The clerk then proceeded to read the first document...
The clerk, assisted by the speaker, Mr. Randolph...

...independently of the affair of the Little Belt,
...the correspondence which was suspended until to-morrow.
...the reading of the correspondence occupied the house till half past three o'clock, when a motion was made, and carried, to adjourn.
DOCUMENTS.
The correspondence commences on Mr. Foster's arrival at the seat of government the first of July, and continues till the 28th of that month; here it is suspended till October. Mr. Foster, in one of his first and a very long letter, after mentioning the regret of the Prince Regent at the departure of Mr. Pinkney, and assuring our government of the earnest wish of his Royal Highness, to restore a good understanding between the countries, urges the discontinuance of the non-intercourse act of March last, grounding the right and claim to its repeal on the continuance of the obnoxious decrees of Buonaparte. Mr. Foster insists from the known perfidy of the ruler of France, that the declaration of the Duc de Cadore to Mr. Armstrong, August the 5th, 1810, that on certain conditions the decrees should be repealed at a given time, was no evidence of its repeal. He urges, that the declaration made to the deputation from the Hanse-towns that the decrees were the fundamental laws of France; the letter of Maffa to the Council of Prizes; the Imperial edict of Fontainebleau of Oct. 1810, the seizure of the N Orleans Packet and other vessels, were ample evidence of the continuance of the decrees. He considers the release of a few American vessels to be occasioned by the attitude assumed by this country favourable to Buonaparte and oppressive to the commerce of England, not by a bona fide repeal of the decrees.—This blockade of 1806, Mr. Foster justifies as legal and proper, there being at the time a naval force, investing the whole coast from Brest to Elbe adequate to all the purposes of a complete blockade. The orders in council, he justifies on the ground of self defence and necessary retaliation for the unprovoked, illegal and unprecedented decrees of Berlin and Milan. Mr. Foster urged Mr. Monroe to explicitly declare whether the president considers what he deems the partial repeal in a few instances of the decrees, as an effectual repeal of them; and informs him, that if the non-intercourse is not discontinued, his government will molt unwillingly and painfully, be obliged to adopt measures of retaliation on our commerce.
Mr. Monroe in reply complains of the blockading order of 1806, as well as of the Orders in Council, and endeavours to convince Mr. Foster that the decrees are repealed so far as our neutral commerce is concerned, which is all we can ask. He says the American government was bound to believe the solemn declaration of the French government; that the restoration of the N. Orleans Packet and other vessels evince the repeal; the declaration to the deputies to the Hanse-towns is not incompatible with the repeal so far as we are concerned; the edict of Oct. 1810 has no relation to the high seas, the letter of Maffa to the council of prizes is unequivocal proof of a repeal. He declares the non-intercourse must be continued, unless the orders in council are revoked.
The correspondence is renewed in October. Mr. Monroe states to Mr. Foster that American charge de affairs in London has received a letter from Lord Wellesley, mentioning dispatches sent to Mr. Foster, containing further evidence of the repeal of the decrees. Mr. Foster (Oct. 29th) says these dispatches have not arrived though daily expected.
Wednesday, Nov. 6.
The journal of yesterday, including the message, was read by the clerk, who then proceeded to the reading of the unfinished documents communicated with the message.
In the correspondence between Mr. Monroe and Mr. Foster on the subject of the Little Belt affair, Mr. Monroe considers the conduct of tom. Rogers as justifiable and necessary.—Every independent nation has a right to pursue and examine the armed vessels hovering on its coast; a right exercised by no nation more fully or to a greater distance at sea, than by G. Britain. Depredations had been committed on our commerce by armed vessels from the West-Indies, under false colours; which circumstance rendered the exercise of the right more necessary. Mr. Foster is assured that the instructions to Rogers were for protecting the coast and commerce of the U. S. and that no orders had been issued authorizing him to search for or take by force any American supposed to be impressed on board British vessels.—The first shot was fired by the British vessel, and Rodgers was compelled, in supporting the honour of the American flag, to resent the insult, as he had done, though his intention was merely the exchange of a friendly salute, had the vessel pursued been friendly, or behaved in a friendly manner. The proceedings of the court of enquiry are transmitted to Mr. Foster. Mr. Foster denies the right of thus giving chase; expresses great surprise at the extraordinary and direct opposition of the British and American testimony respecting the first shot; thinks it impossible for Rodgers not to have

known the size of the Little Belt previous to the rencontre, collected, from the testimony of the officers of the President, that an engagement was resolved on, long before the two vessels came within hail; and informs Mr. Monroe that the proceedings of the Court of inquiry, are transmitted to the Prince Regent.
The protest of the Prince Regent is given in the correspondence respecting West Florida, against what is called unjust and ungenerous seizure of a province belonging to one of the allies of Great Britain, at a time when Spain was not able to protect her distant territory, being engaged in a violent struggle for the preservation of her own national existence. Mr. Foster attributes the occupying of the territory to motives of ambition. Mr. Monroe disclaims the operation of any ambitious motives or desire of conquest: asserts that the seizure of it at that juncture was on account of the situation of the territory, the inhabitants being forsaken by Spain and unprotected by its government; were asserting their independence: W. Florida, as far as the Perdido, had been fairly purchased and paid for as a part of Louisiana: no satisfaction, were other considerations aside, had been made this government by that of Spain for their spoliation on our commerce twelve years ago, nor for their stopping our right of deposit at New-Orleans secured to us by treaty; the occupying of the territory by us shall have no effect in preventing a full examination and discussion of the right by title hereafter, whenever the Spanish government shall be again settled.
Next was read the correspondence between Mr. Pinkney and the Secretary of State, and between Mr. Pinkney and Wellesley, relative to the repeal of the Orders in Council, the departure of Mr. Pinkney, the appointment of Mr. Foster, &c.
After which was read the correspondence of the American charge des Affaires at Paris, and officers of the French government, concerning the captures of certain vessels, the duties on American produce, the imprestment of certain Americans on board French vessels, &c. The correspondence of Mr. Erving and the Secretary of State, after the reading of a part, was dispensed with, on motion of Mr. Bacon.
Mr. Pitkin enquired of the Speaker, whether there was not among the documents the correspondence of the Secretary of State and the French minister. The speaker replied that there was not.
The Message and documents were then referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union, and 5000 copies ordered to be printed.
Adjourned.

FOR SALE.
I will sell, and give possession immediately, the Farm on which I at present reside, containing 200 acres of very fertile and valuable land. It is situated fifteen miles below Annapolis, near the cross roads which lead to the lower counties of the western shore, adjoining the lands of Messrs P. J. Thomas, Edward Hall and David Steuart three miles from the Patuxent, and an equal distance from West-River. There is on it an abundance of timber and wood for its support, and one of the finest spots of meadow land in the county, which being in a great measure reclaimed, the whole may at a small expense be put into a complete state of cultivation—a part is already in timothy, and more will be immediately seeded. About 40 acres of rich fallow are put down in wheat.
The dwelling-house, and buildings appertenant thereto, are comfortable, convenient, and mostly new—the garden and yard well enclosed and in good order.
Any gentleman wishing to occupy a Farm of no greater extent than this, where few labourers are required, will find it rather difficult to be better supplied. It is extremely healthy, and in a very pleasant sporting part of the country—Its vicinity to West-River, the Chesapeake Bay, and the River Patuxent, will at all times afford him a source of agreeable and profitable amusement.
H. HALL.
3w*
River, Nov. 12, 1811.

Public Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Monday the 2d December next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the house of Mr. James Anderson, in the Fork of Patuxent,
A negro woman named Jenny, a negro man named Will, a negro boy named John, and a negro boy named Horace, the property of Richard Tucker, and was decreed to be sold, or such part thereof as might be sufficient, to satisfy a debt due James Anderson, jun. The terms of sale are Cash. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.
WM. WARFIELD, Trustee.
3w*
November 14, 1811.

A Manager
Is wanted at Squirrel Neck, by the subscriber—a single man, or one with a small family, will be preferred.
JAMES CARROLL.
4w*
Nov. 14, 1811.

FOR SALE.
The subscriber will sell, at private sale, 350 acres of valuable Land, situate in the lower part of Anne-Arundel county, being part of the Plantation whereon Richard Harrison, esq. now resides.—This land lies within half a mile of the Town of Friendship, within two miles of the Chesapeake Bay, has on it a comfortable dwelling and tobacco-house, a sufficiency of wood and rail timber, and has the advantage of a handsome meadow, and is convenient to several places of public worship. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, wheat and Indian corn, and is congenial to the growth of clover and the use of plaster. Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber, living near Herring Creek Church, and an indisputable title given to the purchaser.
THOMAS SELLMAN, Trustee.
November 14 1811. 3w.

In Chancery,
November 6, 1811.
ORDERED, that the sale made by William H. Marriott, trustee for the sale of part of the real estate of William Hammond, deceased, be confirmed, unless exceptions are made against them, or cause shown to the contrary, on or before the 6th day of January, 1812, provided this order is inserted in the Maryland Gazette once in each of three successive weeks before the 6th day of December next.
The report states that Lot No. 1, supposed to contain 169 acres, sold for \$ 10 per acre; Lot No. 3, supposed to contain 376 1-4 acres, sold for \$ 7 1/2 cents per acre; and Lot No. 4, supposed to contain 128 1-4 acres, sold for \$ 3 1/2 cents per acre.
True copy.
Test. NICHES BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

William M Parlin,
WATCH-MAKER,
Near the Farmers Bank of Maryland,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A variety of elegant and useful Articles,
—AMONGST WHICH ARE—
Extra finished Gold Watch Seals,
Do. do. Chains and Keys,
Do. Set Pearl and Topaz Breast Pins,
Do. do. do. for Hair,
Plain Gold Rings,
Breast Pins and Sleeve Buttons,
Silver Soup, Table, Tea and Salt Spoons,
Best Silver Thimbles, Tea Tongs, &c.
Gilt Chains, Seals and Keys, best patterns,
Steel do. do. do.
Best polished Steel Scissors assorted,
Best cast Steel Pen Knives, do.
Extra large Tortoise-Shell Combs,
small do. do.
Do. large Mock do.
Pocket do. do.
Steel Tweezers, Bodkins, Pocket-Books, assorted,
AND A FEW WARRANTED
2 WATCHES,
All of which will be sold low for CASH.
Annapolis, Nov. 7, 1811. 6w*

H. G. MUNROE,
HAS FOR SALE,
A General Assortment of
Dry Goods and Groceries,
Ironmongery and Stationary.
2 LOAF AND LUMP SUGAR,
At the Factory Prices.
November 7, 1811.

St. Anne's Church Lottery.
AT a meeting of the Managers of St. Anne's Church Lottery, of the City of Annapolis, it was agreed that the Scheme heretofore published be altered by making the high prize stationary—the first drawn blank on the 21st day's drawing to be entitled to \$3000—and that the drawing thereof commence on Wednesday the 27th inst. provided that notice of such alteration be given three times successively in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, authorising the holders of tickets to return them by the 25th inst. if they are dissatisfied with the proposed alteration.
N. B. Present price of Tickets \$5, but the price will advance with the drawing.
Annapolis, Nov. 7, 1811. 3w.

This is to give notice,
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Harwood, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: It is therefore requested, that all persons who have claims against said estate bring them in legally proved and authenticated, so as to pass the orphans court, and all those who are in any manner indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make immediate payment to
WM. S. GREEN, Adm'r.
Nov. 7, 1811.